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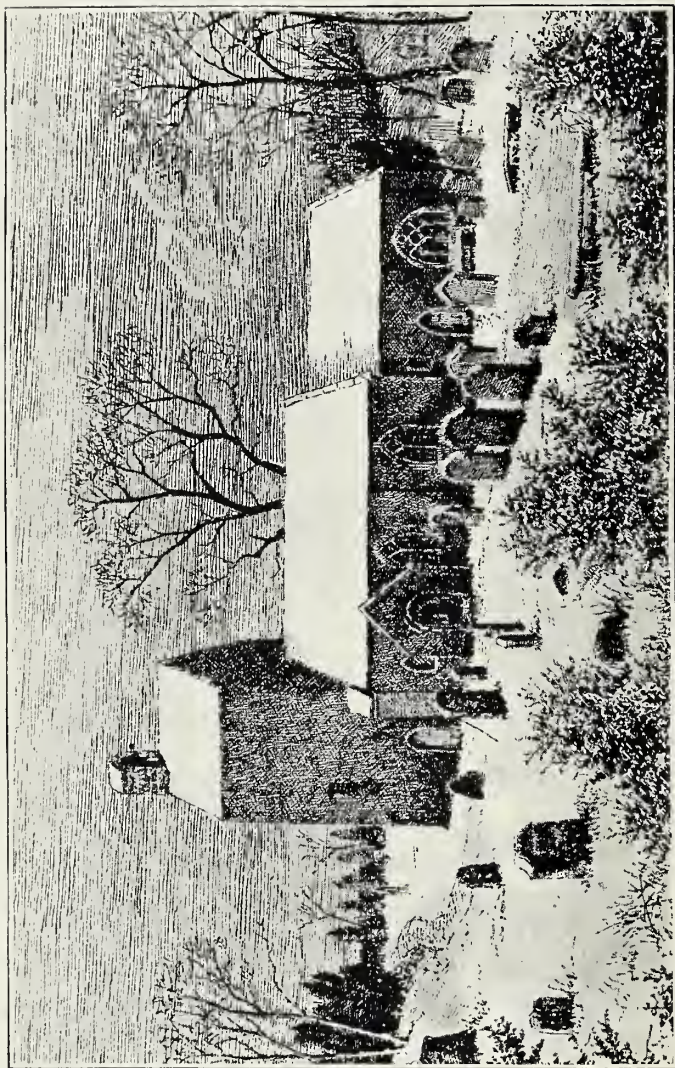


HISTORICAL NOTES ON 

 PEEBLESSHIRE LOCALITIES.







*From Pen and Ink Sketch]*

STOBO CHURCH.

*[by Mr A. Blackwood.*

HISTORICAL NOTES  
ON  
PEEBLESSHIRE LOCALITIES.

BY  
ROBERT RENWICK,  
Author of "Gleanings from Peebles Records ;"  
Editor of "Stirling Records," "Lanark Records," and  
"Glasgow Protocols."

PEEBLES:  
WATSON & SMYTH.

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MDCCCXCVII.

“The time must come, when the gentlemen of Scotland will take an intelligent interest in the antiquities of their own districts; and our scholars will be ashamed to know less of the colonising and early history of Scotland than they do of Greece or Italy.”—COSMO INNES: *Sketches of Early Scottish History* (1861), p. 178.

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## PREFACE.

IN the summer of 1894, Mr Anderson, Keeper of the Chambers Institution at Peebles, showed me an old manuscript which the late Mr Gordon of Halmyre had some years ago deposited in the museum. Containing the rules and regulations agreed upon by a voluntary association of the heritors and tenants of West Linton for protection of their property, the document, which is briefly alluded to in Dr Chambers' *History of Peeblesshire*, seemed to be of sufficient interest for publication in full, and the permission of the Institution Directors having been obtained, the "Acts of Neighbourhead," forming No. I. of the present collection, appeared in the *Peeblesshire Advertiser* of 1st September 1894.

The publication of these Acts suggested an inquiry into the early history of West Linton, the results of which were given in the historical sketch forming No. II. of the collection; and this led to the revival of a scheme which I had at one time entertained of utilising for purposes of local history, to a greater extent than had hitherto been tried, the mass of material which has for many years been accumulating through the agency of national Record Commissions and Book Clubs.

At the beginning of the present century a Royal

Commission started the publication of the national records of Scotland, on a systematic plan devised by Mr Thomas Thomson, the first Deputy Clerk Register. An edition of the Scottish Acts of Parliament worthy of the subject, a selection of charters passing under the Great Seal, and the "Retours," being an abridgement of the record containing an authentic history of the transmissions by inheritance of landed property in Scotland, were among the first fruits of this patriotic movement. While progress was being made with the developement of such sources of historical knowledge, the Bannatyne Club, modelled on the Roxburghe in England, was founded by Sir Walter Scott in 1823. The Bannatyne was the first in this country of a class of literary societies which, by their publications, have shed light on almost every department of Scottish history and antiquities. Mr Thomson, who had been Vice-President of the Bannatyne Club from its commencement, succeeded Sir Walter Scott as President, and superintended several of its publications. Of the Bannatyne and Maitland Club books, however, which have done most to clear up the history of Peeblesshire localities, the principal—such as the *Liber de Melros*, the *Liber de Calchou*, and *Registrum Glasguensis*—were contributed by Mr Cosmo Innes, Professor of History in Edinburgh University. As to the reception accorded to the Club books, Mr Innes in his Preface to *Sketches of Early Scottish History*, published in 1861, remarks that "they did not achieve anything to be called publicity. The societies undertake chiefly the printing

of books which cannot be popular, but which it is desirable to preserve and make accessible to the student. As to numbers, the Bannatyne Club consisted of a hundred members; the Maitland has somewhat fewer; the Spalding Club, a Northern institution, is larger, and reaches about three hundred. Of the members who receive the Club works, perhaps a dozen of each of the first two—it may be twenty of the last—turn over the books, cut a few leaves (though that is rather avoided), and then the large quartos sleep undisturbed on the library shelf. Occasionally a local newspaper, of more than usual intelligence, has dug something out of those square repulsive volumes, but I may say, confidently, that to the world at large, to the reading public, even to the class who read history, the present volume is entirely new matter.” Since the publication of the *Sketches*, writers on historical subjects have largely availed themselves of the information contained in the Club books. The substance has been appropriated in a general way, though details, illustrative of minute points in local history, have not been so widely disseminated. Regarding Peeblesshire localities, there seemed still to be digging ground left for the “local newspaper.” Mr Smyth, Editor of the *Peeblesshire Advertiser*, was accordingly approached on the subject, and he having cordially entertained the proposal made to him, the several articles here revised and collected appeared in that journal.

During the period when the book clubs were in greatest activity, there was a lull in the production

from national repositories; but about thirty years ago a revival set in, and there has since been issuing from the General Register House at Edinburgh, with gratifying regularity, a series of publications which place within easy reach stores of knowledge which formerly could only be procured after laborious research.

From the sources of information thus indicated, and from others specified throughout the book—notably the first *Statistical Account of Scotland*, which, notwithstanding its inequalities and imperfections, remains a noble contribution to the history of the country—the notes in the present volume have been compiled. It will be observed that no authority is more frequently cited than the Great Seal Register. The first volume, embracing the period 1306-1424, was issued in 1814; but it was not till 1882 that the publication was resumed. Since then volumes have come in rapid succession, bringing the record down to the middle of the 17th century. The last volume (1633-49) was not issued when the Notes were appearing in the newspaper, but through the courtesy of Dr Dickson, Curator of the Historical Department of the General Register House, I was allowed the great privilege of using the proof sheets.

From the finely preserved and well arranged collection of Records and Charters belonging to the Burgh of Peebles a number of original documents have been obtained. For affording access to these, I have, as on former occasions, incurred obligations to Mr Buchan, Town Clerk, which can but inadequately be met by grateful acknowledgment.

In compiling the Notes, that invaluable repertory of knowledge concerning the antiquities of the parishes of Scotland, *Origines Parochiales Scotice*, issued by the Bannatync Club in 1851, has been adopted as a sort of text book; but instead of summarising the more important of the earlier documents there cited, or otherwise obtained, a literal translation has usually been given. It is a safe rule not to place implicit trust in translations when originals are accessible, but those contained in the present volume are offered with some degree of confidence, in consequence of their having been revised by Mr George Neilson, author of "Trial by Combat," and other historical works. In addition to the favour thus conferred, I have also been indebted to Mr Neilson for information and assistance in various other ways during the progress of the work.

My thanks are likewise due to a few friends who gave welcome assistance with the Index, an almost indispensable adjunct to a book of this description.

R. R.

GLASGOW, *February 1897.*



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DEANERY OF PEEBLES AND ADJACENT DISTRICTS, *At end.*

(Photographed from Map in *Origines Parochiales Scotiae*.)





# I.

*Acts of Neighbourhead, condesended  
upon be the Herctors and Tennents  
of Lintoune, upon the first of Junij  
j<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> sercentie-eight years.*



## I.

*Acts of Neighbourhead, condescended upon  
be the Heretors and Tennents of  
Lintoun, upon the first of Junij<sup>j<sup>m</sup></sup>  
vjc seventie-eight years.*

The same day, for escheuing of disorders and confussions, the said heretors and tennents did unanimossly choiss Mr Issack Quitlaw to be thair baillie for ane year for puting of thir acts after specified to all dew executione. As also the said parties did apoynt William Younger clerk, William Tueedie officer, who did give his oath of fidelitie to the said baillie befor the wholl possessors.

1. That no man, heretor or tennent, shall refuis the office of being baillie or clerk, they being chossin be pluralleti of voyces, under the pain and penaltie of fourtie shilling Scots.

2. The ordinarie day for keeping of court shall be on the Saturday about six in the afterroone.

3. Iff the bailly, clerk, or officer shall absent themselves from the court without deputing of others in ther places, or ane lafull excuis, shall be lyable of the penaltie of four shilling Scotts money for such tyme.

4. That all tennents and heretors who is concerned in keiping of the court shall not absent themselves without ane lauffull excuis, under the pain of four shilling Scotts for each tyme.

5. For avoyding of confussione no man shall speak in the court without he be required, under the pain of being fined conform as the present bailly shall think fitt.

6. No man shall give offence to any, speciallic in tyme of court, under the pain and penaltie of four shilling Scotts.

7. Every man that curses or swears in tyme of court is lyabell to pay six penss.

8. The court shall be observed and keepit dureinge the pleasures of the presentt bailly, and the nott observers to be fined conforme to the baillies decret.

9. That the principall bailly or bis deput hath full power to decern conform to the information given, although the court consist of no mo persones nor officers belonginge therto, and the absence to be fined conform to the determinatione of the baillie.

10. Upon ane second citatione lett no man pretend ignorance if he shall be decerned against butt be lyabell to pay conform to the baillie's decret.

11. Because skaithes and damages done within the craft or meadow doth affect all the 3 thirds, therefor the penallties for such damages shall be received be these who the principall bailly shall appoint thesaurer.

12. That suspitione and jealousie may be avoided, the said penallties shall be marked be the clerks and keepit in register.

[13 and 14 not inserted in MS., possibly through a clerical slip in numbering.]

15. It shall be the pairt of the baillie to exact the penalties conform to his decreit, and to cause anie within the toun with himselfe assist the officer for that effect. Quhatsomever persone shall refuss is lyable to pay for his obsteinaci four shilling Scott.

16. The tyme of the examinatione of whosoever is thesaurer shall be att the baillie's pleassor, with other tuo, conform to the vot of the tennents.

17. Becaus one thrid is not concerned with the severall ground of ane other, therfor the penaltie for damages within the severall of each thrid upon corns and grass shall be exacted and receaved be the theasurer, and he shall be comptable to the possessors of the thrid concerned as it shall be marked be the clerk.

18. Att the end of the first half year it is in the baillie's power to call all who is concerned together, and they are to receave the instructions of the clerk and to disburdein the baillie of them, and to be putt to such usses as shall be condescended upon at the tyme.

19. Itt is alwayes in the baillie's power at quhat tyme he pleasseth to call his thesaurer to ane accompt of his intromissioue, and to pay the officer of the first end iff it will goe the leuth, and if uot the possessors of the toun is to pay him conforme to the agreement.

20. Whatsomever persone that refuses to assist the baillie quhat he is desyred, in going about the dewty of neighbourhead, shall be fined conforme as the principall bailly shall think fitt.

21. If any horss or other beast shall be found

upon the corne or meadow in the day tyme, if he heath not a man keiping them, shall pay one shilling 4d. Scots for each fault, but if ther be ane servant with the horse or other heasts then the master is free and the servant is lyable to pay the skaith.

22. If ane horse be found upon the corne befor the same rype, it shall be judged a night's lair, for which the owner of the horse shall pay befor Lambes fourtie shilling, and after Lambes four pound, besyds the making up of the skaith to the partie compleaner, conforme to the judgement of the principall baillye, and who he shall imploy to goe with him for that effect.

23. If any horse shall be found feiding upon the meadow or baks, shall be fined as it were in the corne.

24. If any horse or other beast shall be found in the meadow befor the sun ryss, it shall be judged as one night's lair, and shall pay conform as the principall bailly shall think fitt.

25. If ane heard shall be found keiping his guids of whatever sort upon his neighbour's ground, the said heard shall be lyable to such a fine as the baillie shall impose upon him.

26. If the bailley shall refuse to make accompt of his dilligence in tyme of his intromission to the possessors of the toune after the first halfe year or wholl year after his entry to his place, then the said possessors has power to causs citt him before the regall baillye and recover sentence against him conform as it is marked in the clerk's books.

27. If any cattell having ane heard shall be found in the corne, the heard to whom they be-

longeth shall be lyable for a fine conform as the baillye shall think fitt, by and attour the payeing of the skeath to the owners of the corne.

28. Every man conform to his possession shall mend his pairt of the craft dicks once in the moneth of May, under the pain of four shilling Scotts for each rigg end.

29. If any cattell shall be seen in the corne after the heard brings them in in the morning or evining, before he take them out againe the owner of the cattall shall pay conform to the penaltie forsaid for each fault.

30. No horsse shall be tedered upon the meadow, nether kept louss untill the hay be mowen and gathered together, under the pain and penaltie of 1s. 4d. for each fault.

31. No sleds nor carts shall be made use of in the meadow till all the hay be mowen and gathered up, under the pain of being fined as the present baillie shall think fitt.

32. If any man shall be fund to wrang his neighbour in moweing or sheiring away of his neighbour's grass, shall be fined conforme to the baillie's pleasor, by and attour repairing of the skaith to the compleaner.

33. All haveing interest in the meadow shall meitt and conveen in the dew tyme of mowing and shall cutt down ther meadow within such a tyme as the baillie shall apoynt them, least by ther negligence they may prejudice others, and if they cutt it not down in the tyme the baillie shall apoynt them no man is lyable for any skaith that the said meadow may sustein.

34. No man shall trade nor crose his neighbour's standing corne in tyme of harvest except ane

bandster. Iff ther he necessetie in crossing or cutting of passages throw corn then let the baillie be agented for ordering of the samyne aither be the ouner of the corne, and if he refuiss, to be done by the severals that heath intres in the way, without reparation or the ouner's consent.

35. No man shall teder his horse among his neighbours' staucks without ane waiting upon them, under the pain of 2s. each hors for each fault, hy and attover the setting doune wholle corne for the corne damnified.

36. Iff anie man sheiring his corn shall wrong his neighbour by sheiring more then his oun is lyable to be fyned conforme as the baillie shall think fitt for, by [besides] the repairing of them who is prejudged.

37. After all the cornes are in the barnyard everie man shall be obleidged to make his dicks fencable, that nae beast may enter in, and if they failyie and skaith follow, no restitutione shall be made he the ouner of the beasts except the beast he knownen to be a dick hraker.

38. No man shall lift any corne or heir off the ground wher it growes within the croft hefor it be putt in the barnyard, under the pain of 2s. for each stouk.

39. That whatever heast shall prejudice onie in doeing skaith to thair neighbour's barnyard or caillyeard, after ther cornes heing comed in and thair dicks fund not sufficient, shall have noe reperatione, and iff the ouner of the heast shall suffer anie prejudice in striking or spoylling of his heast, the ouner of the yeard wherin the beast shall receave the wrong is lyable to make up the loss to the compleaner.

40. No inhabitant shall aither keip hors nor nolt aither upon propertie or commontie without they be cleathed with ane master, under the pain of ten merks Scotts for each horss or nolt.

41. Iff any person whatsomever haveing takin thair horss grass in the commone from their respective masters, and be fund within anie place of the propertie without leive from the ouners of the ground, shall be lyable to pay fourtie shilling Scotts money.

42. In tyme of teilling no man shall ineroach upon his neighbour's rigg to wrong his neighbour, under the penaltie of three pound 2 shilling for each ffure, hy and attour the laying bak that which wes wrongously takin.

43. No man shall take away at his oun hand aither plough or harrow, or onie graith belonging thereto, without leave asked and given be the ouner, under the pain of six shilling eight pennies Scotts.

44. Ther shall no heretor nor tennent within the toune of Lintoun sett nor give libertie to any drift geir to pastour in the Commone of Lintoun, upon the penaltie of ten merk for each persone that gives or setts the samyne.

45. The forsaid baillie enacts himselfe that he should be countable to the possessors of the toune for his year's intromissiōne, conforme to what is marked and set down in the clerk's hooks; and who ever succedeis the said baillie in tyme comeing is liable for the samen, and to make all furth command that can be sustained be the clerk's books.

46. Itt is likeweyes ordained that the clerk shall delyver up all ther acts and his instructions

at the end of the first yeir of his service to whatever person that is chosen clerk.

47. If it shall be fund that any clerks fail to register any acts made be the baillie and possessors of the toune for the guid thereof, shall he fined conforme to the determinacione of the present baillie.

48. Lykewayes ordains that whosoever, cottar or others, haveing no possession of ground within the toun, shall take in hand to cast aither divets, troves, or peits hefor the first of June, under the pain of ten merks for each dargge, hy and attour the lossing of what is castin.

49. No man or woman within the toune of Lintoune that doeth keip any swine, iff they shall be fund louss hefor the corne be in the barnyards, shall pay 2 shilling for each fault, and if they shall be fund in anie place of the croft they shall be lyahle to pay to the owner of the corne double the rait of any other heast.

50. As also theise that keip duks and geeiss to put heards to them, otherwayes for everie tyme they are fund in the corne to pay conforme to ther number 12 shilling Scotts for each fault of everie one.

51. *23 of April 1681.*—As also whatever carrier or cotter shall refuiss to hyre their horss when they shall be called hy anie possessor within the toune, ane or mo, upon anie lawfull affair, if they shall absent themselves or ther horss, upon the weadges of eighteinpence each 12 mills, everie transgressor of this act is fyned in four pounds for each fyne, and also for everie eight mills thretein shilling four pennies Scotts. And who

ever absents ther horss is lyable for the forsaid fyne.

52. *23 of Aprill.*—The which day all neighbours and heretors did unanimuslie condesend that whatsomever person or persones who doeth intend to keip ane horse for his own use or others, shall oblidge themselves to come to the present baillie and settel for the price of the said horse grass in the commontie, and the said baillie being still obleidged for what they agree upon, and to be comptable to the rest of the possessors of the toun when charged, and make payment to each one conforme to the possessiones.

*23 of Apryll 1681.*—The which day, with consent of the heretors, and haill neighbours concerned, did unanimoslie condescend and chuse James Younger to be ther baillie for ane yeir, he accepting the said office, and did engadge himselfe be his oath of fideletie that he should abstracth in no manner of way from the acts of the said court. And likewayes the whole concern'd did condescend and choysse John Russell to be officer and puneller, and to resave his weadges conforme as was payed.



## II.

*Linton Roderyck: A Historical Sketch.*



## II.

*Linton Roderick: A Historical Sketch.*

OF the Briton whose name is identified with the Tweeddale Linton, distinguishing it from those of East Lothian and Teviotdale, nothing is known with any certainty. He may possibly have been no other than Rydderch Hael, the Christian King of Strathclyde, whose territories bordered on and probably embraced the district; or, perhaps, he was only a local chief holding sway in his limited domain at the head of the Lyne valley. For the settlement of such questions there is little more than conjecture to go by. Previous to the reign of King David there is not much authentic information procurable regarding the individual ownership of land in this country. In his time, however, the practice of proprietors taking charters from the sovereign was becoming general, and though few of the originals of these documents are in existence at the present day the substance of many of them has been preserved to us through the medium of monastic registers and chartularies. It is from the Register of Kelso Abbey that particulars regarding the earlier owners of Linton Roderick are obtainable.

In 1113 Earl David, then Prince of Cumbria, which at that time included the greater part of the south of Scotland, planted a colony of thirteen Benedictine monks beside his Castle of Selkirk; but the monks did not take kindly to the locality, and shortly after David's accession to the Scottish throne he removed them from Selkirk, "a place unsuitable for an abbey," and established the monastery at "the Church of the Blessed Virgin on the bank of the Tweed, beside Roxburgh, in the place called Calkow." Richly endowed by the King himself, the revenues of the new abbey were materially augmented by the lavish donations of Saxon and Norman lords, who, since the days of Malcolm Canmore, had been gradually monopolising the ownership of the soil and superseding the native Britons. Among the new arrivals came a Norman, founder of the famous Comyn family in Scotland, and, procuring a grant of the lands of Lynton Roderick, the estate remained with his descendants for many generations. Conforming to the custom of the period, the new settler inaugurated the commencement of his career as a feudal lord by a donation to the church. An undated charter, but supposed to have been granted about the year 1160, conveys the teinds of the manor and certain lands to the monks of Kelso in these terms:—"To all the faithfull sons of holy mother church, Richard Comyn, greeting: Know ye all, as well future as present, that I have given, granted, and, by this present charter, confirmed to the Church of St Marie of Kelchou, and the monks serving God there, the Church of Lyntun-ruderie, with all things justly pertaining to the

said Church. And I have given to the foresaid Church, in free and perpetual alms, a half ploughgate of land in the said town, for the weal of the soul of my Lord Earl Henry and for the soul of my son John, whose hodies are buried there [at Kelso], and for the weal of my soul and the souls of my ancestors and successors. I will also that the foresaid church and land shall be held as freely and quietly as any other gifts are most freely and quietly held and possessed; on condition that I and Hextild, my wife, and our children should be received into and made partakers of the benefits of the convent." The Earl Henry mentioned in the charter was son of King David, whom he predeceased, and father of Malcolm and William, successive Kings of Scotland. Comyn's grant was confirmed to the abbey by William the Lion; and several of the Bishops of Glasgow, during their respective episcopates, as well as Pope Innocent IV. in 1243-54, ratified the benefaction. The charter by Bishop Herbert, who had previously been abbot of Kelso, is supposed to have been granted between the years 1160 and 1164, and runs thus:—"Henry, by the grace of God, Bishop of Glasgow. To all the sons and the faithful of holy mother church, greeting: Know ye that I have granted and by my present charter confirmed to the Church of St Marie of Kelchou, and friars thereof, serving God there, the Church of Lintoun Ruderick, which Dodin in my presence gave to them, with the teinds of the whole land in the territory of Lintunruderick. Saving the right of the bishop."

While the confirmations granted by the Kings

refer to Comyn as the donor of the church, it will be observed that the bishop attributes the gift to one Dodin. The explanation probably is that Dodin was possessor of the lands when the Norman got the feudal right, and retained his holding in the character of vassal, cultivating the soil and rendering to his superior military service or a share of the fruits and produce. The abbey would thus be fully secured by the double grant from superior and vassal; and it continued till the Reformation to draw the ecclesiastical revenues, out of which a vicar was paid for attending to the spiritual wants of the parish. Particulars as to the subsequent ownership of Linton township are obtainable from the Register of the Earldom of Morton (published, as the Abbey Register is, by the Bannatyne Club), the published volumes of the Great Seal Register, and other sources. The Comyns appear to have been connected with the property till about the time of King Robert the Bruce, when (1316) a crown charter is found in favour of "John called Logan," as proprietor of a portion of the lands. Logan about that time granted to William of Douglas, a progenitor of the Earls of Morton, all his lands of Lintoun-rothirrikis, for payment of one silver penny, at the parish church, yearly, and making three suits or attendances at the three bead courts of the King in the shire of Peblys; and in 1340 King David II. confirmed the grant. Robert II. also, in 1374, granted a charter to James of Douglas of Dalkeith, and his son, confirming to them several lands and baronies, including the barony of Kylbothok and Newlands, and the barony of Lynton Rotheryk. A rental of the Earldom

appears in the Register in 1376, the part referring to Linton being as follows:—LYNTOUNE.—Town thereof, 10 oxgangs, let to William son of John, Adam Smot, David son of John, Thomas Smyth, Thomas son of Alexander, William Small, Adam son of Thom, John Swayne, and John Lawson, £10, 13s. 4d. yearly. Two oxgangs of Swynburnland, let to William Menar for two years, the first for 18s. and the second for 20s.; and he to build a sufficient house. Molslande, let to Walter, son of Adam, for one year at 40s. Bawdyngisgill, let to William son of John for one year at £5. Qwhitfeilde, let to William son of Adam and David Purdy for £4, 6s. 8d. Yearly rental for the barony of Linton, £23, 18s.

There are also confirmations of the baronies granted by other Scottish sovereigns, including a charter by Queen Mary to the Earl of Morton, granted on 2nd June 1564. That Earl built Drochil Castle on the lands of Newlands barony. With the exception of a short period of forfeiture, the estates continued in the possession of Earl Morton's successors till 1631, when they were acquired by Sir John Stewart, the first Earl of Traquair. A contemporary, Sir John Scot of Scotstarvit, in a work alliteratively titled "The Staggering State of Scots Statemen, from 1550 to 1650," refers to the transaction in this somewhat satiric vein:—"Sir John Stewart of Traquair, knight, created Earl of Traquair, was first brought in by the Earl of Morton to be treasurer-depute to him, but within a few years he displaced the principal and got the full possession of the treasury to himself; which place he managed so nimbly that he conquest many lands in the space

that he enjoyed the same, to wit, the baronies of Drochils, Linton, Horshurgh, Henderland, Dryhope, and many others."

On 13th July 1631, a crown charter was granted whereby King Charles confirmed to Sir John Stewart "the lands and harony of Newlandis, the lands and haronies of Lyntoun and Kylhocho, with castles, manors, fishings, mills, tenandries, &c., with part of the lands of Locheurde pertaining to William, Earl of Mortoun, Lord Dalkeithe and Aherdour; with the privilege of regality within the same, and the patronage of the churches and parishes of Lyntoun, Newlandis, and Kilbocho, and all the chaplainries thereof; all which the said Earl, with consent of Lady Anne Keythe, Countess of Mortoun, his spouse, and Rohert, Lord of Dalkeith, his son, resigned; and which the King incorporated into the free barony and regality of Lyntoun; and to that effect he erected the town and village (*urbem et villam*) of Lyntoun in a free burgh of barony and regality, ordaining all letters, &c., to be proclaimed at the market cross of the said burgh; and one sasine taken at the said burgh to stand for all. Paying one silver penny in name of blench farm." By virtue of this royal grant the town of Linton took rank as a burgh of regality, the jurisdiction thereby conferred being exercised by a hailie named by the lord of regality for the time. With the reverses which soon overtook the Traquair family another change of ownership took place. The Lords Rutherford are found making up titles to the estates and jurisdiction in 1665 and 1670; and when Dr Pennecuik was writing his "Description

of Tweeddale " a few years afterwards, he remarks — "The Earl of March is now Lord of this Regality, and distributes justice here by his Sheriff Depute and Bailie, Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk." When heritable jurisdictions were abolished in 1747, the Earl of March was allowed £218, 4s. 5d. as compensation for the regality of Newlands and Linton. The act books of the Regality Court, if they could now be found, would doubtless supply many curious glimpses into the manners and customs of the Lintonians in bygone times, but probably nobody knows whether they are still in existence or not. The preceding "Acts of Neighbourhead," were the rules and regulations of a voluntary association of proprietors, familiarly known as the Linton Lairds; or, as Pennecuik in a Poetical Address to the Prince of Orange, humorously designates them, "The Portioners and Inhabitants of the Famous Town of Linton, Sub-Metropolitan of Tweeddale." Relief from cess, excise duties, and free quartering of soldiers are amongst the favours petitioned for in this effusion. On the latter subject the poet is urgent:—

Then, valiant Sir, we beg at large,  
 You will free quarters quite discharge;  
 We live upon the Kings high street,  
 And scarce a day we miss some cheat,  
 For horse and foot as they come by,  
 Sir, be they hungry, cold, or dry,  
 They eat and drink, and burn our peits,  
 With feint a farthing in their breiks;  
 Destroy our hay, and press our horse,  
 Whiles break our heads, and that is worse,  
 Consume baith men and horses' meat,  
 And mak both wives and bairns to greit,

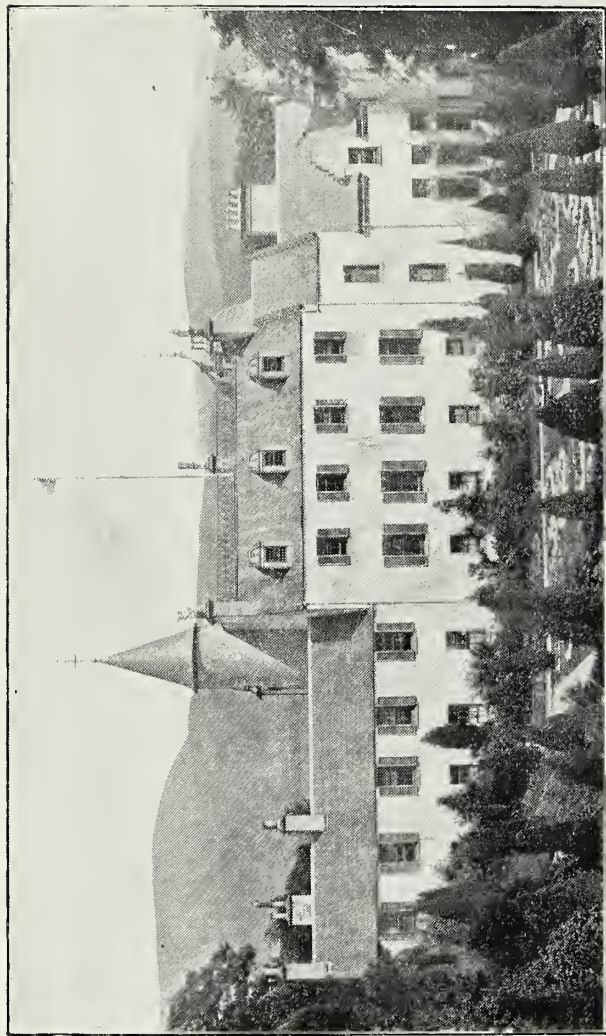
There is also much need

To put a clock upon our steeple,  
To show the hours to country people.  
And charge him, Sir, our street to mend,  
And causey it from end to end.  
Pay but the workmen for their panes  
And we shall jointly lead the stanes.

. . . . .  
*Sic subscribitur*—WILLIAM YOUNGER of Hog-Yairds,  
In name of all the Lintoun Lairds.







*From a Photograph]*

DARNHALL.

*[by Wilson, Aberdeen.*

III.

*Penjacob—Gillmoreston—Edulfston—  
Eddleston.*



## III.

*Penjacob—Gillmoreston—Edulfston—  
Eddleston.*

THE derivation of the name Eddleston can be traced with gratifying certainty, though, strange to tell, the necessary evidence, in its original form at least, was on the verge of perishing amid the devastation caused by an event so seemingly disconnected as the French Revolution. From a remote period the "vill," or district which formed the nucleus of the parish of Eddleston, belonged to the see of Glasgow, and the early writs relating to it were recorded in the Episcopal Register. To escape the fury which characterised the commencement of the Reformation in Scotland, Archbishop Beaton fled from Glasgow to France, carrying with him the muniments of the see, including the ancient Register. On the death of the Archbishop the documents were deposited partly in the Scots College and partly in the Chartreuse of Paris, where they remained for nearly two centuries. During the revolution, when anything relating to monarchy and the priesthood were specially liable to attack, many of the

records were destroyed, but a few survived and were brought to Scotland in 1798, and some of these coming into the hands of George Chalmers, that learned antiquary had the use of the ancient Register when writing his *Caledonia*. Since then the Register has been published by the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, and in this way various particulars regarding the early history of Eddleston have been made known.

Under the name of Pentejacob\* the vill appears among the possessions of the see of Glasgow when Prince David made his Inquisition in 1116. One of the witnesses to that inquisition was Hugh de Morville, an Anglo-Norman, who had come to Scotland about the beginning of the century, and acquired extensive possessions in Tweeddale and other places. He also obtained the hereditary office of Lord High Constable, and is the reputed founder of Dryburgh Abbey, and Kilwinning also owes its origin either to him or his son. Dying in 1162, he was succeeded by his only son, Richard de Moreville, who became principal minister of William the Lion, and to whom the Bishop of Glasgow, in 1170, gave a lease of the Pentejacob estate, or "vill," under the conditions stated in a writing granted by the lessee, of which the following is a translation:—"Know all, future as well as present, that I, Richard of Moreville, constable of the King of Scotland, have received in farm from Lord Engellram, Bishop of Glasgow, his land of Gille-

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\* Dr Skene (Four Ancient Books of Wales, vol. i., p. 123), states that "Peniacop" was the ancient name of Penicuik. He does not, however, cite authority, and it is possible that this is only a slip of the usually accurate historiographer-royal.

moreston, with its pertinents, excepting the church. To be held of the church of Glasgow, by me and my heirs or assignees, from the feast of Pentecost (Whitsunday) in the year of our Lord 1170, for fifteen years complete; and I have given to the said lord bishop Engelram three hundred merks beforehand. And the said bishop shall warrant me in said land during the foresaid term, according as his charter bears. And I have promised by oath, taken at the altar upon the evangel of God, for me and my successors, that at the expiry of the foresaid term, the whole foresaid land, which of old was called Penjacob, shall be fully restored to the said lord bishop or his successor without any contradiction or retention." Notwithstanding the solemn promise to restore the lands to the bishop at the expiry of the lease, Moreville granted them in feu to a Saxon settler named Edulf, after which the vill was known as the town of Edulf or Edulfston, gradually softened down to Eddleston. Edulf's charter runs thus:—"Richard of Morevil, constable of the King of Scotland, to all his friends and good men, as well future as present, greeting. Know ye that I have given, and by this my charter confirmed to Edulf, son of Urtred, Gillemuristun, which of old was called Penjacob: To hold of me and my heirs, to him and his heirs, by its right marches, in fee and heritage, in monastery and mill, and in all liberties thereto pertaining, as freely and quietly as any knight most freely and quietly holds his fief of me; for the service of one knight." Edulf was thus made proprietor of the lands on condition of supplying to his feudal lord the

military services of a knight. Richard Moreville died in 1189, and some time afterwards William, his son, who succeeded him, gave a confirmatory charter to Edulf, in terms similar to the former one. From the grant of 1170, as will have been noticed, the church was excepted, a circumstance which probably saved it from being, according to the fashion of the time, assigned to Dryburgh, Kilwinning, or some other monastery.

Though the Bishops of Glasgow were for a time deprived of their property, the confirmatory Bulls, which they from time got from successive Popes, continued "Gillemoreston," and latterly "Edulueston," in the list of their possessions; and at last a bishop, apparently more energetic and discerning in worldly affairs than his predecessors, succeeded in getting the rights of the sec restored. By this time the lords of Galloway were in possession. William de Morville had died without issue in 1196, and was succeeded by his elder sister, Elena, who married Roland, lord of Galloway, and he in her right became possessed of all the lands and honours of her family. Their son, Allan, died in or about the year 1234 without male issue, and his estates fell to be divided between (1), Elena, married to Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester; (2), Der-vorgilla, married to John Balliol, founder of Balliol College, Oxford, and father of King John of Scotland; and (3), Christian, married to William de Fort, son of the earl of Albemarle. It was from these descendants or representatives of the Morvilles that William de Bondington, bishop of Glasgow, claimed and obtained restitution. Elena's renunciation is as follows:—"To all the

faithful in Christ who shall see or hear this present writing: Elena, first born daughter of the late Alan of Galloway, constable of Scotland, greeting in the Lord: I will it to come to the knowledge of you all that, considering and acknowledging that the vill of Edeluestun, with its pertinents, belongs by full legal right to the church and bishop of Glasgow, albeit the said Alan of Galloway and certain others of my predecessors, constables of Scotland, have for some time unjustly retained the said vill, I, for the weal of my soul and the souls of my heirs, have for me and my heirs for ever quitclaimed and resigned to God and St Kentigern and to the church of Glasgow and to the venerable father William, bishop of Glasgow, and his successors, the said vill of Edeluestune, with all its pertinents, and all right which, from whatever cause, I have or might have therein. And I have sworn upon the sacred scriptures that at no time shall I come against this my quitclaim and resignation, and that I shall not by myself, or by another, disturb the church of Glasgow, or the said bishop or his successors, in the said tref of Edeluestun in any manner in time coming, nor by any device shall I procure interference by others. And that this my quitclaim and resignation may receive perpetual corroboration, I have caused my seal, together with the seals of William, bishop, and Henry, prior of St Andrews, to be affixed to the present writing. Witnesses — William, bishop of St Andrews; Henry, prior of St Andrews; Robert, chaplain of the bishop of St Andrews; Maurice Lovel, Adam and William, chaplains of Sir Roger de Quenci; Mr

David of Bernham; Symon of Nuissi; Richard of Kelso; Sir Serlo of St Andrews; Sir William of Chamunt; William of Hay; Robert of Alne, and many others." A joint renunciation by "Roger de Quency, constable of Scotland, and Elena his wife, daughter of the late Alan of Galloway," is expressed in similar terms. Ballioli's renunciation, after the formal introductory words, proceeds thus:—"Whereas the land of Eduluestun, by the force and power of Richard of Morevill, constable of Scotland, and his heirs, has been for a long time possessed; and the right of succession through Alan, of good memory (son of Rolland, constable of Scotland), whose daughter we have taken to wife, might delvolve on Sir Roger de Quinci, earl of Winton, and Sir William of Fort, son of the earl of Alhemarle, and on us, we at length, considering that the said land of Edeluestun, ought in law and property to belong from of old to the church of Glasgow; and being unwilling, in peril of our soul, to diminish or in any way disturb, hut rather so far as we are able, to amplify and augment the right of the said church, we, for us and our heirs, have for ever resigned and quitclaimed to God and the church of Glasgow and our venerable father, William, bishop of Glasgow, and his successors, whatever right we have or might have in the said land of Edeluestun and its pertinents; faithfully promising that we shall effectually lend our defence and aid against all who shall disturb their possession of said land." A writing to the same effect was granted by William de Fort; and by these and similar writs the bishops were effectually re-invested in their old possessions,

William of Bondington, the bishop who procured this restitution, had been rector of Eddleston, and his local knowledge would doubtless facilitate the achievement. Bishop William has the credit of commencing the erection of the existing magnificent structure forming Glasgow Cathedral, was energetic in raising the necessary funds, and he would regard the revenues of the recovered township as a welcome contingent in helping on the work. In subsequent years there are instances of Eddleston being taxed, along with other prebends, for supplying and upholding the ornaments of the Cathedral.

Previous to the restitution, as will be seen from the next charter, Edulph and his heirs had been exercising the privilege of absolute proprietors and disposing of portions of the lands. The memoranda appended to the charter, however, show that these successors had also to relinquish their claims—"Know all, present and future, that I, Adam, son of Edulph, have given and granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to Constantine, my son, for his homage and service, a certain part of my land in the territory of Eduluiston, which was sometime called Penjacob, that part, viz., which extends from the head of Aldenisslauer towards the south, by the white road along to the cross which stands in the high road, and so ascending crosswise to the ridge of Erhacleth as the stones placed for marches testify; and so descending towards the west to the Harecarneburne, and as the Harecarneburne descends and falls into the water of Peblis, and thence ascending by that water to the hass of Aldenisslauer; and all Harecarfilat; with one acre of land which

is between it and the high road; and with the meadow next adjacent, on to the Kingisford; with common pasturage and all the common easements in my whole fief of Eduluiston. To hold and have of me and my heirs to him and his heirs in fee and heritage, freely and quietly, fully and honorably, in wood and plain, in meadows and pastures, in waters and roads and paths, doing to me and my heirs the service of the twentieth part of one knight. I and my heirs shall warrant the whole land before mentioned, with its marches and all its pertinents and easements, to the said Constantine and his heirs against all men. Witnesses—Sir Walter of Cungilton, Walter of Clapham, Thomas of Hay, Alan of St Clair, William of Herteshened, Richard of Morville, William of Moravia, Peter of Wytingham, and many others. Memorandum.—That the said Constantine, for him and his heirs, for ever resigned and quitclaimed to lord William, bishop of Glasgow, the whole right which he had in the foresaid lands, although at first the grant made to himself was not valid, for the said Adam had no right in the said vill, because neither he nor his father Edulf had entry in the said vill of Eduluiston, unless through Richard of Moreville and William his son, who had no right except by way of ferm for the term of fifteen years, as in the charter of the said Richard is fully contained. Also, it is to be remembered that Richard of Loch, in right of his wife, who came of the said Constantine, has the foregoing charter, attested with the seal of Adam, son of Edulph.”

The lands described in Constantine's charter seem to have been situated at the northern ex-

tremity of the parish. Kingside, or Kingseat,\* and Cairnfort, shown on maps, are probably associated with Kingisford and Harecarflat mentioned in the charter, while Peblis Water is unmistakable. Perhaps those familiar with the locality will be able to identify the boundaries.

At the opposite termination of the parish, the breeze-swept upland, which for six centuries at least has been known by the name of Windylaws, and which the Celtic inhabitants designated *Tor* (*i.e.*, the Hill), had been bestowed by William of Moreville upon a natural daughter and her husband, by whom the lands were eventually surrendered to the see of Glasgow. Omitting verbal excrescences, the deed of renunciation, which is supposed to have been granted between 1260 and 1268, runs thus:—"Malcolm, son of David Dunne of Conestablestun, and Alice, daughter of William of Moreville, his spouse, greeting in the Lord everlasting: Know all and sundry, that we, for us and our heirs, have granted, and by this our present writing acknowledge, that we have no right in the lands of Tor or Windilawes, which lie in the territory of

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\*It is stated in the Statistical Account published in 1841 that in the year 1794 a pot, containing a great quantity of old and silver coins, was dug up in the courtyard of Kingside farm; and also that on the same farm, in a barrow or tumulus, enclosed by three circular walls, and opened in the year 1823, a rude stone coffin was discovered, containing the ashes of human bones bearing evidence of having been subjected to the action of fire. Beside the coffin were found a variety of brazen weapons, somewhat resembling hatchets. Mr Mackenzie of Portmore, the proprietor of the farm, is said to have transmitted to the Antiquarian Society in Edinburgh an account of the discovery, along with two of the weapons; and therefore it is probable that the relics are in evidence at the present time.

Edulfstun, concerning which we have sometimes troubled the venerable father John, by the grace of God, bishop of Glasgow; but if we had at any time right in the said lands, we for ever resign and renounce such right to God, the Church of Glasgow, and the said bishop of Glasgow, and his successors. Also, if at any time anything should accresce or fall in to us, or our heirs, in regard to said lands by any succession, we resign and renounce the same to the Church of Glasgow, and the bishop thereof, for ever. But if it happen that we or our heirs shall in any time coming attempt anything against this present quitclaim or renunciation, or vex or disturb the Church of Glasgow or the bishop in the occupation of the said lands or their pertinents, we grant and acknowledge us by the very fact to be excommunicated: Willing and consenting that throughout the whole bishopric of Glasgow, on all Lord's days and feasts, we are, as such, to be solemnly denounced, until such time as we shall have given all satisfaction to God, the Church of Glasgow, and the bishop thereof, concerning each and every offence, according to the award of the diocesan thereof: We acknowledge also, and confess that we are liable to the Church of Glasgow and bishop thereof, in thirty pounds, good and lawful sterlings, for which we bind us and our heirs, and our goods, as well moveable as immoveable, wherever they shall be found, to the said church and bishop thereof; and if it ever happen that we or our heirs attempt anything against this our present grant, acknowledgment, quitclaim, resignation, or renunciation, or in any way vex or implead the Church of Glasgow or

bishop thereof, we will and grant that neither we nor our heirs shall be heard in the said cause until the said lord bishop of Glasgow shall be fully satisfied of the said thirty pounds of sterlings. And we, for us and our heirs, have made bodily oath for observing all and sundry things foresaid, without fraud or guile; willing and granting, for us and our heirs, that if we or they, by any act, presume to contravene any of the foresaid things, we shall, as perjurers, be repelled from doing so, and no one shall be bound to answer such perjurers. And I the said Alice, of my free and spontaneous will, not compelled by force or led by fear, have ratified all and sundry in good faith, promising never to contravene the same either during marriage or after its dissolution. And we renounce all cavilling, contradiction, privilege of court, and specially of Crusaders and intending Crusaders, the exception of uncounted undelivered money, the published law of two days' journey, and specially the indulgence granted to Scotsmen, whereby it is forbidden that they should be taken out of the kingdom of Scotland for causes by apostolic letters, and every exception, defence, personal and real, which could be objected against this instrument or act; and chiefly the royal prohibition, and all letters, as well apostolic as royal, obtained, or to be obtained, and all remedy of law, as well canon as civil. In testimony whereof, we have appended our seal to this present writing. Witnesses: Sir Symon Fraser, then sheriff of Peblis; Sirs Henry of Candela, Robert of Polwarth, Alexander of Synton, and Nicholas of Rotherford, knights; Sir Nicholas of

Glendonewyng; Sir Richard, vicar of Peblis; John Hunter, Hugh of Persby, Reginald of Loch, Erchebald of Hopekelioch, and others."

The renunciation was granted while the Crusades were yet in progress, and this accounts for the reference, among other legal technicalities, to the privilege of exemption from prosecution enjoyed by those who took part in them. This exemption and other subterfuges the notary who prepared the document carefully guarded against, so that by no loophole of evasion the bishops might be again deprived of the recovered property. In the list of witnesses will be noticed the name of Sir Simon Fraser, sheriff of Tweeddale, and father of the renowned warrior and patriot, the companion in arms of Wallace and Bruce.

In ancient times churchmen made the best and most lenient of landlords; and it was for the interest of all that the soil should be well cultivated, as both clergy and people depended mainly on the produce for subsistence. Throughout the wide territories of the diocese of Glasgow there prevailed a system of leasing the lands to a class of agriculturists termed rentallers or kindly tenants, who enjoyed fixity of tenure approaching that possessed by a feu-holder of the present day. The rents were not subject to variation and the tenancy descended to the holders' heirs, who on payment of a sum of money called "græsum" had their titles completed by entry of their names in the Rental Book of the see. One of these rental books, embracing the period from 1509 to 1570, was published a few years ago by the Grampian Club, and from this source some

particulars are obtainable respecting Rentallers in the barony of Eddleston. On 3rd May 1521, William Andersone, son of Thomas Andersone, with his father's consent, was rentalled in a portion of the lands of Bordland, which yielded the archbishop 37s. yearly, but the father was to enjoy the property during his lifetime. William Andersone's son, also a William, was rentalled in the property in 1534, the father, however, being allowed to continue in possession during his lifetime. Another part of Bordland, yielding 50s. yearly, was, with consent of one Thomas Lewis, given, in 1521, to a rentaller named George Dewar; and in a third portion, yielding 25s. yearly, Thomas Gybsone was rentalled, with consent of his mother, who was to possess the property during her lifetime. Thomas Scot, son of Wilyam Scot, was about the same time "rentellit in 33s. 4d. land of the North Chelis, be consent of his modyr." Another portion of these lands, this time called "North Scheylis," was in 1528, given in rental to Thomas Damaboy and Agnes Wilyamson, his spouse, "eftyir the decease of Margret Dikeson, his modyr, quhilkis scho has in possession presently." Dewar's 50s. land of Bordland was in 1536 divided into two portions, Patrik Gibson getting land valued at 12s. 6d., and Thomas Nudry the remainder for 37s. 6d. yearly. Thomas Gibson who possessed the 25s. land having died, was in 1542 succeeded by his son Patrick, "his modyr brokand (possessing) durying hyr wedowheyde." Archibald Dunbar, supposed by the editors of the Grampian Club book, to have been Dunbar of Baldoon, brother of Archbishop Dunbar, and pro-

vost of Glasgow in 1547, was "rentallit in the steidyng callit the Layncoyt, with the steylebole gudis tharwith, payand yeirly £20, quhilk is vacand be the decease of Schir Andro Merchell, last possessour of the sammyn." Merchell must have been a priest, and probahly was not succeeded by heirs desirous of taking possession of the property. The steading or farm was afterwards called Langcot, but the name given in the quotation indicates that a solitary dwelling at the head of the glen suggested the original designation. James Lawson, who was provost of Edinburgh from 1532 to 1535, and who appears to have died in the latter year, had been rentalled in part of the land of Skypryg, paying five merks yearly. He was succeeded by his two sons, John Lawson and Patrik Lawson, "the said Patrik hroukand eftyr John, failyeand barnis of the said Johnis body lauchfully to be gottyn." A nephew, George Lawson, succeeded in 1563. A portion of North Scheillis was in 1552 transferred by Archihald Paterson to his son Thomas by a writing which is worth noticing on account of its having been dated "at the Dernhal," the manor place of the lairds of Blackbarony.

No community, however primitive, gets far in the path of civilisation till it can count upon a mill as one of its prominent equipments, and it will have been noticed that the early charters refer to the existence of one at Eddleston. The first miller noticed in the Rental Book is John Greif, who "was rentalit in the mylne of Edylstoun, with the pertinence," on 10th September 1528. In 1568 another John Greif, probably a grandson, "is rentellit in the myll of Edylston,

vacand be deces of James Greif, his father, last rentellit thairin." In Blaeu's Atlas, the mill is called Kirktoon Mill, and old charters show that the adjoining steading and lands were at one time known by the name of Kirktoon.

Subject to inconsiderable exceptions, the lands belonging to the archbishopric of Glasgow were erected into separate baronies, an arrangement conducive to effective supervision and management. There were seven of these divisions, Eddleston, otherwise called Whitebarony, being one of the number. Such territorial jurisdictions were common throughout the country, the owners of large estates having apparently no difficulty in obtaining the requisite grant from the Crown. The powers possessed by barons varied with the terms of the creating charter, but each, to a certain extent, exercised both civil and criminal jurisdiction, keeping order and settling disputes within his domain, punishing delinquents, exacting fines, and, where necessary, enforcing payment of the mails and duties leviable from his tenants. These functions were sometimes performed through the instrumentality of regular courts, with an assize of fifteen jurors, presided over by the baron himself or by his bailie, but the procedure was not always conducted in this formal manner. Rough and ready treatment, as when the Baron of Bradwardine and Tully-Veolan put the village gossip in the jugs, or imprisoned the poachers in the ghost-haunted and rat-infested tower, would doubtless be common enough.

It is not known at what time the estate of Eddleston was erected into a barony, but this

must have been done prior to 1369. In that year the Scottish Parliament levied a tax to meet expenses of two envoys to the English court, and of the sum of £445 raised by the country for that purpose, the bishop of Glasgow collected from the baronies of Glasgow, Carstairs, Stobo, and Edylstoun, £5, 5s. 7d., being a contribution at the rate of 3d. per £. [Exchequer Rolls, ii., 335.] The rental of the four baronies would thus appear to have been £422. Eddleston as a barony is again referred to in a charter granted by James IV. to the bishop of Glasgow, dated 4th January 1489-90. By that writ, it is provided that when any of the tenants of certain baronies, including Edylston, should for their misdeeds and crimes be convicted and executed in the King's courts, their forfeited estates and goods should fall to the bishop.

At the Reformation, archbishop Beaton, though he removed to France, did not relinquish the Church property. Taking with him the rental book of his baronies, and probably anticipating that the ecclesiastical disturbances would speedily be allayed, he continued for about ten years to enrol new tenants when changes of ownership took place, and, with the aid of resident stewards or factors, collected the revenues and otherwise transacted the temporal business of the see. But the position of the exiled prelate gradually became more and more precarious, and at length untenable. On the restoration of Episcopacy in 1572, the temporalities of the Church were placed at the disposal of the new bishops, from whom they generally passed into the hands of laymen, the nobility sharing largely in the spoil. By a

charter dated 30th and 31st May 1577, James Boyd, then archbishop of Glasgow, "for certain sums of money paid towards the reparation of his Metropolitan Church and sustentation of the Episcopal see," and acting with consent of the canons, dean or president, and chapter of Glasgow, granted in feu farm to James, Earl of Mortoun, Regent of Scotland, the lands and barony of Eddilstoun, called the Qubyt-barony, viz., the lands of Northscheill, Skitrig, Bordland, Adamesland, and the mill of Eldilstoun; the earl being bound to pay to the archbishop twelve bolls of barley (or 10s for each boll), seven dozen of poultry (or 6d for each fowl), and £26 16s in money for the old duties, and 14s 8d of augmentation. The archbishop granted another charter to the earl on 10th November following, in almost identical terms, but in the enumeration of lauds Langcoit and Langcoithauch are included, and the money duties are £33 9s 4d, with 4s of augmentation, making (with the commuted value of grain and poultry), £41 15s 4d in all. The first charter was confirmed by King James on 7th October 1577, and the second on 26th January 1577-8. On the execution of Morton (1581), and the forfeiture of his estates, the barony reverted to the crown; and, though it may perhaps have been given to another in the interval, the general revocation of Church property which took place under Act of Parliament in 1587 again placed it at the King's disposal, and he then bestowed it upon Sir John Maitland of Thirlestane, knight, his chancellor. This was done by a charter dated 9th August 1587 which bears that the King gave to Sir John the lands and barony of

Stobo, with the mill, the lands of Drava, the lands and barony of Eddilstoun called Qubyt-baronie (viz., the lands of Northsceil, Skitrig, Bordland, Adamesland, Langeoit, Langamhauch, with the mill of Ettilstoun), which pertained to the King by annexation as part of the temporal lands of the archbishop of Glasgow, extending in rental to £189 18s 8d. Paying for Stobo and Drava 40 bolls barley and 140 poultry and the kane fowls; and for Eddilstoun 12 bolls barley, 84 poultry (or for each boll 10s and for each poultry 6d), and £33 9s 4d as for ancient fermis; with 14s 8d of augmentation, making in all £190 13s 4d. This charter was followed by another, dated 24th May 1588, whereby the King granted to Maitland of Thirlestane the lands and baronies just mentioned, together with the patronage of the parish churches of Stobo, Eddilstoun, Drummelzare, Daik, and Brochtoun, pertaining of old to the archbishopric of Glasgow; and he also incorporated the whole lands into the one barony of Stobo and Ettilstoun. Maitland was the second son of Sir Richard Maitland, the poet, and brother of the well-known Maitland of Lethington. He took an important part in State affairs, and on his return from Denmark with King James and his young Queen, in 1590, was made a peer of the realm by the title of Lord Maitland of Thirlestane. By another charter (7th March 1593-4), the King confirmed the lands and baronies to "John, lord Thirlestane, chancellor, and Jean Flemyng, his spouse, in liferent, and to John, Master of Thirlestane, their son," in heritage. The second Lord Thirlestane (son of the chancellor), was created Earl of Lauderdale

in 1624, and the public records show that successive generations of earls possessed the baronies (though some individual properties embraced in them had probably passed into other hands), which King James had first bestowed upon their ancestor. A service in favor of John, earl of Lauderdale, dated 23rd July 1696, repeats the old description, the lands and barony of Edlestoun, containing the lands of North Sheills, Skitrig, Bordlands, Adamsland, Langcoat, Langhamhauch, with the mill and loch of Edlestoun, with patronage of churches; and the feu-duty remains as £190 13s 4d.

Whitebarony lands, with the original church and cluster of dwellings forming the original village, appear to have been wholly situated on the left side of the Peebles Water. The principal lands of the barony designated Blackbarony were situated on the opposite side of the stream, though latterly that barony embraced properties situated on both sides of the valley. The Murrays of Blackbarony appear in charters of an early date. On 14th March 1409, Robert, Duke of Albany, confirmed the lands of Trekware and Schelynglaw to William Watson, and failing heirs male, the lands were destined to "Alexander of Moravia, son of the deceased John of Moravia of the Blackbarony, and his heirs male." The lands of Blackbarony, otherwise called Haltoun\* or Haltoun-Murray, were held of

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\* "Haltoun" was a place-name of frequent occurrence in various districts. The Haltoun of the Murrays, as a name, has been perpetuated in Hattonknowe, a farm adjoining Darnhall. By an undated charter, apparently in 14th century handwriting, "John of Moravia, son and heir of John

the crown by what was termed in legal phraseology the tenure of ward, the vassal being bound to render military service to his superior. By one of the conditions attached to ward-lands, the vassal's rights were forfeited in the event of his alienating more than half of the estate to a stranger without the superior's consent; and it is ascertained from a decree by the lords of council and session in 1507 that a contingency of this nature caused the forfeiture of Blackbarony lands. By a charter, dated 4th May of that year, however, King James IV. restored the estate to his "familiar cleric and daily servitor, Master John Murray and Isobelle Hopper, his spouse," granting to them "the lands and barony of Haltoun, otherwise called Blakbarony, and the mill thereof and pertinents, which belonged to the said John as immediate tenant thereof, and had fallen into the King's hands by recognition, on account of the alienation of the greater part without his consent; which lands the King incorporated into the free barony of Haltoun-Murray, with power to feu them of new to the possessors thereof, saving the ward of the King, and one suit to be made by the vassals at each of the three head courts of the shire of Pehlis." In the following year (9th June 1508), Murray got a grant from the King of "the lands of Overmenzeane, in the barony of Olivercastell, in the shire of Peblis; which lands belonged to John, Lord Fleming, as holding immediately of the King, and fell into his hands by alienation of

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Moravia, lord of the barony of Hatoun," granted his land of "Hosbupiland," &c., to the chapel of the Virgin Mary in Peebles. The charter is in the town's repositories.

the greater part thereof without his consent; which lands the King united to the barony of Haltoun-Murray." Further additions were shortly afterwards made to the barony consequent on Murray having acquired (1) from Margaret Were and Beatrice Were, the lands of Kingslands, near Peebles, and on the east side of Rosetta Road; and (2) from "Jonet Romannos of that ilk, with consent of William Murray, her spouse, the fourth part of her land of Culrop." These acquisitions were united to the barony by royal charters granted in 1512 and 1513 (Great Seal Register, Nos. 3779, 3871). By a charter, dated at Edinburgh, 10th February 1565-6, Andrew Murray of Blakbaronie granted to John Murray, his first-born son and apparent heir, "the lands and barony of Haltoun or Blackbaronie, with tower, fortalice, manor, mills, &c., and his half of Courhoip; reserving the life-rent of the granter and right to redeem the lands for £10, payable within the Parish Church of St Giles of Edinburgh." (Confirmed by King Henry and Queen Mary, 26th February 1565-6. Register, No. 1712). This is what lawyers term a wadset, an old and now obsolete form of security for borrowed money.

There are other royal charters to successive owners of the barony, including one dated 8th March 1592-3 to "John Murray of Blakbaronie and his heirs male bearing the surname and arms of Murray." This charter includes the lands of Dene Eister, with their pertinents called Scottstoun and Prattishill (acquired from the daughters and heiresses of Patrick Qubitlaw of that ilk), lands called Powburn, which were part of the

barony of Eddleston; "the Smidieland and the toft, called the *outsett*, built thereupon (occupied by William Johnnestoun, blacksmith, and Elizabeth Moffat, lying in the Kirktoon of Ettilstane), and the loch called the Water-loch (which was a pertinent of Blackbarony)." For Howhurne lands, the vassal required to give a pair of spurs yearly on the day of St Kentigern, in name of blanch farm.

John Murray is said to have received the honour of knighthood in 1592, but he is not so designated in the charter, though granted in the end of that year. Sir John is stated by Dr Chambers to have borne the sobriquet of "the Dyker," on account of his having been the first in the district who enclosed his hitherto open fields by stone walls. By the next charter, which is granted to his son, "Archibald Murray of Darnhall, knight," the village of Eddleston, was promoted to the dignity of a burgh of barony, with a right of holding markets and fairs, and possessing other privileges. The charter is dated 13th August 1607, and confirms "the lands and barony of Haltoun-Murray, alias Blakbarronie, Smythislandis, and the toft or out-set constructed thereon, lying in the Kirktoon of Ettilstoun, the loch called Watter-loche, and fishings thereof, three-fourths of the lands of Cowrope, one-fourth of the lands and steading of Cowrope, the lands called Kingslands, 4 acres at the Quhytstane, which were from of old part of the said lands of Kingslands, the lands and town of Deane-Eister, with the pertinents, viz., Scottistoun and Prattishill,\* the lands of How-

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\* On Blaeu's Atlas, "Pratsell" is represented as situated midway between "Kourup" and "Stuartsoun."

burne, Dawraw, and Lambaker; with the office of coronator of the shire of Peblis, all before incorporated into the barony of Haltoun-Murray or Blakbarronie; which  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Cowrope William Murray of Romanno resigned, and the other lands Sir John Murray of Ettilstoun, knight, resigned, all in favor of the said Archibald; which lands the king, for services rendered to him and his predecessors by both knights and their predecessors, granted of new to Archibald; reserving the liferent of John, and to dame Margaret Hamilton, his spouse, the liferent of, *inter alia*, the lands of Cloiche, Westloche, Kirktown of Eddlestoun, with tower, Lambakar, Deanehauch, &c. Moreover, the king erected the town of Ettilstoun into a free burgh of barony to be called the burgh of Ettilstoun, with power to the inhabitants of buying and selling, &c. (with consent of the said John and Archibald, and not otherwise), of electing bailies, having a market cross, a weekly market on the Saturdays, and two free fairs on 24th June and 14th September to endure for eight days; with power to levy customs, &c. And the whole were incorporated into the free barony of Haltoun-Murray or Blakbaronie, ordaining the fortalice of Darnehall to be the principal messuage."

The duties pertaining to the office of coronator, or coroner, conferred on Sir John Murray, and also held by Sir Archibald, have long ago been conjoined with those now performed by the sheriff, procurator-fiscal, and other officials, and are supposed to have embraced, in the 17th and preceding centuries, the responsibility of apprehending prisoners, citing witnesses and jurymen,

inquiring into cases of sudden death, and the recovering of crown revenues.

That the Blackbarony estate had been largely extended in the early years of the 17th century is ascertained by a charter dated 29th January 1621. By this document, "James, archbishop of Glasgow, with consent of the dean and chapter of Glasgow," granted *de novo* to Sir Archibald Murray of Darnehall, knight, the lands of Langcoitt and Langoithauch, the mill and mill lands of Ettilstoun, the half of the lands of Bordland, with the half-quarter of the other half thereof (occupied by the said Archibald, and by William Law, Patrick Scot, Thomas Andersone, and Thomas Gibsone, his tenants), two-tenth parts of the lands of Northscheill (occupied by Janet Law), a quarter of Bordland (sometime occupied by Sir Walter Dundas of that ilk, knight, and John Thompsone and John Burne, his tenants, then occupied by Thomas Gibson, William Law, Patrick Scot, John Scot, and Thomas Anderson), three-tenth parts of Northscheill and an acre called Sanct-Mungois-raw\*, otherwise Dawraw, and common pasturage and fewall, faill and divettes, within the common of the barony of Ettilstoun, the lands of Hoptoun† and Milkamstoun‡, with

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\* This name, commemorative of the founder of the see, may have originated centuries before the advent of Edulf.

† The stream at the foot of which Eddleston, or "Kirk-toun," Mill is placed is called "Hopton Burn" in Blaeu's Atlas.

‡ Laurence, son of John of Moravia, was designed by the title of Milcolmeston, and had a son, George, who got a charter of these lands from the bishop of Glasgow in 1411. *Douglas' Baronage* (1798), p. 69.

the manors, and the pendicle of Milkamstoun called Burnefute; the half of the lands of Windielawis in the parish of Ettilstoun; which lands of Hoptoun and others Sir William Hay of Linnplum, knight, master of Yester, with consent of dame Anne Murray, his spouse, dame Margaret Ker, Lady of Yestir, his mother, and Sir Andrew Ker of Oxname, knight, her husband, resigned; and all which the said archbishop incorporated into the free teanndry of Hoptoun, ordaining the principal manor of Hoptoun to be the principal messuage. Paying yearly to the archbishop for Langcoitt and Langcoithauch, £7; for the mill, 5 merks and 2 dozen poultry; for  $\frac{1}{10}$  of Bordland, £7, 10s., 19 poultry, 3 bolls 3 tirlots barley; for  $\frac{2}{10}$  of Northscheill, 3ls. 4d., 4 poultry, 3 tirlots  $\frac{1}{10}$  pecks of barley; for  $\frac{3}{10}$  of Northscheill 47s., 6 poultry, 1 boll 3 pecks barley; for a quarter of Bordland, £3, 7½ poultry, 6 tirlots barley; (or 6d. for each fowl and 10s. for each boll barley); and 13s. 6d. of augmentation. For Hoptoun, a pair of gilt spurs; for Milkamstoun and Burnefit, 2d.; for Windielawis, 1d., on the feast of St Kentigern at the Parish Church of Ettilston, or upon the said lands, in name of blench farm, and 3 suits at the 3 head courts at Ettilstoun; for Dawraw, 3s. 4d., and other services used and wont. (Confirmation charter, 20th December 1621, in Great Seal Register, No. 248).

There was still another barony connected with though not confined to the parish of Eddleston. On 9th April 1633 King Charles I. granted "to Mr Robert Burnet, junior, advocate, and Margaret Heriott, spouses, in liferent, and William Burnet,

their son, in fee, the lands of Ovir and Nather Kidstounes and the mill thereof, with common pasturage in the common of Glentres; also the lands of Wester Wormestoun, then called Cringiltie, with the tower and manor place, the lands of Eister Wormestoun, the lands of Stewartoun; (which Mr Richard Lauder of Haltoun, with consent of Bryce Sempill of Cathcart, resigned in favour of the said Robert and others);  $1\frac{1}{2}$  quarter of the lands of Stewartounes with tower and manor place (which James Vaiche, skinner, burgess of Edinburgh, grand-nephew and heir of the deceased Andrew Vaitche of Stewarton, resigned); and the lands of Ovir and Nether Stewartounes (which Thomas Bellenden, brother-german of the deceased William Bellenden son of the deceased Thomas Bellenden in Harehope, resigned); all which lands, held of the crown in free barony, the King incorporated into the free barony of Cringletie, ordaining the manor place of Wester Wormestoun, then called Cringletie, to be the principal messuage."

There is a provision in the charter entitling Robert Burnet to redeem the fee of the lands on payment of "anc rose noble," equal to £10, indicating that the document is of the nature of a mortgage. The fact, however, is ascertained that at this time the Burnets were in possession of the barony of Cringletie. Dr Chambers states that the property was acquired by Murray of Blackbarony in 1666.

Chalmers (in *Caledonia*, ii., 943) states that "at Harehope, in the south-west of Eddleston parish, there was a convent of Lazarites, which was founded by David I., who endowed them with certain lands and revenues." Cosmo Innes,

however (in *Origines Parochiales*, i., 211, *et seq.*), considers that the Harehope where the convent stood was situated in another locality, but identifies the township of that name in Eddleston parish as belonging to the monks of Melrose in the reign of King William the Lion. The first charter leading to this conclusion was granted by Elene de Moreville between the years 1196 and 1214, and is titled in *Liber de Melros* (p. 73), “Carta de nova terra que dicitur Harhop.” Standing by itself the designation “new land” has little significance (Newlands are as plentiful as Haltouns), but taken in conjunction with one of the boundaries going in the direction of “the Line” (supposed to be Lyne Water), it is possible that part of the parish of Newlands was included either as property or common pasturage. By the charter in question, Elen of Morville, “in exchange for land in Cunningham, which William of Moreville, her brother, devised to them by his last will, namely, the land which Simon of Beumont held,” gave to the monks of Melrose a certain piece of land in the “territory of Gillehechistun, bounded thus, that is to say, from the head of Widhope towards the east by the middle of the hill top to the old Castlestead; thence across to Carelgiburne, thence by the march between the ploughland and the moor to Haropeburne; and so down that burne to the place where Haropeburne and Carelgiburne meet; and so upwards by Carelgiburne to the ditches dug for a march, to the ford of Widhopeburne towards the Line; and so upwards by that burn to the head of Widhope aforesaid.” She gave to the monks also “common pasturage in the territory of

the township, wherever her own cattle or the cattle of her men went to pasture, for seventy sheep, with their lambs two years old, or as many wethers; for forty cows and a hull, with their calves under two years old; for 40 oxen; for 8 horses; and for 4 swine, with their porkers under three years old; together with all the common easements of the township, and free egress and regress to and from the pasture through the granter's land and the land of her men." The grant was confirmed by Alan of Galloway, Constable of Scotland, the son of Ellen of Morville and of her husband Rolland of Galloway, and by King William the Lion. The boundaries as given in the charters cannot now perhaps be followed but this may be in consequence of alterations in names. Mr Innes mentions, on the authority of the *Book of Assumptions*, that the lands of Harehope in Tweeddale belonged to the abbey of Melrose at the Reformation.

In the Glasgow Register there are occasional references to the church and parson or prebendary of Eddleston. Three sons of "Cos Mungo, the priest of Edolueston," were witnesses to the perambulation of the marches of Stoho about the year 1200. In the year 1275 the Official of Glasgow held an archdiaconal visitation of the clergy at Edoluistun on the morrow of the feast of St Mary Magdalene. In 1401 the church was taxed in the sum of £3 for the vestments of the cathedral; and about the year 1432 the "prebendary" of Eddleston was enjoined to pay his vicar, who took his place in the cathedral while he himself was attending to his parochial duties, a salary of 11 merks yearly. The prebendary,

when in attendance at the cathedral, occupied a tenement in the Ratounraw of Glasgow.

The Ragman Roll contains the name of "Master Richard de Bouldone, persone of the church of Edilstone," who, in company with Friar Thomas, master of the house of the Holy Rood of Pebbles, and Mechael of Dundee, parson of the church of Stobo, swore fealty to King Edward at Berwick-on-Tweed on 28th August 1296. Eight years after this Edward himself passed through Eddleston on returning from his subjugating raid of 1303. He was at Holyrood on 16th August, at Pentland the next day, and on the 19th at Eddleston, from whence he despatched to his chancellor a missive which is still preserved in the State Paper Office in London. He had not tarried in the district, as, marching by Peebles, Traquair, and Selkirk, he is traced at Jedburgh on the 20th or 21st. About this time the revenues of the country were levied on behalf of Edward, and for the year 1302-4 his collector credits ten merks "from the farm of the Bishop of Glasgow's vill of Edolston." (*Calendar*, ii., pp. 212, 408, No. 1579.)

The Rev. Hew Scott, in his *Fasti Ecclesie*, gives the following list of ministers of Eddleston since the Reformation:—

1560—George Hay, son of Hay of Linplum, was parson both of this parish and of Ruthven, which he held by a dispensation from the Pope, but confirmed at the Reformation. In 1569, on a complaint to the General Assembly by Andrew Murray of Blackbaronie, in name of the parishioners, of his neither

preaching the word nor ministering the sacrament, he was sharply rebuked. He appears to have betaken him to the other benefice.

1580—John Syde or Fawside.\*

1593—James Logane, presented by John Murray of Blackbarronie.†

1624—John Maitland, A.M.

1639—David Neish.

1640—Robert Scott, A.M.

1660—Alexander Dickson, A.M., translated from Kirkurd.

1665—James Smyth, A.M., translated from Innerleithen.

1674—James Findlay, A.M., translated from Traquair.

1683—Thos. Smyth; deposed for charming, 1691; appointed House Governor of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, 7th August 1699.

1692-6—Thomas Tait.

1697-1747—James Robertson, son of a merchant in Edinburgh.

\* In a list of ministers given in the Privy Council Register (iii., p. 475), on 12th April 1582, there appears the name of "Maister George Hay, persoun of Eddilstoun." Possibly, therefore, Fawside was not appointed till 1582. On 20th April 1583 (iii., p. 564), there is noticed a complaint by George Greinlaw in Bordland, against Maister Jedeon Murray, chantour of Abirdene, minister, and John Fawsyde, minister at Edilstoun, with their complices, for taking him by force to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh on a charge of theft, while he ought to have been tried before Lord Yester, sheriff of Peebles. Murray and Fawside did not appear, and the complainer was set at liberty on finding surety to answer at Peebles when called.

† From the charters to Lord Thirlestane, it has been seen that he had a title to the patronage. How Blackbaronie could appoint is not apparent.

1735-1773—Alexander Robertson, A.M., son of the preceding, to whom he was appointed assistant and successor.

1774-1822—Patrick Robertson, son of preceding; obtained degree of D.D. from University of St Andrews in 1808.

1820-1856—Patrick Robertson, son of the preceding, to whom he was appointed assistant and successor. Had D.D. from the University of St Andrews, 13th March 1852.

1856—Alexander J. Murray.

It will be observed that for the long period of 160 years the cure of the parish was served by four generations of the same family, in uninterrupted succession from father to son. In the Statistical Account of the parish, written in 1834, the late Dr Robertson, whom many in Eddleston still remember well, comments upon the more than usually hallowed nature of such a connection, remarking that "it must be a matter of pleasing and interesting reflection, to consider that many of those who now wait upon the ministry of the present incumbent, are the descendants of the very men who listened in the same place to the pastoral admonitions of his grandfather."

The first Dr Robertson contributed to Sir John Sinclair's great national work, the *Statistical Account of Scotland*, the statistics of the parish in 1796; and from this source may be gathered some particulars regarding the state and condition of Eddleston one hundred years ago. On the question of incomes, it is remarked that "the wages of servants and labourers have increased

lately, and have been nearly doubled within the last 20 years, which is owing in a great measure to the decreased population, not only of this parish, but generally through the county of Tweeddale. A good ploughman receives eight guineas per annum with victuals. If married, he has also a house and garden, with as much land as is sufficient for sowing two pecks of beans, two pecks of potatoes, and a lippy of lintseed. The wages of maid servants are in summer from £1, 15s. to £2, 10s., and in winter from £1, 5s. to £1, 15s. Day labourers receive from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d., without victuals; and carpenters, masons, tailors, and weavers have lately increased their wages about one-third."

The population of the parish in 1755 numbered 679; in 1775, 810; and in 1793, 710, including 180 residing in the village. The marriages, baptisms, and burials are tabulated yearly from 1742 to 1791. Taking these in decades, the results are:--

10 years.	Marriages.	Baptisms.	Burials.
1742-51	85	189	201
1752-61	80	201	223
1762-71	68	181	191
1772-81	66	162	173
1782-91	51	159	143

According to the census of 1891, the population of the parish is now only 571, a decrease of one-fifth in the century. To the burials for 1772-81, and for 1782-91, there are added 57 and 46 respectively applicable to those who were not inhabitants of the parish. The decrease of population is attributed by the minister to the result of several causes—(1.) Fourteen cottages, formerly occupied by married servants, were in disuse; (2.) of

the twenty-three tenant farmers, twelve were bachelors and two, though matrimonially allied, had no progeny; (3.) of the thirteen landed proprietors, eight were non-resident, and of the remaining five, only one had emerged from the unprolific state of bachelordom. Of the 710 inhabitants living in 1793, the ages of fifty-nine were between 60 and 70, thirty-seven between 70 and 80, and four between 80 and 90. The extent of the parish is put at 21,250 acres, whereof 1400 were annually under crops. The rental amounted to £2550 yearly, paid by the twenty-three farmers in sums varying from £20 to £250. The sheep stock in the parish is put at 8400; black cattle, 620; horses, 193; ploughs, "Scotch and English," 48. At the annual fair on 25th September, a favourable opportunity occurred for the farmers getting their saleable stock disposed of.

The church in 1796\* was supposed to be above 200 years old, some of the seats in it bearing date 1600. The stipend of the minister was £66, 13s. 4d. in money, 53 bolls meal, and 21 bolls bear. The schoolmaster's salary was £8, 6s. 8d., besides 16s. 8d. as Session Clerk, and 6s. 8d. as collector of the poor's rate, a tax established in 1752, since which epoch in parochial economy, there had been no beggars in the parish. The parochial assessment was £5 annually, and with an interest-bearing fund of £325 on hand, the possibility of its ceasing altogether was contemplated. In concluding his statement, the minister bears testimony to the good character

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\* The church was rebuilt in 1829.

of the inhabitants, who were “generally economical, industrious, and regular in their attendance on the ordinances of religion,” the outcome doubtless of qualities transmitted from worthy ancestors, the sons of Edulf and the followers of St Mungo.



IV.

*Chapel of the Virgin Mary in Peebles.*



## IV.

*Chapel of the Virgin Mary of Peebles.*

ONE of the documents lent by the burgh of Peebles to the "Old Glasgow" exhibition of 1894 was a decree or sentence pronounced by Bishop Muirhead, with reference to the appointment of a chaplain to St Mary's Chapel. There are in the town's repositories other three writings bearing on the same subject, and it is evident that the proceedings had given rise to considerable discussion and controversy. Five years previous to the date of the appointment, it had been "grantyt frely be the balyeis and communitie that Sir Wylyam of Fulop, chapellane, sal be presentit and put in and to the first service that sal hapyn vacand in their governans" (printed Records, p. 126). Now that there was a vacancy in the chaplainry of St Mary's, it is probable that Sir William claimed the fulfilment of the promise made to him by the community, but it is gathered from the proceedings alluded to that a section of the inhabitants favoured the splitting up of the benefice, and desired that the chapel should be served by more than one chaplain. The point in dispute appears to have been submitted to the bishop, and that prelate, accompanied by the chancellor of the kingdom and various clerical

dignitaries, attended in the Parish Church of Peebles and conducted a judicial inquiry, the nature and result of which are stated in an instrument under the hands of a couple of notaries, one of them designed "John Tailliefere, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public by imperial authority, and clerk of court in this cause," and the other, the writer of the instrument, "Alexander Scot, of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public by imperial authority." The following is a translation of the writ:—"To all and sundry the faithful in Christ to whose knowledge the present letters shall come: Andrew, by the grace of God and the apostolic see, hishop of Glasgow, greeting in the Saviour of all: Know ye that we, sitting in our tribunal in the Parish Church of St Andrew of Peblis, on the 16th day of November 1463, in the cause of the chaplain of the blessed Virgin Marie of Peblis, raised by Sir William Phillip against certain inhabitants of the said town, have passed our definitive sentence in this manner:—We, Andrew, [&c., narrating the cause as above], knowing and having heard the rights of parties, allegations, letters, evidents, and writings, and having taken and followed the advice of persons skilled in the laws, and having God alone before our eyes, and first of all calling upon His most holy name, do, by this our definitive sentence which we give in these writings, pronounce, decern, and declare that the said chaplainry of the blessed Virgin cannot be divided without our consent; and on that account we restore it to its wonted unity and for the maintenance of one priest; and we by these presents decern that the inhabitants of the said town fulfil their act publicly

made by common consent in their tolbooth, and that the said Sir William Phillip he presented to the said chaplainry by the said inhabitants. In testimony whereof our round seal, together with the subscriptions of the notaries underwritten, is appended at Pehlis on the 16th day of the month of November in the foresaid year of our Lord 1463, the 12th indiction, the 2nd year of the pontificate of Pius II., and the 8th year of our consecration. Present there a noble and potent lord, Andrew lord Avandale, chancellor of Scotland,\* Thomas Penven, canon of Glasgow, Alexander Murres, canon of Murray, Sir Richard Purdy, Master Wm. Twedy, and Sir Patrick Gardenare, dean of Dunhar, with many other witnesses to the premises specially called and required." Following on the "sentence" narrated by the notaries, the hishop issued an order, under his seal, calling upon the curate or chaplain officiating in the church to give intimation of the decision to all concerned; and it was this document, with the hishop's seal affixed, which was shown in the Exhibition. Appended to the writ is a certificate by the chaplain of the due fulfilment of his instructions:—"Andrew, by the grace of God and of the apostolic see, bishop of Glasgow, to the curate of the parish church of Pehlis, or to any other chaplain celebrating divine

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\* Letters under the King's privy seal, relating to the election of the abbot of Melrose, were granted at Peblis on 5th November 1463 (*Liber de Melros*, p. 615). The chancellor, therefore, and perhaps other officers of State, appear to have been in Peebles for a few weeks at this time, but the granting of the Melrose writ does not necessarily imply that the king was present. (See Dr Dickson's Preface to "Lord High Treasurers' Accounts," p. clxvi.)

service within the diocese, greeting: Whereas in the cause of the chaplainry of the blessed Virgin Mary of the burgh of Peblis raised by William Phillop, priest, against certain inhabitants of the said burgh, we have passed our definitive sentence in writing, and we have decreed the said chaplainry not to be divisihle without our consent, and have restored the same to accustomed unity and for the maintenance of one priest, and have ordained the bailies and community of the said burgh to implement their act publicly made in the tolhooth, and that the said William Phillop be presented by them to the said chaplainry: For that effect we strictly command and charge you, on your holy ohedience, that ye give first, second, third, and peremptory warning to the said bailies and inhabitants, on six days charge (of which six days we assign two for the first, two for the second, and the remaining two days for the third and peremptory term and canonical warning), that they present the said Sir William Phillop to the said chaplainry of the Virgin Mary, and permit him to enjoy peaceable possession thereof, with all the fruits, rents, and universal profits thereof: Intimating to the said bailies and inhabitants that if, on the lapse of the said six days, the said Sir William is not presented to the said chaplainry as before mentioned, we, by our ordinary authority, shall appoint the said Sir William to the chaplainry, and by ecclesiastical censure defend him in peaceable possession. And that ye return by the hearer the present letters duly executed by you. Given under our round seal at Peblis on 17th November 1463 and 8th year of our consecration.

“And I, John Lam, chaplain of the foresaid parish church, have caused execution of the said letters, according to the tenor thereof, to my parishioners, in the foresaid church, on the 20th day of the month of November. In testimony whereof I have affixed my seal.” The greater part of the bishop’s seal has been preserved, but that of the chaplain has entirely disappeared.

The next document shows that on the lapse of the time fixed the appointment had not been made by the community, and the bishop accordingly, in exercise of his devolved right, took the matter into his own hands:—“In the name of God, amen: By this public instrument be it evidently known to all that on the 26th day of November 1463, 12th indiction and 6th year of the pontificate of Pope Pius II.: In presence of me, notary public, and of the witnesses under-written, personally appeared a reverend father in Christ and Lord, Andrew, by the grace of God and the apostolic see, lord bishop of Glasgow, calling to mind that he at another time, by lawful warning, charged the hailies and community of the burgh of Peblis to present Sir William Phyllop, priest, to the entire chaplainry of the blessed Virgin Mary in the chapel near the bridge of Peblis\*, without any division whatever, according to his definitive sentence passed there-upon, and to permit the said William to enjoy

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\* In an undated document, but apparently of 14th century hand writing, granted by John of Peblis (supposed to be the founder of the chapel), the castle of Peblis is referred to as a landmark in describing the position of the chapel. Previous to 1463, however, it is not unlikely that the stones of the castle had been used for building the bridge.

peacefully the fruits and profits thereof within six days, with intimation that if they should not perform the premises the said lord bishop, by his ordinary authority, would of his grace provide concerning the same on the lapse of the said six days. And because the said six days after the said warning are lapsed, and the said Sir William is not presented to the said chaplainry by the said bailies and community, the said lord bishop, by his devolved right, conferred the said chaplainry in its entirety, without any division whatever, upon the said Sir William, according to the force, form, and effect of the sentence and monitory letters, and provided concerning the same that he should be presented and received and instituted therein; and by delivering a note of the said sentence inducted him into the real, actual, and corporal possession thereof. Upon which all and sundry the premises, the said Sir William Phillop asked from me, notary public subscribing, a public instrument to be made to him. These things were done within the foresaid chapel, near the high altar thereof, in the year, day, month, indiction, and pontificate above mentioned. Present there, discreet men, Sirs Thomas of Forsicht, rector of Glascu; Richard Purdy, dean of Peblis, and Adam Forstar, priests, witnesses to the premises specially called and required. John Paterson, priest, master of arts, notary public." It is probable that, acting on the bishop's investiture, the new chaplain would enter to the benefice at that time, but, whether or not, all objections on behalf of the community seem to have been smoothed over; because shortly afterwards, as the last of the writs

bearing on the subject shows, the appointment was unanimously assented to by all concerned:—

“To all and sundry to whose notice the present letters shall come, the bailies, council, and community of the burgh of Peblis, greeting in the Lord everlasting: Know that we, with unanimous consent and assent, have given, granted, and by these presents, give and grant to our lovite Sir William of Fulop, chaplain, the chaplainry of the blessed Virgin Mary founded in the west end of the said burgh,\* for the whole time of his life, vacant by the resignation of a discreet man, Sir John Elphinstoun, last possessor thereof, with all and sundry annual rents, lands, mills, multures, ferms, profits, rights, casualties, and pertinents whatsoever belonging to the said chapel, or justly competent to belong

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\* The earlier records frequently refer to the head of the High Street as the west end of the burgh. Here is one specimen, taken from the oldest MS. Record:—“Monday, 26th Mareh 1464.—John Heltson, burges of Pebillis, has resingnet, with erd and stan (*i.e.*, earth and stone, the symbols used in transferring property), fra hym and his ayris, his land liand at the west end of the burch of Peblis on the South Raw, outtoutht the yet” (*i.e.*, outside the gate or West Port), “betwix the bryge of Twede and the sayd yet, in George of Elphynstone's hand, balyha in that tym; and than ineontinent the sayd balya delyverit that erd and stane to Patrik Henrisoun, serjand, and earget him to gyf sessyng to James the Waiche and Katrin his wife, and than furthwith the sayde serjand layde the sayde erd and stan in the handis of the sayde James and Katrine, his spous, and gafe to thaim eritable state and possession and joint feftment to the langar lefar of thaim twa, and thair ayris gottyn betwix thaim, of the foirsayd land, with pertinens, savand ilke manis rycht; thir beand wytnes, the sayd balya and serjand, Thom Dekyson, elder, William Bulle, elder, Thom Fosster, Patrik Kello, with Thom Young, clerk in the tym, with mony other beand present in the tym.”

thereto in future, without any revocation or retention, as freely, quietly, fully, well, and in peace as any chapel or chaplainry within the kingdom of Scotland is given or granted: The foresaid Sir William, by himself or by another, with our consent, when he shall be required, celebrating divine service in the said chapel. Moreover, the said Sir William shall be himself present at divine service with song in the choir of the parish church of Peblis. In testimony whereof, the common seal of the said burgh of Peblis is appended to these presents, at Peblis, on the 27th day of February 1463-4."

John of Peblis, who obtained from the King a grant of ground as a site for the chapel in 1362-3 (see printed charters, p. 8), appears to have been vicar of the parish, and in that character he granted the 14th century document already referred to, whereby he bestowed upon the chapel the oblations and offerings of the church. Though undated, the time when the grant was made can be ascertained with some degree of precision in consequence of the hailies of the burgh having been named as witnesses. From the exchequer rolls it is found that John, son of William, and Walter Muncman rendered accounts as hailies in 1365 and that John, son of David, performed that duty in 1366, while all three are witnesses to the grant; and thus it may safely be assumed to have been written in one or other of these years. It is in the following terms:—"To all the sons of holy Mother Church to whom the present letters shall come, John of Peblys, perpetual vicar thereof, greeting in the lord everlasting; be it known to you all that I have given and of free will granted,

for me and my successors, vicars of the Church of Pehlys, to the Chapel of St Marie of Pehlys next the Castle (*juxta castrum*) and its attorneys who shall be for the time, by licence and confirmation of my lord hishop of Glasgow, all right and claim that I have or might have in the future, or which my successors might have, to all oblations and offerings whatever belonging to my said church: Paying to me and my said church yearly, for the foresaid oblations and offerings, in augmentation of my church, two silver shillings for each year, namely, twelve pence at the feast of St Martin in winter and twelve pence at the feast of Pentecost (Whitsunday). Moreover also I, the foresaid John, and my successors are wholly excluded from all legal action and claim for the foresaid oblations and offerings against the said chapel for ever. In testimony whereof my seal, with the seal of the community of Pehlis, are affixed to those presents in their presence: Witnesses: the bailies of Pehlys, namely, John, son of David; Nichol, tailor (cissor); John, son of William; Walter Muncman; Adam the merchant; Laurence Lam; Robert of Peblys, with many others."

General Hutton, who transcribed the document just quoted in 1802, remarks that at that time a fragment of the seal of John of Peblis remained, but that the other seal was lost. The same description is applicable to it at the present time, but the surface of the fragmentary seal is entirely gone and very little of the wax left.

An enigmatical entry in the printed records, dated 25th June 1459 (p. 132), relating to the lands of Arnotshaugh, gets elucidated by two

old documents which may now be noticed. The lands of Arnotshaugh were situated between the Tweed and the Kirklands, and belonged at one time to the chapel. In 1453 two individuals put forward a claim to the property on the strength of an alleged grant, said to have been made to them by former bailies. The question, being one in which clerics were interested, fell to be settled in the ecclesiastical courts, and the litigants accordingly laid their pleadings before the head tribunal in Glasgow in the manner and with the result set forth in the first document referred to:—"In the name of God, Amen. By this present public instrument be it clearly known to all that on the 30th day of May, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord 1453, the 1st indiction, the 7th year of the pontificate of the holy father in Christ, Pope Nicholas V. In presence of me notary public, and witnesses underwritten, personally appearing in judgment, in presence of a reverend father in Christ. William Trumbull, by the grace of God and the apostolic see bishop of Glasgow, and the dean and chapter thereof, chapterly assembled, Richard Robynson and Robert Percle, on the one part, and John Lellay, bailie of the burgh of Peblis, Gilbert de la Hay, Thomas Dykyson, and William of Peblis, with sundry other burgesses of the said burgh, in name and on behalf of the whole community thereof on the other part: Which Richard and Robert affirmed, alleged, and averred against the foresaid bailies and community, that they, the said Richard and Robert, had and held in feu farm, fee and heritage, for ever, for themselves and their heirs, certain lands

commonly called Arnwtishalch, pertaining and mortified to the Chapel of St Marie of Peblis, set by certain former bailies and burgesses of the said burgh, as in a certain public instrument, in form of a transumpt, made hy James of Fowlis, notary, and then shown in judgment, more fully appears and is contained; wherefore they humbly asked and with earnestness required the foresaid reverend father in Christ, and all and each the other lords, the dean and canons of the chapter of Glasgow, then present, and as their judges ordinary in that behalf chosen and admitted, that the said lord bishop, dean, and chapter would decern, adjudge, and finally declare that the foresaid Richard and Robert should heritably possess the foresaid lands of Arnwtishalch, with their pertinents, justly, quietly, and peaceably, and enjoy the same in fee and heritage for ever. But the said bailie and burgesses, in name and on behalf of the whole community of the foresaid burgh of Peblis, wholly denied the claim of the said Richard and Robert, and the copy of the foresaid instrument, and of all the productions on the opposite side. . . . Which lord bishop, dean, and chapter foresaid, the said parties removed and again called, the counsel of persons skilled in the law being heard on those points, and the foresaid propositions, allegations, exceptions, rights, and reasons of both parties being set forth, heard, seen, considered, and understood, they pronounced, decerned, and finally declared that the foresaid pretended assedation of the said lands of Arnotis Halch, set forth and alleged by the foresaid Richard and Robert, are, and from the beginning were, by law and in themselves null,

and cannot prejudice the right of the said bailies and burgesses of the foresaid burgh and community of Peblis, as it had been moved, alleged, and notified by the said Richard and Robert: Whereupon, all and sundry so said and done, the present bailie and burgesses, in name and on behalf of the whole community of the foresaid burgh of Peblis, asked from me, notary public underwritten, a public instrument and instruments to be made to them. These things were done in the chapter house of the church of Glasgow, in the year, month, day, indiction, and pontificate above written. Present there, the venerable and circumspect men, lords, and masters, Thomas of Myrtoun, dean; David of Cadzow, precentor; Patrick Leiche, chancellor; and John Arrowyis, archdeacon of the foresaid church of Glasgow; together with masters Andrew of Durisdere, sub-dean; Thomas of Cameron, Symon of Dalgles, James Inglis, William Sympyll, William of Elphynston, William of Lenax, and Thomas M'Guffok, with many other witnesses to the premises specially called and required." The instrument is certified by "John of Robertowne, priest, of the diocese of Glasgow, notary public by imperial authority."

The bishop's decision, though it may have been acquiesced in at the time, was again disputed in 1459, when a proposal was made that "Dic Robensoun (otherwise 'Richard, son of Robert'), haf Arnotis Halc quhyl he lefis, and that fendit al, God forbet that never nan of him na his sed com in that malyn agan." Dic was apparently of a litigious dispositon, and not easily dealt with, and a section of the community were

inclined to settle the dispute by giving him the use of the land during his lifetime in the hope of being quit of him and his seed ever after. The proposed compromise probably fell through, as the ecclesiastical court had the case before it in the following month, when the former decision was adhered to:—"In the name of God, Amen. In presence of us, Symon of Dalgles, licentiate in decretals and official general of Glasgow, lately appeared in judgment Richard, son of Robert, and Robert of Parkle, his son, pursuers on the one part, and a circumspect man, master John Geddes, procurator, and acting in name and on behalf of provident men, the hailies and community of the burgh of Pehlis on the other part. The said pursuers alleged against the said procurator that although the said Richard enjoyed and possessed his lands of Arnotishaucht, with the pertinents, for ten, twenty, thirty, and forty years continuously, peacefully and undisturbedly, without contradiction, nevertheless the hailies and community of the burgh of Peblis unjustly despoiled him of the foresaid lands and possession thereof, and violently ejected him against order of law. Wherefore the foresaid Richard and Robert, his son, asked, on proof to that effect being adduced, that the said Richard be restored to his possession of the said lands, and that the said bailies and community be compelled to desist from their foresaid unjust interference. Which procurator took exception to this claim, because the said case was decided, concluded, and by definitive sentence otherwise obtained had become the subject of legal decision, which the other party expressly denied: Where-

fore the matter being contested at law, and the oath of calumny taken, and the instruments, witnesses, replies, and all rights and allegations by each party produced; and wholly renouncing all other procedure, the said parties have voluntarily closed and we likewise close the said cause: Therefore we, Symon, judge and official foresaid, having seen, pondered, and diligently considered all and sundry the premises and other merits of the cause, having taken the advice of those skilled in the laws, and after mature deliberation, and having called on the name of God, the said parties present at the diet assigned to them for the hearing this our sentence, and demanding sentence to be given instantly, the foresaid exception that the case was ended, decided, and determined, admitted to be just, lawful, reasonable, and valid, we decern, pronounce, and by this our sentence declare, according to the form and effect of the definitive sentence elsewhere judicially published in writing by the late reverend father in Christ, and lord William, by divine permission, bishop, the dean and chapter of the church of Glasgow; by which sentence the foresaid lord bishop, dean and chapter pronounced, decerned, and finally declared the foresaid pretended assedation of the said lands of Arnotishaucht, claimed and alleged by the foresaid Richard and Robert, is in itself and from the beginning has been null in law, and that it could in nowise prejudice the right of the said bailies and community, as in a public instrument made therefrom and shown in our presence in judgment was more fully contained; therefore absolving the said bailies and burgesses of Peblis wholly from

the craving of the said Richard and Robert; decerning, moreover, that the foresaid matter first pronounced in the case had passed into a settled judgment; mulcting the foresaid Richard and Robert in the expenses incurred by the opposite party in the plea, the taxation of which we reserve to the lord hishop and his council. In testimony whereof our seal of office of the official of Glasgow is appended to this our present sentence, at Glasgow, on the 6th day of the month of July 1459."

How the lands of Arnotshaugh came to be part of the possessions of the chaplainry there is no documentary evidence to show, unless they happened to be included in a grant made by Johu, designed as son and heir of John Moravia, lord of Haltoun or Blakharony. This grant is emhodied in an undated charter, but which, from the character of the writing is, like the other old document already quoted, judged to helong to the 14th century. John of Moravia, one of the lairds of Haltoun, died in the beginning of the reign of King James I., hut his son, who succeeded to the estate, was named Alexander, and his father is said to have heen named William. If these statements are well founded, the granter of the charter may have been an elder son who died before succeeding to the estate. The charter runs thus :—"To all who shall see or hear this charter, John of Moravia, son and heir of John of Moravia, lord of the barony of Hatoun, greet-ing in the Lord. Be it known that I have given and granted to Sir John of Peblis my whole land of Hosbernpiland and of Agnes called Kenedy (*de Hosbernpiland et Agnetis dicte Kenedy*), with

the pertinents whatsoever :—To have and hold to the said Sir John of Peblis, the whole foresaid, with customary courts and free tenants and tenandries, and with all other and sundry liberties, commodities, and easements belonging to the said lands, or in any manner fit to belong in time coming, freely, quietly, wholly, well, and in peace for ever, to him and his assignees, namely, the Blessed Marie *jacendis puerpere*, within the burgh of Peblis, after the death of Sir John of Peblis, and this for divine solemnisation of all the faithful dead, and in pure and perpetual alms. In testimony whereof my seal is affixed to this my present charter, and in further witness of the truth I have procured the common seal of the burgh of Peblis to be affixed.”

Though there is the possibility of the charter embracing the Arnotshaugh lands under another and earlier name, it is more likely that the property consisted of the Osbernestun estate, near Bothwell, in Lanarkshire, which Walter de Moravia, lord of Bothwell, succeeded to in 1253, and which may have come into the possession of the Haltoun branch of the family in the course of the following century.\* These points, however, on account of want of definite information, must meanwhile be left on conjecture.

The chaplainries which the community had at their disposal seem to have been eagerly competed for by the priests of Peebles when vacancies occurred, and on some occasions promises of appointment to them were even obtained in advance. Sir Patrick Stanhows, the date of whose appoint-

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\* See *Orgines Parochiales*, i., 53; and authorities there cited. The place is now called Orbiston.

ment has not been ascertained, is found acting as "chaplain of our Lady Chapel, situate in the west end of the burgh of Peblis," in 1520 (printed Records, p. 50), and he continued in office till his death, about the year 1538. There were then at least two competitors for the appointment, one of them named Alexander Scot, and the other, on whom the choice of the community fell, was John Twedy, presumably the same priest who, in 1532, had been rejected when applying for another chaplainry because he "was found unlearned in church song." (Records, p. 55.) The unsuccessful applicant, not satisfied with the decision of the patrons, endeavoured to accomplish his object by getting an appointment from the king, which he produced to the archbishop, and obtained formal collation. Then followed complaint, investigation, and the putting of things to rights, all as detailed in an authenticated instrument which, though somewhat diffuse, will bear quotation in full, as illustrative of procedure in the old consistorial courts:—"Gavin, by divine mercy, Archbishop of Glasgow, to our dean of Peblis, also to all and sundry other priests (with or without cures), tabellions, and notaries public, within our province and diocese of Glasgow wheresover, constituted and required, concerning the due execution of these presents, greeting with the divine benediction. Whereas the occasion of a litigation having arisen elsewhere of and concerning the perpetual chaplainry of the blessed Virgin Marie within the burgh of Pehlis, situated at the west end thereof, in our diocese of Glasgow, in presence of certain commissaries of ours to that effect specially deputed by us, between Sir Alexander

Scot, who first obtained our ordinary collation of and concerning the presentation by our sovereign lord the king to the said chaplainry, and Sir John Twedy, chaplain, presented to the said chaplainry by the bailies and community of the said burgh, alleged patrons thereof: Our said commissaries duly and lawfully proceeding in this cause, pronounced, decreed, and by their diffinitive sentence, decerned that our said ordinary collation first given and made by us to the said Sir Alexander is null, void, and of no effect, and shall be of no strength and force in future (which collation they rescinded, annulled, and invalidated), and that our ordinary collation shall of new be conferred by us on the said Sir John Twedy, upon the presentation made and given to the said Sir John by the bailies and community of the said burgh of Peblis, as done by the true patrons of the said chaplainry, all as in their process and diffinitive sentence given on behalf of the said Sir John, and published in writing, is more fully and definitely provided. Of which sentence, the tenor follows, word by word, and is thus:—Having invoked the name of Christ: We, Adam Colquhoun, Gilbert Benyng, and John Sprowill, prebendaries of Stobo, Ayr, and Glasgow *secundus*, respectively, canons of the metropolitan church of Glasgow, and commissaries of the most reverend lord and father in Christ, Gavin, by divine mercy archbishop of Glasgow, specially constituted and deputed to the cause and parties underwritten, with that clause:—‘For you or two of you, conjunctly, in a certain cause moved between Sir John Twedy, chaplain, presented to the chaplainry of the most

glorious Virgin Marie, lying in the burgh of Peblis, in the diocese of Glasgow, pursuer, on the one part, against Sir Alexander Scott, chaplain, intruded as alleged in the said chaplainry, defender, on the other part, having seen the libel of the said Sir John, in which he asserts that although the bailies and community of the burgh of Peblis are undoubted patrons of the perpetual chaplainry of the blessed Virgin Marie within the burgh of Peblis, situated at the west end thereof, having the right of presenting, and being in the habit of presenting, a fit chaplain to the said chaplainry when it might happen to become vacant, as the said bailies and community of the said burgh of Peblis and their predecessors, bailies, and community of the said burgh, were in the habit of presenting a fit chaplain to the said chaplainry for the space of forty years last passed and beyond the memory of man: Which chaplainry of the blessed Virgin Marie has now been vacant for a short time in the hands of the foresaid bailies and community, through the decease of the late Sir Patrick Stanehous, last chaplain and possessor of the said chaplainry, to which chaplainry so vacant the foresaid bailies and community, patrons of the said chaplainry, presented with an unvarying mind, recommending him to the beforenamed most reverend lord and father in Christ for ordinary collation to be made to him. Nevertheless, the said Alexander, defender, falsely asserting that the presentation to such chaplainry ought to belong to our most excellent and invincible Prince James, the most renowned King of Scots, obtained from; the foresaid most serene Prince

letters of presentation to the said chaplainry, as if he were the patron of the foresaid chaplainry; by virtue of which pretended presentation of the said most serene Prince, the said Sir Alexander dishonestly and falsely obtained ordinary collation from the said most reverend father of the said chaplainry dishonestly and against the order of law; on account whereof the said complainer, feeling himself injured, complained to the said most reverend father of the ordinary collation dishonestly granted to his adversary, craved therefore that such invalid collation of the said chaplainry be withdrawn and annulled, and that the ordinary collation of the said most reverend father ought to be granted to him, the complainer, in virtue of his presentation by the foresaid bailies and community of the said burgh of Peblis, undoubted patrons; which most reverend lord and father in Christ, the foresaid Gavin, commits this cause and controversy existing between the said parties of and concerning the said chaplainry and right thereof to your reverend lordships, to be discussed and terminated conjunctly and severally by your definitive sentence.' And having seen said libel, the answer of the said Sir Alexander thereon, and the litigation on the articles upon this libel, and the answer of the said Sir Alexander thereto, &c., and the depositions of witnesses of the said Sir John, and other rights and evidents produced thereon on behalf of the said Sir John; also certain answers and informations produced for the said Sir Alexander, and other merits of the cause produced, seen, considered, and discussed; having God alone before our eyes, sitting in

judgment, by this our sentence definitive which we deliver in these writings, pronounce, decree and decern the ordinary collation first given and made to the said Sir Alexander by the said most reverend father, null, void, and of no effect, and to have no strength and soundness in future; which collation, by the tenor of these presents, we quash, annul, and invalidate; and we decree, decern, and ordain the ordinary collation to be conferred upon the said Sir John Twedy by the foresaid most reverend father upon the presentation made and given to the said Sir John by the bailies and community of the said burgh of Peblis, as made by the true patrons of the said chaplainry, mulcting the said Sir Alexander Scott in the expenses of the litigation, subject to taxation. This our diffinitive sentence read, delivered, and published in the writings requisite to carry the same, in presence of the said Sir John Twedy, also in presence of the said Sir Alexander, cited, called, and compearing. Given and done, for the glory of God, at the city of Glasgow, in the Metropolitan Church thereof, at the judicial place used and wont of the auditors and rector of the University of Glasgow, on the 28th day of the month of May in the year of our Lord 1540, the 13th indiction, the 6th year of the pontificate of the most holy lord and father in Christ, Pope Paul III., in the middle of the hour of twelve before noon, in presence of these witnesses, masters John Haye, William Berclay, James Blair, laymen, and Sir John Morisone, Thomas Mason, layman, with sundry others. In verification of the premises, we have instantly procured the seal of office of the official of

Glasgow, because at present we have not our own seal, and we command and charge it to be affixed to this our present sentence. Follows the subscription of the notary and scribe in the said cause: 'David Gibsone, *tabellio ac scriba* in the premises, by the command of the said judges, with my own hand.' Which chaplainry of the blessed Virgin Marie, lying and situated as above, vacant in law and in fact, through the death of the late Sir Patrick Stanehous, chaplain, and last rightful possessor thereof, belonging on the presentation of the said bailies and community of the burgh of Peblis, and our ordinary collation, in full right to our lovite in Christ, the foresaid Sir John Twedy, priest in our diocese of Glasgow, sufficient and fit, and presented to us under letters by the said bailies and community of the burgh of Peblis under their common seal, of the date at Peblis the 10th day of the month of April 1538; in presence of us personally, present and accepting the same, we, moved by divine charity, have collated according to the tenor of the definitive sentence of our commissaries above written; and the said Sir John, in presence of us (as aforesaid), to that effect personally appearing, by the placing of our ring on his finger we invest him in the said cure, fully committing to him the government and administration of the said chaplainry: Therefore we strictly charge and command you and each of you, in virtue of holy obedience, and under pain of suspension (admonitory notice to be given), that ye induct and institute the foresaid Sir John, or his procurator duly constituted to that effect, in and to the real, actual, and corporal possession

of the said chaplainry and rights and pertinents thereof, and defend him as canonically inducted and instituted, removing therefrom the foresaid Alexander, whom we (by the tenor of these presents), so far as we lawfully can, have removed; and that ye fully cause answer to be made to the said Sir John, or his lawful procurators, of and concerning all and sundry the fruits, rents, oblations, and emoluments of the said chaplainry; strictly constraining, by our ordinary authority, contradictors and rebels, and especially the said Sir Alexander. And you who shall execute these presents shall append your seal to these presents, in the second tag next after ours, or make notification otherwise by a notary public. In faith and testimony of all and sundry the premises, these our present letters, confirmatory of the said definitive sentence, or this present public instrument, containing in itself this our collation and provision, and instrument to be made thereupon by the notary public subscribing, our scribe, secretary, and tabellion, we command to be written and published, and we appoint and cause our round seal to be appended thereto. Given and done at our usual place of residence within the city of Edinburgh, in the diocese of St Andrews, in the year of our Lord 1540, on Saturday (die Sabbato), the fifth day of the month of June, 8th indiction, and 6th year of the pontificate of the most holy lord and father in Christ, Paul III., by divine providence Pope; and in the 16th year of our consecration, about the hour of seven forenoon. Present there, the venerable men Masters John Thorntoue, sub-

dean of Ross, John Gladstanis, liceniate of both laws, Peter Stewart, rector of Kirkpatrick Fleming, and Thomas Marjoribankis, burgess of Edinburgh, and counsellor at law, witnesses to the premises, specially called and required. And I, Hugh Curry, priest, of the diocese of Glasgow, by holy apostolic authority, because I was personally present with the witnesses before named, therefore this public instrument of collation, faithfully written with the hand of another, I have subscribed and signed with my name and usual sign, in faith of the premises asked and required."

One of the seals has disappeared, but that of the Archbishop is in an almost perfect state of preservation; and principally on that account the document was one of those selected for the "Old Glasgow" exhibition.

Tuedy retained the chaplainry till a few years after the Reformation and then resigned it in favour of Gilbert Tuedy, another chaplain. During his possession of the benefice John Tuedy sold or feued portions of Arnotshaugh. One of the charters relating to a transaction of this sort,\* and dated 31st August 1559, is still preserved. It proceeds in the name of "Sir John Tuedy, chaplain of the Chapel of the Virgin Mary, situated within the burgh of Peblis, at the west end thereof," and sets forth that for augmentation of the rental of the chaplainry, and for divers sums of money paid to him, in his urgent necessity, by James Tuedy, burgess of Peblis, he (with express consent, authority, and special licence of the

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\* This charter is in the possession of Mr Buchan, Town Clerk, but is not one of the town's documents.

bailies, council, and community of Peblis, patrons of the Chapel), disposed in feu form to James Tuedy two acres of land in Arnotshaugh and the "Quarrell-bray." The price must have been settled at the date of the sale, as the yearly feuduty is fixed at the nominal sum of a penny Scots.

Whether or not the Chapel, during Somerset's ferocious raid of 1549, was "brint be our auld innemies," there is perhaps no positive evidence to show; but if it did escape at that time its luck was exceptional. St Andrew's Church was destroyed, and the place of the Trinity Friars was so much damaged that 600 merks had to be spent on reparation. A fortified building at the East Port had also been demolished, and it is not improbable that the chapel\* and the adjoining steeple would likewise suffer. But whatever may have been the fate of the structure in that disastrous visitation, the revennes from outside sources, which at the Reformation were reported to amount to £21, 3s. 8d. yearly,† had still to be collected; and though the change of religion must

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\* In 1629 the chapel was ordered to be repaired and made suitable for the holding of religious services (*Chambers' History*, p. 155); but it would be unsafe to conclude from this fact that it had been in disuse since the burning of the town or subsequent to the Reformation.

† Before this time considerable sums must have been realised from the sales of properties, thus depreciating the annual revenues. It has been seen that a portion of Arnotshaugh had been disposed of for a nominal yearly return, implying the previous payment of a capital sum. On 27th October 1550, there was a charter granted by the chaplain of the altar of St Martin in the parish church, with consent of "Sir John Tuedy, perpetual chaplain of the chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the west end of the burgh of Peblis, superior of the lands aftermentioned;"

have curtailed the chaplain's functions in some respects, it is found that John Tuedy continued to administer the financial affairs of the chaplainry till 1564, when he (with consent of the town council and community, "as undoubted patrones thair-of"), transferred it to Gilbert Tuedy. (Printed Records, p. 294). By this time the doctrines of the Reformation had been accepted in Scotland for three years, and the authority of the Pope proscribed by law—changes which, as the Burgh Records testify, were cordially embraced and enforced by the Peebles authorities—and yet, strange to say, the installation of the new chaplain was accomplished by much the same formalities as would have been appropriate previous to the change. The Archbishop of Glasgow had taken up his abode in France, and Henry Sinclair, who had been dean of Glasgow and was then bishop of Ross and lord president of the Court of Session, acted as vicar general in his absence. To him, therefore, the letters of presentation were addressed, and a request made for collation, without which, apparently, the appointment would have been considered incomplete:—"William, lord Hay of Yester, provost of the burgh of Peblis, James Tuedy, Ronald Scot, bailies thereof, and

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whereby there were feued to James Tayit, son of Alexander Tayit of Pirne, the lands called Scottis-landis, in the town and territory of Innerlethane. The chaplain of St Martin was to receive seven merks yearly, but all that was to come to the superior was "a penny at the feast of St Kentigern at the church of Innerlethane, in name of blench farm." The multures at the superior's mill and service at his courts were reserved to him, but still the inference may be drawn that by a previous transaction the chaplain of St Mary had sold the lands for a cash payment. (Register of Great Seal, 1580-93, No. 311).

whole community of the said burgh, undoubted lawful patrons of the prebend or chaplainry of the blessed Virgin Mary *de puerperio* in the chapel founded and situated at the west end of the said burgh of Peblis: To the reverend father in Christ, Henry, by the mercy of God, bishop of Ros and vicar general of Glasgow, in the absence of the archbishop thereof, now in the parts of France, or his vicegerent, greeting. We, by the tenor of these presents (with an unvarying mind and unanimous resolution), present to the said prebend or chaplainry of the said chapel, in the diocese of Glasgow (now vacant by the pure and simple resignation of Sir John Tuedy, chaplain, last possessor thereof, in our hands, belonging by full right to our presentation and your ordinary collation), a circumspect man and our lovite Gilbert Tuedy, a clerk, imbued with learning and good morals, humbly asking and intreating that you receive and admit our said presentee to the foresaid prebend or chaplainry, and confer the same upon him, and induct and receive him, or his procurator in his name, in real, actual, and corporal possession thereof, and defend him as canonically inducted and instituted; and cause full answer to be made to him or his procurators of all and sundry goods, teinds, fruits, profits, oblations, and emoluments of the said prebend or chaplainry; straitly restraining contradictors and rebels, if there shall happen to be any, by your ordinary authority, and doing all and sundry other things which are incumbent on you in the premises *ex officio* by the law or custom of the kingdom. In testimony whercof to these presents, subscribed with our hands, our common

seal which we use for such purposes is appended, at Peblis, on the 10th day of the month of August 1564, in presence of these witnesses—David Robesone, William Wilsons, butcher, Nicholas Vache, John Glaschen, burges of the said burgh of Peblis, and Adam Gillis, burgh officer, with sundry others.” The writ is vouched by the autographs of “William, Lord Hay of Yester,” and “James Twedy, baillye, with my hand.” Ronald Scot, the other bailie, had not learned the art of penmanship, and John Dikison, notary public and common clerk of the burgh, subscribed for him. The latter also subscribed as a witness.

About this time, the bishop of Ross, who for some years had suffered from a grievous malady, proceeded to Paris for treatment at the hands of French practitioners, and in consequence Gilbert Tuedy could not get his appointment confirmed. Application in these circumstances was made to John Hamilton, still officiating as archbishop of St Andrews and primate of Scotland. In the previous year, the archbishop had been imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh for celebrating mass, but he was apparently not debarred from the exercise of other prelate functions, because he readily acquiesced in Tuedy's request, and that in the avowed character of legate of the Pope:—“John, by divine mercy archbishop of St Andrews, primate of the whole kingdom of Scotland, special legate (*legatus natus*) and abbot of the monastery of Paisley, in the diocese of Glasgow, and with the power of legate *a latere* sent from the holy apostolic see: To our beloved in Christ, Gilbert Tuedy, cleric, of the diocese of

Glasgow, greeting. Whereas, by the divine blessing, uprightness of life and morals, and other laudable merits of probity and virtue in which you are known to abound, and for which you are commended to us by testimony worthy of credit, induce us to follow you with benignant affection, and to give freely our favour to you. When, therefore, the prebend or perpetual chaplainry of the Chapel of the blessed Virgin Marie *de puerperio*, perpetually founded and situated at the west end of the burgh of Peblis (the presentation whereof, or right of presenting thereto, as is asserted, whenever it shall be vacant, is known to belong to worthy men, the provost and bailies and community of the fore-said hurgh of Peebles); but the collation and ordinary provision thereupon belongs in law and fact to the most reverend lord and father in Christ, the archbishop of Glasgow, as the ordinary of the place, or his vicar general, or the person lawfully in his stead respectively, by the free resignation of a discreet man, Sir John Tuedy, last possessor of that chaplainry, purely and simply made and accepted in the hands of the said lord provost, bailies, and community of the said burgh of Peblis, undoubted patrons thereof, as is asserted, shall be vacant, and is vacant at present at our collation, provision, and disposition on this occasion; pleading the heavy grievance or loss of time in the ordinary collation to be obtained by you in virtue of the letter of presentation of the said patrons, to the foresaid chaplainry, by the fault or neglect of the fore-said most reverend archbishop of Glasgow, ordinary of the place, being at present in the

parts of France; also pleading the absence of the vicar general thereof, likewise out of the kingdom, the duties of the said lord ordinary are very little fulfilled as they ought to be; also in respect of your appeal and grievous complaint thereupon for remedy of law to be lawfully obtained before us, and for canonical collation and provision to be granted to you conform to the tenor of your foresaid presentation to the foresaid chaplainry; all as is more fully shown by the instrument of your appeal, in form used and wont, under the hand of a discreet man, Sir Thomas Knox, notary public, of date at the city of Glasgow the 12th day of the month of December in the year of the incarnation of our Lord 1564, the 8th indiction, the 5th year of the pontificate of the most holy father in Christ and our Lord Pius IV., by divine providence Pope: Therefore moved by the premises, and your merits and other reasons specified in the foresaid appeal persuading in that behalf, by zeal for justice and conform to the duty of our office by law, in virtue of our primacy of the foresaid kingdom and special legation, and by virtue of our faculty of apostolic legate aforesaid, graciously granted to us; do by the tenor of these presents confer the prebend or perpetual chaplainry of the Chapel *de puerperio* of the blessed Virgin Marie situated at the west end of the burgh of Pehlis, in the diocese of Glasgow, vacant as aforesaid, with its rights, fruits, emoluments, annexes, and universal pertinents, upon you, Gilhert Tuedy, presented and nominated thereto as aforesaid in the letters by the undoubted patrons thereof, and make provision thereof to you with the fulness of canonical law,

fully committing to you the cure, government, and administration thereof, according as you will answer to God and the ordinary of the place thereupon. Wherefore, by the tenor of these presents, we commit to the curate of the parish church of the foresaid hurgh of Pehlis, and to whatsoever other ecclesiastical persons throughout the community and province of Glasgow wheresoever constituted; and by our express authority, as above, we charge that on seeing these presents they, or one or other of them who shall be lawfully required for that purpose, shall proceed to the foresaid Chapel *de purperio* of the blessed Virgin Mary, founded and situated as above at the west end of the foresaid hurgh of Pehlis, and there, by our authority as above, induct and institute you, Gilbert Tuedy, or your procurator in your name and on your behalf, to the real, actual, and corporal possession (or such like) of the foresaid prebend or chaplainry, and of the rights, fruits, annexes, and pertinents thereof; delivering or assigning to you there the ornaments and other requisites in similar cases, and defending you as canonically inducted and instituted, and they shall fully answer to you, and your procurators in your name, concerning all and sundry rights, fruits, emoluments, annexes, with the pertinents thereof, and as far as in them is or shall be shall cause answer to be lawfully made by others, lawfully restraining whatsoever contradictors and rebels, if there be any, in the matter before set forth; causing, in sign of the foresaid possession and investiture, either a public instrument to be made thereupon or otherwise to be lawfully notified to you. In faith

and testimony of which, all and sundry the premises, we command that these present letters, or this present public instrument, containing in itself our canonical collation and provision made thereupon, and subscribed and published by our notary public, scribe, and tabellion; and we have ordained and caused them to be confirmed by appending our round seal. These things were given and done at Edinburgh, in our house of usual residence there, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord 1564, on the 15th day of December, 8th indiction, the 5th year of the pontificate of the most holy father in Christ and our Lord Pius IV., by divine providence Pope. Present there good and discreet men, namely, Michael Nasmyth, David Forrest, and master Archibald Forrest, servitors to the said most reverend archbishop of St Andrews, witnesses to the premises specially called and required.

“By decree of the most reverend archbishop of Glasgow lord primate and legate of the whole kingdom of Scotland, &c. So it is. Alexander Forrest, master of arts, pronotary of the said most reverend lord.”

Gilbert Tweedy continued to uplift the fruits of this ancient foundation for many years, probably during his lifetime, but the town of Peebles eventually entered into possession in virtue not only of the general grant to burgbs in 1566-7 of all chaplainries and altarages within their bounds,\* but also under authority of the special grant contained in the charter by King James VI. in 1621, and the ratification of parliament twenty years afterwards. Some of the feu duties and an-

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\* Privy Council Register, i., p. 497.

nual rents are still exigible; and thus it happens that part of King David's endowment, granted to the chapel more than five hundred years ago, appears as an asset in the burgh accounts at the present day.





V.

*Stoboc—Stobhou—Stobo.*



## V.

*Stoboc—Stobhou—Stobo.*

THE original parish of Stobo was of wide extent, embracing all the hills and glens in Upper Tweeddale, from the source of the Tweed down to its confluence with the Lyne; while the comparatively modern parishes of Lyne, Broughton, Drumelzier, Tweedsmuir, Dawic, and Glenholm were at one time pendicles or vicarages of the mother church or *plebania*. Tradition and legend have associated the name of St Kentigern with the evangelisation of this district;\* and whether or

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\* “John of Fordun relates how St Kertigern was one day surprised in his solitude by the apparition of a wild and naked savage called Lailoken, who, being adjured by the bishop to say who and what he was, replied that he was a Christian, though most unworthy of the title; that he was of old a bard in the court of King Vortigern, where he was known by the name of Merlin; and that he was now living a houseless wanderer among the beasts of the field in penance for his grievous sins; for he it was that was the cause of the slaughter of all who died on that fatal field of strife between Lidel and Carwanolow. Saint Kentigern having received his confession, admitted him to the holy sacrament, and dismissed him with his blessing. But on that same day, as he himself had foretold, he met his death: certain shepherds of a chief of the country named Meldred,

not it be a historical fact that the great apostle of the Britons inaugurated the mission in person, there are not wanting evidences of the successful promulgation of the gospel by his disciples, the abiding influence of the doctrines he inculcated and the reverence attached to his name. The old church of Stobo was dedicated to his memory; and when David made his inquisition\* into the early possessions of that church of which St Kentigern was the first bishop, it was found that "Stoboc" was included in the list. In the 12th and 13th centuries, the church was confirmed to the Bishop of Glasgow by successive Popes; and it was erected into a prebend of the cathedral, probably in the 12th century. "The benefice (to quote *Origines Parochiales*) appears to have been held at a very early period by one of the rural deans of the diocese. 'Peter, the dean of Stobhou,' appears as a witness to charters of

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set upon him with stones and staves, and stumbling in his agony, he fell from a high bank of the Tweed, near the town of Dunmeller, upon a sharp stake which the fishers had placed in the water, and which pierced his body through and through."—*Origines Parochiales*, i., p. 205. The passage does not occur in Skene's edition of Fordun, so that it has been written by one of his continuators. Professor Veitch, for whom the episode had much attraction, has referred more than once, both in prose and verse, to the meeting of

"Weird Merlin and the saintly Kentigern;  
The old bard shadowed by the lurid eve  
Of British faith and story; Kentigern,  
The youth, white-robed, yet roseate in the dawn  
Of new and holy hope and purer creed."

\* The Latin text and full translation of this famous document, with elaborate and valuable notes, will be found in the first number of *Scots Lore*, a newly started journal, which every one interested in Scottish history and antiquities should become acquainted with.

the bishops of Glasgow, between 1175 and 1199; and is doubtless to be identified with the 'Peter, the dean of Clydesdale,' who appears at the same time as a witness to other charters of the same bishops, the deanery of Stoho, Tweeddale, or Peebles, and that of Lanark or Clydesdale being held probably by one person in that age, as we certainly know that they were in the next century. Peter, the dean of Stobhou, held the land of Corroc in Lesmahago, of the Abbey of Kelso; and he transmitted it to his son David between 1180 and 1203. 'Gregory, parson of Stohhou,' appears on record between 1202 and 1207; 'Richard, parson of Stobhoc,' between 1208 and 1214; and 'William, rector of the church of Stobhou,' in 1266. 'Yvan, vicar of Stohoc,' occurs in 1268; and in 1275 a person of the same name figures as rural dean of Lanark and Peebles, and dates his citations from Stobhou. 'Michel of Dundee, parson of the church of Stuhhehok, in the shire of Peebles,' swears fealty to King Edward I. in 1296." The parson, or rector, of Stobo required to be in attendance on the Cathedral throughout the year,\* and had an official residence on the south side of the Drygait in Glasgow. The cure of the parish was served by a vicar, who was resident in the parish.

The bishops of the diocese had occasional disputes with neighbouring proprietors regarding encroachments on their manor of Stoho.

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\* In a "Visitation of the Chapter," made in 1501, it is noted, with reference to the holder of the prebend at that time:—"He often leaves the choir in time of divine service and returns again." *Registrum Glasguense*, p. 611, No. 542.

Between 1208 and 1214, the lord of the manor of Orde, at the instance of his over-lord, Sir Robert of London, the son of King William the Lion, granted the following renunciation:—"To all the sons of holy mother church, present and future. William, son of Geoffrey, lord of Orde, greeting in the Lord: Know ye all that a noble man, Robert of London, son of the King of Scotland, sometime ago summoned by our venerable father, lord Walter, bishop of Glasgow, concerning that land which is called Stobhope, protested to me, several times called to him, in presence of his followers and servants at Cadiho, that he had unlawfully occupied the land of Stobhope in the time of Florence, elect of Glasgow, and had long unjustly detained the same, namely, till the time of lord Walter, bishop of Glasgow. Diligently admonishing and exhorting and charging me to restore to God and the church of Glasgow the foresaid land so occupied and detained, for the deliverance of his soul and mine, lest for such a point we be lost, which God forbid. But I, hearing and understanding this, and having the counsel of good men, unwilling that for such land our souls should be doomed to everlasting punishment, have restored the foresaid land, namely, Stobhope, as bounded by the hill top, to God and St Kentigern and the church of Glasgow; and I have quitclaimed the same in favour of bishop Walter, and by this my present charter have confirmed it to be peaceably possessed by him and his successors for ever. And because I have so restored the foresaid land freely, by desire and command of my lord Robert of London, the foresaid bishop has granted to me common

pasturage in said land during my lifetime, free of any manual service. In testimony of this grant, restitution, confirmation, and quitclaim, I have placed my seal to the present writ. Witnesses: Thomas, son of William, knight; Master John Albigense, Benjamin Clerk, Geoffrey Mauleverer, Walter Maleverer, familiars and domestics of the said Robert of London; William of Kilconewath, Richard of prebend, Master Radulf of Brade, A, chaplain; Robert, chancellor; Warin, steward of the lord bishop; Walter, clerk; and many others.” (*Registrum Glasguense*, p. 90, No. 105.)

It is supposed to be about this time that the marches of Stobo were settled by the testimony of several inhabitants, as set forth in a document which has been often quoted on account of the information it conveys regarding people of note connected with the district at that early time:—“These are the right marches between Stobbo and Hoppewe and Orde. From the fall of the burn of Polternam into Twede, to the head of the said burn; and thence along the hill-top between Glenmanthav and Glenmerlahv to Whiteshopes Suirles; and thence by the hill-top to Ordeshope; and from Ordeshope by the hill-top to the head of Poltenstobbehe, and from the head of Poltenstobbehe by the hill-top to Glemubsuirles; and so by the hill-top between Glemubsuirles to the burn of Glenkeht, and so downwards as that burn falls into the Bigre. These are the names of the witnesses of the marches aforewritten:—Sir Adam the son of Gilbert; Sir Milo Corneht; Sir Adam the son of Edolf; John Ker, the hunter, at Swyhynhope; Gillemihhel Ques-Chutbrit at Trefquer; Patrick of Hopekeliov; Mihbyn Brun-

herd at Corrukes; Mihhyn, the son of Edred, at Stobbo; Christin, the hermit of Kyngeldores; Cos-Patric, the hermit of Kylbeuhoc; Paden, the son of Kercan, at Corrukes; Gillemor, the son of Kercan, at Corrokes; Christin Gennan, the serjeant (serviens), at Trefquer; Gylcolm, the smith, at Pebbles; Gylmihhel, the son of Bridoc, at Kyngeldures; Gylis, the son of Buht, at Dunmedler; Gillecrist, the son of Daniel, at Glenwhym; Matthew, James, and John, the sons of Cos-Mungho, the priest at Edoluestone; Cos-Patric Romefare; Randulf of Meggete; Adam of Seles, the clerk; Gillecryst, the son of Huttyng, at Currokes; Gilbert, the parson of Kylbevhhoc; Gylmor Hund, at Dauwic; Mihhyn, the steward at Dauwic; Dudyn of Brouhtune; Patric, the son of Caswale at Stobbo; Adam and Cosouold, the sons of Muryn, at Oliver's Castle." (*Registrum Glasguense*, No. 104; *Origines Parochiales*, i., p. 199; "History and Poetry of the Scottish Border," i., p. 253, *et seq.* See specially Professor Veitch's remarks on the localities and names.)

The ascertainment of the marches did not, however, obviate farther disputes about the possession of the manor. In 1223 the Justiciar of Lothian gave this deliverance in another of these contentions:—"To all sons of holy mother church, present and future, Sir Walter Olifard, younger, Justiciar of Lothian, greeting in the Lord everlasting: We make known to you all that whereas a controversy had been raised between our venerable father, Walter, by the grace of God bishop of Glasgow, on the one part, and Jordan of Currokes on the other, concerning the land of Stobhou, the dispute has been settled

by a fine thus, namely, that the said bishop shall give the said Jordan one hundred pounds of sterlings for the benefit of peace, and the said Jordan shall restore to the said bishop all instruments which he had concerning the foresaid land, so that if any not restored shall be afterwards discovered they shall be considered invalid; and that the said Jordan, for him and all his heirs, shall abjure the said land for ever; renouncing all right which he believed or alleged himself or all his to have in that land, or which in any manner it was competent for him or his to have therein. And so the restitution of instruments having been made by the said Jordan, and by corporal oath given, the foresaid land abjured, for him and all his for ever, the completed transaction has been settled in this form: We to whom, with consent of the said Jordan, and with advice of his friends, it has been given to receive the counted money, have received the said hundred pounds from the said bishop, fully and wholly and without any contradiction; whereof we shall acquit, free, and wholly absolve the foresaid bishop from such debt paid at the appointed terms to the said Jordan; and shall warrant for ever, against all men and women, the said bishop and his successors as regards the payment made to us. And in testimony of the transaction and full payment made we have confirmed the present writing by the corroboration of our seal. These witnesses: David Olifard, Robert of Park, Robert of Malevyn, our knights; Philip of Perthec, clerk of our lord the King; David, our clerk; Osbert the great; Osbert the Scot; Walter the baker; and many others." (*Registrum*

*Glasguense*, p. 108, No. 126.) Another writ sets forth that Jordan resigned the land by "staff and baton" in the hands of "William, bishop of St Andrews, and William of Boyes, archdeacon of Lothian, and Master Laurence, archdeacon of St Andrews," who had been appointed delegates of the Pope to consider the cause; and that these delegates had, by the same symbols, invested the bishop of Glasgow in the land. (*Ib.*, No. 127.) King Alexander II. also confirmed the "amicable settlement" by a charter under the great seal, dated 19th May 1223. (*Ib.*, No. 128.)

The next charter refers not to property in land but to the rights which a feudal lord had to the service of the tillers of the soil, for at this time (1225) there were serfs or bondsmen who were transferred like the land on which they laboured. Adam, probably the owner of land adjoining Stobo Manor, had renounced his right to certain bondsmen, and to make the transaction secure the King's confirmation was procured:—"Alexander, by the grace of God King of Scots: To all good men of his whole land, greeting. Know ye that we have for ever quitclaimed to Walter, bishop of Glasgow, and his successors bishops, whatever right we had in Gillemil, the son of Bowein, and his son Gillemor, and Buz, and Gillys the son of Eldrid; whom Adam, son of Gilbert, for him and his successors, in presence of good men, for ever quitclaimed to the foresaid bishop and the bishops his successors. And in testimony thereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made thereupon to the foresaid bishop Walter. Witnesses: Walter Olifard, justiciar of Lothian; Henry of Baillol, chamberlain; John of Maccuswelle, sheriff

of Rokesburg; William of Kerteshered, sheriff of Lanark. At Cadihou, the 12th day of November in the 11th year of our reign." (*Ib.*, No. 129.)

The Glasgow Register narrates yet another settlement of a question regarding the possession of land, and this time the litigants discuss the plea before the Sheriff, who happens to be Sir Gilbert Fraser, thus giving perhaps the earliest instance on record of that family as holders of the office in Tweeddale. The date is 1233, and at that time and in subsequent years the Sheriff takes his designation from Traquair, but in the beginning of the 14th century the title was changed to "Pehlis" and so continued. The first of the documents referring to the 1233 transaction runs thus:—"To all the faithful in Christ who shall hear the present letters: Marion, daughter of Samuel, greeting in the Lord. Be it known to you all that whereas I have by letters brought a venerable father, William, lord bishop of Glasgow, into plea before Sir Gilbert Fraser, then Sheriff of Trequair, concerning the land of Stobhou with the pertinents, I being in my widowhood, considering that I have unduly and unjustly vexed the said lord bishop by demanding from him the said land of Stobhou, in which I had no right, have for me or my heirs or assignees, in consideration of a certain annual rent contained in a charter thereof made by the said lord bishop to me, quit-claimed for ever, and in the court of the shire of Traquair of my voluntary will have resigned the whole right which I could have to said land or can have in future, renouncing as regards this all letters obtained and to be obtained, and all help of law, ecclesiastical and civil, and all others

which could profit me and my heirs or assignees and be against the said lord hishop and his successors in this matter. And if it happens that any man or any woman shall in any event trouble the said bishop or his successors concerning the said land, or summon them before any judge, secular or ecclesiastical, I and my son or assignee shall forfeit the whole foresaid annual rent unless we can defend the said bishop and his successors as regards the foresaid land and preserve them wholly skaithless. In testimony whereof I have affixed myseal to this writing. Witnesses: Master Walter, dean ; Sir Robert, treasurer ; Sir Richard, chancellor of Glasgow; Master Robert of Edenhurg, canon of Glasgow ; Sir Nicholas of Gleynwim, rector of the Church of Jetham ; Sirs John and Richard, chaplains of the said Lord Bishop; John and William, clerks to the said Lord Bishop, and others " (p. 111, No. 130). Following upon Marion's renunciation of the property, the son of another daughter of Samuel also disclaimed all right to it. " Eugenius, son of Amahille, daughter of Samuel, greeting in the Lord. Be it known to you all that I, recognising and understanding that the Manor of Stobhou, with all its pertinents, is the right of the blessed Kentigern, and belongs by law to the Church of Glasgow, have for me and my heirs resigned and quitclaimed all right, if any, which I had or could have in the said Manor, to God and the blessed Kentigern and the Church of Glasgow, and to a venerable father, William, lord hishop of Glasgow, and his successors for ever. I have also for me and my heirs sworn, touching the holy Evangels, that we shall at no time come against this resignation and quitclaim.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my seal to this writing. These witnesses : Sir Gilbert Fraser, sheriff of Treuequair ; John, called Hunter ; William of Maleville ; John Caperun ; William Purvers ; Rohert, son of Gilbert ; John and Richard chaplains of the lord bishop ; John and William, clerks to the said lord bishop ; and others " (p. 112, No. 131). The counterpart of the settlement is set forth in an undertaking by the bishop to pay to Marion an annuity of ten merks yearly out of the revenues derived by him from the Manor of Eddleston:—"To all the faithful in Christ who shall see or hear the present letters. William, hy divine mercy, minister of the Church of Glasgow, greeting in the Lord. Be it known to you all that whereas Marion, daughter of Samuel, by the King's letters brought us into plca before a secular judge concerning the land of Stobou, with the pertinents ; we, for us and our successors, earnestly desiring peace and quietness, do, of oonsent of the chapter of Glasgow, give and grant and by this our present charter confirm to the said Marion during her lifetime, and to her heir or assignee thereafter, ten merks yearly, so long as they shall live, from the ferm of our Manor of Edulueston, to be paid by the hand of our chamberlain who shall be for the time, namely, one-half at the feast of St Martin, and the other half at Whitsunday ; so that if any man or woman shall trouble us or our successors concerning the said land, or summon us before any judge, secular or ecclesiastical, the said Marion and her heir or assignee shall forfeit the whole foresaid rent, unless she can defend us and our successors as regards the foresaid land and preserve us wholly

skaithless. In testimony whereof we have caused our seal, together with the seal of the said chapter of Glasgow, to be affixed to this writing. Witnesses — Master Walter, dean ; Sir Robert, treasurer ; Sir Richard, chancellor of Glasgow ; Master Robert of Edenburg, chancellor of Glasgow ; Sir Nicholas of Glenwin, rector of the Church of Jetham ; Sirs John and Richard, our chaplains ; and others" (p. 141, No. 172).

The attention bestowed on the settlement of these territorial rivalries betokens a state of society in which the decadence of warlike pursuits was being followed by an awakened interest in agricultural development ; and, indeed, it is universally agreed that throughout her long career as an independent kingdom no period was more prosperous for Scotland than the century and a half which elapsed between the accession of the first David and the death of the last Alexander. Tribal divisions, the ever recurring conflict between Briton, Saxon, and Celt, which almost monopolise the pages of our earlier annals, had disappeared, and the Scottish monarchs, subject to occasional outbreaks of Galwegian Picts, northern earls, and unstable Islesmen ruled over a united people from Maidenkirke to John o' Groats. Externally also the period was one exceptionally free from serious rupture, and on the few occasions on which foreign invasion had to be dealt with the scenes of actual warfare were sufficiently remote from the Stobo glens as not to disturb the sense of security under which the inhabitants must have been long accustomed to till their fields and rear their stock. But

Quhen Alexander the king was deid  
 That Scotland haid to steyr and leid,  
 The land sax yer, and mair perfay,  
 Lay desolat efter hys day.

In the calamitous times which now ensued Bishop Wischard took the patriotic side, and accordingly his power in the diocese was paralysed while the country was temporarily under the heel of its perfidions arbitrator and tyrannical usurper. It has been noticed that a parson of Stobo took the oath of fealty to Edward in 1296. In 1298 the English King bestowed various Scottish livings on English clerks, and among the number authorised the appointment of "John de Wynton, clerk, to the vacant church of Stobhou in the diocese of Glasgow." (Bain's Calendar, ii., No. 998). In August 1299, the Bishop of St Andrews, one of the three guardians of the realm, was residing at Stubhowe. (*Ib.*, No. 1978). An account of the revenues of forfeited lands south of the Forth, rendered by one of Edward's officials for the years 1302-4, records the receipt of £10 "from the farm of the villis of Stubhou and Draych (Dravay?) which were the rebel bishop of Glasgow's, and 46s. 8d. from the farm of said Bishop's mill of Stobo." (*Ib.*, p. 425). In his latter and more unfortunate days, Wallace, our great national hero, found, to the honour of the district, a refuge in Stobo demesne. This fact is ascertained from an entry in Edward's accounts for the year 1303-4, narrating the payment of 40s. to a messenger who brought news of a defeat wrought by Sirs William le Latymer, John of Segrave and Robert of Clifford, over Sirs Simon Fraser and William le Waleys at Hopperewe." (*Ib.*, iv., p. 474). The result of this encounter is depressing, but there is some consola-

tion in reflecting that from the same locality, and not long previously, an expedition in which Fraser was a leader had set forth to achieve the famous triple victory on Roslin Moor.

For the ornamentation of the cathedral the several churches throughout the diocese had to make contributions, and the scale on which these were to be levied was fixed by an ordinance passed in 1401:—"In perpetual memory of the fact. In order that the church of Christ may be more becomingly and solemnly served by its ministers, and divine service more nobly and worthily celebrated with the dignity and purity of the ornaments: We, Mathew, by divine mercy bishop of Glasgow, considering the great and detestable deficiency of the ornaments which our foresaid church hitherto in its divine services suffers, and it is likely, unless a speedy remedy be provided thereto, will undoubtedly suffer hereafter. In name of the holy and undivided Trinity, the holy Virgin Mary, the blessed Kentigern and all the saints; with the good will, consent, and assent of our dean and chapter, expressly convened for that special purpose, a solemn discussion being first had with them: We ordain it to be observed for all future time that whosoever shall henceforth obtain canonically any prebend in our foresaid church, whether by way of change or any other manner, before he takes anything to his own uses from the fruits of the prebend, shall be bound to assign to the dean and chapter foresaid a certain portion, according to the amount of the said prebend, for ornaments to be hought for the said church and required for the needful divine service, namely, capes, chasubles, dalmatics, tunics, and other

ornaments necessary for divine service, and to satisfy them concerning the same. And lest room for altercation or dispute should be left to posterity regarding the amount of the portion so to be assigned, we have appointed all and sundry the prebends of our foresaid church to be expressly taxed in the following portion to be assigned, namely, Cadihow, to £5; Kilbryd, £5; Campsi, £5; Carnwythe, £5; Menar, £5; Merbotil, £5; Cadar, £5; Glasgu *primo*, £5; Glasgu *secundo*, 2 merks; Barlanark, £5; Renfrew, £3; Goven, 40s.; Castletarris, 2 merks; Moffet, £5; Erskyn, 40s.; Dorysder, £3; Edalston, £3; Stobhou, £5; Are, £5; Old Roxburgh, £3; Cardrose, 40s.; Alyn-crumbe, 40s.; and Askyrke, 40s. And this pious and wholesome statute we will to be observed as well in the prebends, dignities, persons, or annexed offices, as in any others whatsoever, and, moreover, that this statute may be observed without any contradiction or violation whatever, we cause it be fortified by the addition of a penalty whereby if any one shall be rebellious or froward in the observance of this statute, he shall, when found out in rebellion or shall have persevered in obstinacy, not have a voice in the chapter, and shall by that fact (*eo ipso*) lose the common part which is wont to be divided among residenters although he shall be in residence; nevertheless he may be more severely punished by sequestration of the fruits of his prebend or otherwise if the quality of his fault demands this. These things are done in the foresaid chapter of Glasgow, of their will and consent, with all the canons called who titly could be and ought to be then called, on the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1401.

In testimony whereof our seal, together with the seal of the foresaid dean and chapter, is appended to these presents on the year, day, and place foresaid." (*Registrum Glasguense*, p. 298, No. 320.)

A question which had arisen as to who held the right to appoint the vicars of Stobo was decided by the chapter in favour of the bishop of Glasgow:—"To all and sundry who shall inspect or hear the present letters: John Stewart, sub-dean of Glasgow, in the absence of the dean; John of Hawyk, precentor; John Wyschart; Alexander of Lawedre; Patrick of Houston; John Forstar; John Wany; Robert Moffet; William Govan, and Thomas Wan, canons thereof, greeting in the Saviour of all. Be it known to you all that, on the Saturday in the vigils of Pentecost last past, came to us, chapterly assembled, a reverend lord and father in Christ, our lord William, by divine mercy bishop of Glasgow, willing to be informed by us whether the collation of the perpetual vicarage of Stobou, in his diocese, belonged in full right to him, or the presentation thereof to a venerable man, Master Thomas Stewart, canon of the church of Glasgow, and prebendary of the foresaid prebend of Stobou. And whereas it is good and meritorious to bear testimony to the truth, we all the foresaid, fully advised thereupon, say and bear faithful testimony that the full collation of the said vicarage pertained and pertains to our lord bishop and to his predecessors and successors, bishops of Glasgow for the time, from a period whereof there was no memory of men to the contrary; and that Sir Andrew Hoinlyn last vicar thereof obtained the said vicarage by the full collation of the bishop of Glasgow; and this we

notify by these presents to all whom it concerns. In testimony whereof we have caused the common seal of the chapter of Glasgow to be appended to these presents at the said church of Glasgow, in the vigils of Pentecost, on the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1425." (*Ib.*, p. 317, No. 329.)

The canons of the cathedral church who possessed prebends did not require to give continual residence at headquarters, but spent portions of each year in visiting and supervising their rural charges. On such occasions they were represented in the chapter by vicars of the stalls (*vicarii stallarii*) whom they had to provide and support. For the regulation and endowment of these cathedral vicars the following statutes were early adopted, though the proper date is uncertain:—"Statutes concerning the yearly payment of the salaries of the vicars ministering in the choir of Glasgow, and the penalty for non-payment, according to the form of the statutes thereof. In praise of God, and increase of divine service, we statute and ordain, to be for ever firmly observed, that the several canons of the said church shall find and have fit vicars or stallars therein, and that they by themselves or their factors or farmers shall pay for their yearly sustentation the sums of money underwritten, with a cope and surplice, if need shall be, to the said vicars or stallars, except the prebendary of Durisdeer otherwise the precentor (*succentorem*) of the said church on whom falls the support of six boys of the choir; and excepting the prebendary of Cumnock, on whom falls the annual payment of eleven merks to the inner sacristan for his sustentation. First, the

dean, 13 merks; the precentor, 15 merks; the chancellor, 14 merks; the treasurer, 16 merks; the archdeacon primus, 14 merks; the archdeacon of Tevidale, 10 merks; the sub-dean, 14 merks; Stobo, 12 merks; Govan, 11 merks; Renfrew, 12 merks; Glasgow (primus), 14 merks;" and other nineteen churches (including Edulistown, 11 merks), sums varying from 8 to 12 merks. "Which sums and quantities of money foresaid the foresaid canons shall be bound to pay in each year at the terms under written, namely, the fourth part at the feast of St Laurence, the fourth part at the feast of St Martin, the fourth part at the feast of St Scholastica the Virgin (10th February), and the fourth part at the feast of Whitsunday. Also we statute and ordain that if any one of the canons in any term before mentioned, or within fifteen days after any of the said terms, shall not duly satisfy his stallar or vicar with the foresaid sums of money as aforesaid, he shall be bound to pay one merk money in name of penalty to his said vicar or stallar without delay or remission; so that the vicar or stallar who has not been paid shall certify the lord dean or president for the time thereanent, so that the said dean or president may without delay compel the canon so neglecting payment both to pay the principal sum and the penalty as well (that is, if he shall be one of the residents) by abstraction and sequestration of the fruits of the prebend by one having power to that effect for the time, by canonical compulsion to be lawfully fulminated by the said dean or president with the advice of the chapter, and by other fit remedies of law if there be need and the chapter see fit." (*Registrum Glasguense*, p. 346, No. 342.)

The college of Glasgow was founded by Pope Nicholas V. in 1450, ostensibly on the solicitation of King James II., but mainly, it is understood, through the instrumentality of Bishop Turnbull; and as rectors or chancellors *ex officiis*, the successive bishops contributed or procured various endowments. A notarial instrument, dated 8th June 1506, sets forth that the archbishop appeared in the general chapter of Glasgow, and declared that he was willing, with God's help, to erect and annex certain vicarages, including that of Stobo, to his college of the university of Glasgow, for the advantage of the clergy, and better and varied teaching, and the support of the learned men therein; to which pious proposal the dean and chapter consented, "agreeing to affix their chapter seal to the said erection and annexation to be completed by the authority of the sovereign pontiff." (*Protocols in Diocesan Registers*, No. 172.) Another instrument, dated 26th June in the following year, narrates the actual erection and annexation of the vicarages by the archbishop, with consent of the sub-dean, the president, and chapter, assembled in the chapter house at the sound of the bell; with an undertaking by them to procure the Pope's confirmation as soon as possible. (*Ib.*, No. 247.) If this bestowal of the vicarage of Stobo on the college of Glasgow was consummated, a point on which definite information has not been obtained, the effect would be that the college would draw the surplus revenues\* after meeting the claims

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After the Reformation, according to a report made in 1561, the vicarage is thus valued:—"40 bolls of meal in

of the parish vicar. The appointment of the vicar, however, still rested with the ecclesiastical authorities. In 1513 a vacancy occurred, when Archbishop Betoun presented to the office John Colquhoun, who thereupon nominated procurators to obtain possession of the vicarage and defend him therein when inducted. (*Ib.*, No. 642.) At this time, the prebendary or parson of Stobo was 'Mr Adam Colquhoun,' probably a relative of the rural vicar, and he in the same year approved of the election and presentation "granted by the parishioners to Walter Tuedy, of the office of parish clerkship of the parish church of Stobo, vacant by the death of Thomas Tuedy, and that in as far as such election and presentation was lawfully made, and the said Walter distinguished for his clerical character, and otherwise suitable; and admitted him to the said clerkship, and consigned to him the administration thereof both in spiritual and temporal matters." (*Ib.*, No. 661.)

In recent years Sir Graham Montgomery, the principal heritor in the parish, has restored the ancient church of Stobo and adapted it to modern requirements,\* but care was taken to interfere with the original structure as little as possible, so that there is here preserved in tolerable entirety

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Tweed-Muir, within the pendicle of Dummelziers and jurisdiction of Stobo; a 40s. land of old extent, with 50 sounnes of grass; a tithe yielding 5 merks yearly; 22 stones of cheese; 5½ stones of butter; and £22, 16s. 8d. in money. The whole was let apparently for £60." (*Origines Parochiales*, i., p. 198).

\* For particulars regarding the alterations and architectural disclosures made in 1863, see Dr Chambers' History of Peeblesshire, pp. 434-6, and the article by Mr Blake there referred to.

a specimen of pre-Reformation architecture and workmanship. Mr Ker, the minister of the parish, who wrote the *Statistical Account* of 1792 says in reference to the church that it was then supposed to be between four and five hundred years old, and that "the remains of a font, an oven, and other apparatus peculiar to the Popish church are still to be seen." As already stated, the church was dedicated to St Kentigern, and there was also within the building an altar sacred to the Virgin Mary. An entry in the Peebles Records, dated 17th January 1462-3 (pp. 148-9), narrates the bestowal by Sir Andro Yong, a chaplain, of a yearly payment of five shillings, out of the rents of his property in the High Street of Peebles, "to our Lady servis, to be done and in perpetuale in Sant Mougoyis kyrk of Stobo, at our Lady auter (altar) in the sayde kyrk." To complete the gift with due legal formality it was necessary that symbolic delivery of the annual-rent should be made by a bailie of the burgh in presence of a notary and witnesses, and this in an ordinary case might have been accomplished by delivering a penny or other coin to the chaplain of the altar. In this transaction, however, some difficulty had been interposed, possibly a vacancy in the chaplainry, or the non-appearance of the chaplain, and the quaint expedient was resorted to of laying the penny "in a ymage hand of our Lady Sant Mary payntyt on paper;" and by means of this ceremony the investiture was regarded as complete.\* In the older registers the

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\* About two years afterwards Young resigned his property to Sir William Fulop, the newly appointed chaplain of the neighbouring Chapel of the Virgin Mary, at the west

form of a hand is frequently drawn on the margin of those entries recording grants to altars; and the explanation probably is that these sketches were also used for purposes of investiture.

A property northward of Usher's Wynd and lying in the Northgait of Peebles appears to have belonged at one time to the rector (presumably a convertible designation for the parson) of Stobo. By a charter under the Great Seal, dated 21st August 1554, Queen Mary granted "to William Dikesoun, burgess of Peblis, the land or tenement with yard and pendicle in the burgh of Peblis, on the west side of the Northgait, between the lands of the late William Bullo, the lands and buildings of the Rector of Stobo, and the water of Peblis; which property had fallen to the Queen as *ultima hæres* of the late Sir William Nuby, chaplain." (*Great Seal Register*, 1546-80, No. 954.) The rector of Lyne had also possessed a property

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end of the High Street, but the rights of the altar in Stobo Kirk were reserved. The MS. Records set forth the transaction:—"11th October 1464.—Andro Yong, chapellan, has rasingnet with erd and stan, hys land with the pertinentis, lyand in the burch of Peblis, on the northe raw, in the west end of the said burch, betwix the land of frer Wylyam Gybsoun on the est syde and the land was John Wylsonis on the west syde, in George of Elphynstounis hand, balye in the tym; and than incontinent the said balya delyverit that erd and stan to James of Loch, serjand, and chargit hym to gyf sessying of that land to Wilyam of Fyllope, chapellan; and than furthwyth the sayde serjand layde the sayde erd and stan into the handis of the forsayd Wylyam of Fyllopp, chapellan, and gaf to hym and hys ayris or hys assingneis eritable stat and possession of the sayd land; savand ilke mannis rycht; the said land payand yerly tyl our Lady servis of the Chapell ij s. of anuel; item, tyl our Lady auter and her servis in Stobo kyrk v s. of anuel be yer . . . ."

in the same locality, which he conveyed to the burgh in 1448. (Peebles charters, p. 12.)

A churchman and notary named Sir John Reid is commemorated in Dunbar's "Lament of the Makaris," under the familiar appellation of "Stobo."

And death has now ta'en last of a'  
Guid gentle Stobo and Quintin Shaw.

Nothing is known with certainty as to Stobo's poetical works, though on the question of the authorship of the "Tales of the Three Priests of Peebles" conjecture has placed his name among the number of those to whom the production of that work might be attributable. In their antique garb the Tales present dialectic difficulties to ordinary readers, but now that the publication of the excellent modernised version, edited by Dr Gunn, has facilitated perusal, it may be expected that a wider circle will make their acquaintance and be interested in the identification of their author. That the writer of the Tales, whoever he may have been, lived in the end of the fifteenth century and was acquainted with court life and intrigue at that period, there is in the work itself internal evidence; and it is at least probable that he was in some way connected with the locality from which the title is derived. These indications, so far as can be ascertained, are all applicable to Reid's career. The sobriquet of "Stobo" is believed to have been derived either from his ecclesiastical connection or from Stobo being the place of his birth, and if so he belonged to the neighbourhood of Peebles; while the Lord High Treasurer's Accounts, edited by Dr Dickson, show that at least on one occasion he was in the

Burgh with King James IV. and his retinue on a hawking expedition, when he would have an opportunity of meeting the priests of Peebles:—  
 “1497—May 27.—Item, gevin to Sande Law and his marow falconaris, to pas to Peblis before the King, and meit him there, 15s. 6d. June 2.—Item, gevin to the maister cuke, at the Kingis command, for the Kingis expens maid in Peblis, £5 3s 4d. Item, at the Kingis command, gevin to Stobo that tyme he wrait mony proclamationes, 18s. 3rd.—Item, for half ane unce of quhit silk to sow the Kingis sarkis with, 2s. Item, for blak silk to the colleris of thaim, 6d.” As regards Reid’s knowledge of affairs in the Scottish court, the Accounts show that he was in the service of three successive sovereigns, and apparently on intimate terms with all of them. On 25th March 1474, King James III. granted a pension of £20 yearly to “John Reide, alias Stobo,” in consideration of his services “rendered to our late progenitor and us in writing our letters sent to our most holy father the Pope, and sundry kings, princes, and magnates beyond our kingdom, and his expenses in parchment, paper, red and white wax, and other costs incurred for the said letters and foreign writings.” King James IV., by a charter dated 22nd January 1488-9 (a few months after his accession), renewed the pension, and the payment of it was continued till 1505, a couple of years before the publication of the poem in which the death of “guid gentle Stobo” is mourned by Dunbar. Besides the pension the Treasurer’s accounts specify various other payments to Reid, and some of these are made conjointly to him and a coadjutor, Walter

Chepman, well known as the first to introduce the art of printing into Scotland. In 1489 there is a payment of ten merks "to Stoho, for a horss the King hoycht fra him;" in 1492, £10 "to Stoho for a ryng and chenze (chain) the King twke fra him;" and in 1494 a sum of £6 13s 4d is paid for 5 ells of "Rowane tanne" (a kind of cloth got from Rouen in France), "to Stobo, be ane precept of the King." "John Rede, alias Stoho," is a witness to three charters dated between 1488 and 1491, and is there designed as "rector of Kirkcriste." Taking, then, all the known facts into consideration, it may be concluded that so far as literary ability, opportunity of observation, and local knowledge were concerned, Stoho might have been the "Makar" of the Tales. Still there has not as yet been obtained from any source sufficient evidence, either direct or circumstantial, to indicate the authorship with any degree of certainty. With the revival of interest in the subject consequent on Dr Gunn's publication, it may be hoped that the inquiry will now be taken up in earnest and prosecuted to a successful issue.

The manor of Stoho, about the possession of which as has been seen, there were at first many disputes—the author of *Caledonia* remarked that its rights had been as fiercely contested as the sovereignty of Scotland!—was at an early period erected into a barony belonging to the bishopric of Glasgow, and as such was, along with the co-baronies of Glasgow, Carstairs, and Eddleston, assessed for payment of a national tax in the year 1369. (*Exchequer Rolls*, ii., p. 335.) The rental book of the barony for some isolated

periods between 1511 and 1566 is still preserved, and has been printed by the Grampian Club. One noticeable peculiarity in the Stobo holdings is that they are described in ox-gangs, while money value is the criterion in all the other baronies. Both modes of computation belong to a period of remote antiquity, but the area of land which the respective terms indicate has been ascertained with tolerable exactitude. An oxgate consisted of about 13 acres, and four oxgates, or 52 acres, were equivalent to a one pound land of Old Extent.\* A ploughgate, or 104 acres, represented an area corresponding to 8 oxgates, and was equivalent to a forty shilling land of old extent.†

The holdings in the old barony were generally of small extent, and consequently numerous, maintaining doubtless a considerable number of families. Names of townships occurring in the rental book, and surnames borne by the ancient crofters, have in many cases been perpetuated to the present time, but a few names have vanished from the district. The following entries may be given in illustration:—*28th December 1511* —Robert Yong is rentalled in “ane hoxgang” of the lands of Stobo, with consent of Margarate Bouris then in possession. *2nd January 1511-2* —Edward Curre in an oxgang, with consent of James Clogb, then possessor. Walter Cloch in an oxgang, with consent of the wife of the late

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\* The word “Extent” does not here refer to area, but to valuation, and is a synonym for the Scottish word “Stent.”

† In the days before electoral “reform” the possession of a forty shilling land, held off the Crown, formed the qualification of a parliamentary voter.

Robert Yar. *10th January*—Thomas Yar in an oxgang, with consent of John Brodyrstanis and his wife. James Inglis in “twa boxin gang” vacant by decease of his father. [This holding had passed by succession, and the previous ones by transfers, either following on sales or for some other consideration.] *9th June 1512*—Robert Yong rentalled in two ox gangs of the lands of Braidford. Alan Nobill in one oxgang of the lands of Stobo. *4th August 1513*—William Russell in one oxgang, with consent of Thomas Homlyn. *31st March 1514*—William Russell in the Brewland of Stobo, with consent of Marion Spendluyff. *28th April*—James Inglis, son of David Inglis, in an ox gang of the town of Stobo, with consent of James Clouch. *12th April 1522*—“James Stuart in twa ox gang of land of Stobo, be consent of Andro Inglis.” Jhone Spendluyff rentallit in ane ox gang of land quhilk was Jhone Curreis, and in twa oxin gang quhilk was Cristiane of Twedies, and of thayr consent. *29th January 1528\**—“James Noble is rentallit in ane ox gang land in Eister Townknole, be consent of Christen Jhonson.” Jhon Young “rentallit in ane ox gang of land in Halraw of Stobo;” and Jhon Alexander, Jhon Bowyr, and James Ronnay, each “rentallit in ane ox gang of land in the said town.” James Young, Thom Cawerhill, Thom Purwes, Edward Curry, Jhon Enderson, James Inglis, Jhon Curry, Andro Ramage, Jhon Wage, Jhon Lyntoun, each in one, and Jhon Young and Mongw Young, each

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\* The bishop has prefixed this memorandum:—“Thyr personis eftyr following hes payt til Maister Jhon Colquhoun, dene of Peblis, and hes maid compt for tham til us, and sa our chammerlain beis nocht chargit tharwith.”

in two ox gangs "in the said town." *18th June 1534*—"Thom Gryntone rentalit in ane ox gang land in the est town of Stobo, and in ane cotland in the said town. Thomas Russale rentalit in ane ox gang land in Stobo, be consent of Jonat Twedy, his modyr, sche broikand for hyr tym.\* Jhon Thorbrand rentalit in ane ox gang land in Stobo. Wilyam Curry, son to Jhon Curry, rentalit in ane ox gang land, quhilk was his fadyris. James Tuedy rentalit in four ox gangis land in the Hilhouse of Stobo. *25th June 1537*—Hew Elphynstoun is rentalit in twa ox gang of land in Stobo, be consent of James Brodirstane, that is to say, ane at was the said James fadyris on the eyste syde of the burn, and ane wther at was David Homlyns, on the weyst syde of the burn. *14th September 1537*—James Alexander is rentalit in ane ox gang land in Stobo callit Bullis Croift, be consent of Hew Elphynstoun, and in ane uther ox gang callit the Beyre Hylle, be consent of James Brodyrstane." *28th January 1545*—Rentalit James Jhonsoun and Thomas Jhonsoun his brutbyr, in the mylne and mylne land of Stobo, vacand in our handis be the decesse of Jbon Jhonson, thair fadyr. Adam Twedy is rentalit in foure ox gang of land callit the Hylhouse, in the barony of Stobo, be consent of James Twedy, as ane contract akit in the commissaris bukis of Stobo,† and producit befor us beyris: Margret

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\* "There was an invariable reservation of the liferent of a new rentaller's father and mother, when the right came by succession." *Preface to Rental Book*, p. 26.

† Previous to the Reformation there was a large proportion of the judicial business of the country trans-

Murray, his modyr, broukand duryng hyr wedowheyde. *15th April 1553* — Alexander Stewart is rentellit in ane oxen gang of land lyand in the Harrow, be the bying of the kindness thairof fra Jhone Browne, quhilk he varifyit in jugement suffieientlye. *6th July 1553*—Jhone Alexander is rentellit in ane oxin gang of land in the Harrow of Stobo, be consent of Wylyam Young, last rentellit thairinto. Jhone Scot, the husband of Katrin Young, is rentellit in ane oxin gang of land of Stobo in the Easter Knowe, and that be the said Katrin consent haifand the kyndnes thairof, be the deces of umquhil Jhone Young, hyr fathyr, last rentellar thairof. Jhone Stewart, son to wmquhil Wylyem Stewart, is rentellit in ane oxin gang of land in the Bred Fowrd of Stobo, vakand be deces of his fathyr. Jhone Matheson in ane oxin gang of land of the Harrow, be the consent of David Rannoeh, last possessor thairof. James Twedye, son to wmquhil Andro Twedye, in twa oxin gang of land of Stobo callit Nether Hilhows, vakand be deces of his fathyr. John Blakbowrne in thre oxin gang of land in the Hobhows of the eist town of Stobo, vakand be the deces of his fathyr. *2nd December 1553* — Thomas Gryntown, son to wmquhil Thomas Grintown, in ane oxin gang of laud of

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acted in the ecclesiastical courts, presided over by "Officials" or "Commissaries" appointed by the respective bishops. Stobo district, it seems, had a separate jurisdiction within its bounds, and a register in which deeds relating to persons and property were recorded. An entry in the Peebles Records, dated 22nd April 1555 (p. 209), refers to the production of "the register of the testamentis within the jurisdiction of Stobo, in the quhilk was insert the testament of umquhile Walter Hunteare of Polnude *ex data* 24th July 1549."

the eister town know of Stobo, vakand be deces of his fathyr. *10th July 1557*—Gevin our license to Male Stewart to marie, and to brwk the oxin gang of land that hyr husband deit in rentell of nochtwythstanding our statutis in the contrar.\* *28th January 1557*—James Russell in the Smyddyland of Stobo, be deces of Jhone Russel his fathyr. *20th August 1563*—James Symson, in ane ox gang of land in the west end of Stobo, be deces of George Symson, his bruther. *2nd August 1566*—Licence gevin to Margareit Rammaige to mary Jhone Jhonston, and brwk twa ox gang of land in the wester towne of Stobo, nochtwythstanding ony our actis in the contrair. *2nd May 1565*—Jhon Mosman in ane ox gang of land, callit the Kirkland Hows, in the west end of Stobo, vakand be deces of Andro Mosman, his father; Malye Inglis, his mother, brwkand it during hir wedowheid." (*Diocesan Registers*, vol. i., pp. 62 68, 207-12.)

The system of ploughing with oxen has so long been obsolete in Peeblesshire that the present generation of agriculturists probably regard it as one of those things pertaining to remote antiquity. Nevertheless, Mr Ker, who remained minister of the parish till within little more than fifty years ago, could recollect a time when oxen were not only used for purposes of tillage, but were by many regarded as preferable to horses. The Stobo people had evidently a lingering fondness

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"The widow of a tenant in the Bishop's rental was entitled, while she remained single, to hold her husband's lands for life . . . . Though the forfeiture of a widow who re-married was undoubted, yet it was frequently relaxed."—*Preface of Rental Book*, p. 26.

for past customs, and the minister, as their spokesman, thus expressed their views in the *Statistical Account* of 1792:—"The Scotch plough is chiefly used in the parish, as it is best adapted to the nature of the ground. The practice of ploughing with oxen was for several years almost totally given up, till of late, that some of the farmers have begun to revive that antient practice. In strong stoney land, which is frequently to be met with in this parish, oxen are preferable to horses. The oxen move at a slow, but persevering pace, and take the draught along with them; whereas the metal of the horse is soon raised by resistance and the whip; of course he becomes restive and unmanageable. The oxen have also the advantage of the horses in point of economy, being maintained at much less expence. The chief objection against oxen ploughs is the slowness of their movement; but, when the superior execution of their work is considered, where the ground is cross and stoney, and that they can continue in the yoke two hours longer than the horses without any injury, the objection has little or no weight." (Vol. iii., p. 325).

After the Reformation the barony continued to be administered for a few years by Archbishop Beaton or his representatives, but with the restoration of the episcopal element into church affairs the new order of archbishops are found exercising the functions of their predecessors with regard to church property. In May 1577, James Boyd, archbishop of Glasgow, "for sums of money paid towards the reparation of his metropolitan church and sustentation of his episcopal see (with consent of the canons, dean or president, and

chapter of Glasgow), granted in feu farm to James, earl of Mortoun, the lands and barony of Stobo, with the mill thereof, the lands of Dravay, the lands and harony of Eddilstoun, &c., for the yearly payment to the archbishop for Stobo and Dravay of 43 holls harley and 172 "kane-foulis."\* (Confirmed by the King, 7th October 1577. *Great Seal Register*, 1546-80, No. 2727.) On the forfeiture of Earl Morton's estates in 1581, the barony reverted to the crown.† How it was managed in the interim has not been ascertained; but by a charter dated 9th August 1587, King James granted in feu farm to Sir John Maitland of Thirlestane, knight, his chancellor, various properties, including "the lands and barony of Stoho, with the mill, and also the lands of Drava; paying yearly therefor 40 holls harley, 172 poultry, and the kane-foulis, or 10s. for each boll and 6d. for each head of poultry." (*Ib.*, 1580-93, No. 1346.) Another charter was granted to Maitland on 24th May 1588, whereby the lands and baronies of Stobo and Eddleston were confirmed to him, together with "the patronage of the parish churches of Stoho, Eddilstoun, Drummelzeare, Daik, and Brochtoun, pertaining of old to the archbishopric of Glasgow, and all to be

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\* "Kane," or cain, means rent paid in kind. A supply of cain fowls, or poultry, was very frequently stipulated for in grants of baronies.

† The earl, on 31st July 1579, granted a charter of the barony, &c., "to James Douglas, commendator of Pluscardin, his natural son," and this charter was confirmed by King James, with consent of Archbishop Spottiswood, on 13th November 1605; but the confirmation could scarcely receive practical effect, as other parties had by the latter date acquired the properties.

incorporated into one free barony of Stobo and Ettilstoun." (*Ib.*, No. 1549.) A confirmation charter, in similar terms, was granted in 1591 (*ib.*, No. 1982); and on 7th March 1593-4 the King confirmed "to John, lord Thirlestane, chancellor, and Jeanne Flemyng, his spouse, in liferent, and John, Master of Thirlestane, their son, in heritage," several lands and patronages, including those already referred to. (*Ib.*, 1593-1608, No. 73.) The successors of Lord Thirlestane long continued to enumerate these lands and patronages in their titles of the family estates (*e.g.*, John, earl of Lauderdale, one of Thirlestane's descendants, made up a title to them by service in 1696), but the actual possession had very soon passed into other hands. On 7th April 1603 the King, "recalling that he was descended from the family of Lennox, which was of noble name and fame, granted in feu farm to Ludovic, duke of Lennox, the lands sometime belonging to the archbishopric of Glasgow," including the lands and barony of Stobo; paying yearly therefor £109, 1s. 2d., 43 bolls barley, 20 bolls meal, 43 wedders, and 14 dozen capons. (*Ib.*, No. 1457). In the reign of King James, church government oscillated between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy, and on one of the temporary restorations of the latter, in 1605, Archbishop Spotiswood obtained possession of the see of Glasgow. By a charter dated 14th May 1608, the King confirmed "to John, archbishop of Glasgow, in liferent, the archbishopric of Glasgow and benefice thereof; with lands, churches, patronages of benefices, &c., which the said John resigned for new infeftment. Moreover, His Majesty, for services rendered to him by the said

John in public and private affairs, gave the said lands and others to him of new, and specially with the patronage of the churches, rectories, and vicarages of Ancrum, Askirk, Stobo, and Eddilstoun, Kilbryde, and Torrens." A few years afterwards (10th April 1613) the archbishop granted "to James Tuedy of Dravay, in liferent, and John Tuedy, his son and apparent heir in fee, the lands and barony of Stobo, with mill, mill lands, &c., the lands of Drevay, with manor places, commons, muirs, &c." The charter is ratified by Sir James Dowglas of Spot, knight, perhaps as in right of any interest claimable by the representatives of the earl of Morton, under the grant to him in 1577 and confirmation in 1605. The Tweedies some years afterwards sold the lands to John Murray of Halmyre, and on 27th August 1619, James Law, then archbishop of Glasgow, "with consent of his chapter, granted to John Murray of Halmyre the lands and barony of Stobo, &c.; also the lands of Drevay and Meirburne, with the pendicle of Drevay called Hopeheid, with the fortalice and manor place; upon the resignation of the said James and John Tuedy, Mr Robert Brown in Fallawhill, James Tuedy of Drummelzear, Mr John Dowglas of Kilbochie, Mr Robert Levingstoun, minister at Scriviling; with a new grant of the same and union in a free tenandry." These charters were confirmed by King James, on 7th December 1619. (*Ib.*, 1609-20, No. 2102). Though Murray had thus purchased the lands, he was subjected to considerable molestation from certain members of the Tweedy family, who in 1621 attempted to obtain more money from

him under the threat that if he would not "buy their kyndness" (*i.e.*, pay for some interest they claimed in the lands), they would "haif his lyf or else lay his landis waist." Subsequently, he was attacked by Thomas and William Tweedie who with their swords gave him a "number of deidlie straiks and left him as a dead man; and threattnit his tennents to haif thair lyves gif thay labourit the said landis." (*Chambers' History*, p. 141.)

The Privy Council Register of 10th March 1610 describes another disturbance in which the Tweedies were concerned:—"Petition of John Russell, son of John Russell in Stobo, and William Russell, his brother, for summons against John Tuedy in the Hoilhous of Stobo, and Adam Tuedy, his son, for having, on the 5th of March instant, "bodin in feir of weir," come "under silence of nicht," and waylaid John Russell "betwix Harraw and the Kirk of Stobo," attacked him with drawin swords, struck off "the twa former fingeris" of his right hand, left him for dead; and also because on the 7th of March Adam Tuedy came to William Russell, "ganging" at his father's plough, gave him "a straik upon the richt shoulder" with drawn sword, and "chassit the pleugh of the ground." (Privy Council Register, vol. viii., p. 829.) In the previous year (25th August 1609), application was made to the privy council "by Mr Archibald Row, minister at Stobo, against James Twedy in Stank, for remaining unrelaxed from a horning of 9th January last, for not removing from that part of the complainer's glebe called the Willie Croft." (*Ib.*, p. 287).

The proposal to bestow the vicarage of Stobo on the College of Glasgow has already been referred to. If such a transfer was actually accomplished the gift must have subsequently reverted to the church, because, in June 1580, a charter was granted by Robert Douglas, perpetual vicar of Stobo, whereby he, with consent of James, archbishop of Glasgow, dean, and chapter thereof, granted in feu farm to John Twedy, tutor of Drumelzear, and his heirs male, the vicarage lands of Stobo, with the pasturage of 24 souns\* of sheep, lying on the east side of the lands of Stobo; the vicarage lands of Dayik, with the pasturage of 48 souns of sheep, the church lands of Drumalzeare, with the pasturage of 48 souns of sheep; the fourth part of his church lands of Brochtounscheillis (sometime occupied by Ninian Elphinstoun), with the pasturage of 8 souns of sheep, lying in the baronies above specified, in the shire of Peblis. Reserving 4 acres from each church land, with one acre of the said fourth part, and the manses of the Readers (Exhorters) of the foresaid churches. Paying yearly to the foresaid vicar, for Stobo 40s., for Daik 5 merks, for Drumalzeare 5 merks, for Brochtounscheillis 18s. 8d., with 3 ariages and 3 carriages (*i.e.*, services of horses and carts) for Stobo; and 6s. 8d. of augmentation." This charter was confirmed by the King on 20th March 1581-2 (*Great Seal Register*, 1580-93, No. 383). In the year 1606, John Twedie's daughter, Marion, got a confirmation charter from the King, in which the lands are described as

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\* "Soun" usually represents grazing for five sheep or one cow, though the number varies in different localities.

"sometime" belonging to the vicarage of Stobo.\* (*Ib.* 1593-1608, No. 1706). From the Tweedie's the vicarage lands also passed to a Murray, whether he of Halmyre or another the public registers so far as yet published do not show. In 1654, however, there is recorded the "service" of "William Murray of Steuhop, as heir of John Murray, eldest son of Sir David Murray of Stenhope, his brother," in several properties, including "the viccar lands of Stobo." The barony and vicarage lands probably became conjoined in the Murrays, and remained with them till 1745 when Sir David Murray, the owner at that time, having been implicated in the Rebellion, his estates were forfeited, and coming into the market shortly afterwards, were acquired by Sir James Montgomery.

The earl of Wigton, about the beginning of the 17th century, obtained right to the patronage of the church of Stobo;† and on 17th July 1621 the King granted "of new to his familiar servitor, John, earl of Wigtoun, lord Flemyng and Cumbernald, the lands of Kingeldurris, alias Chapil-Kingildurris, with muirs, &c., which the earl resigned (for the purpose of getting a renewed

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\* In 1598, and again in 1602, "Mr Andro Cunynghame, vicar of Stobo," is mentioned in the Privy Council Register (v., p. 460; vi., p. 728). In the former year the vicar accompanied ambassadors, sent by James VI., to the King of Denmark and Princes of Germany, to inform them of his presumptive succession to the crown of England. When Cunningham held the office of vicar (probably a sinecure) he would no doubt draw the revenues, but during a vacancy these would accrue to the crown.

† See "Biggar and the House of Fleming," second edition, pp. 550-1.

grant); also the patronage of the churches of Stobo, Drummalzear, Dauick and Broughtoun, comprehending the patronage of the rectory and vicarage of Stobo, of which the other rectories and vicarages were pendicles; and which patronage John, viscount of Lauderdaill, lord Thirlestane, resigned. Paying for Kingildurris 13 merks 6s. 4d. as part of the blench ferm owing by Thomas, earl of Melros, &c., for the lands and lordship of Melros; and for the said patronage one penny in name of blench farm." (*Ib.* 1620-33, No. 208). Subsequent earls also made up their titles to the patronage and exercised it as opportunity offered.

The succession of ministers of the parish from the Reformation\* to 1866 is given in the Rev. Hew Scott's *Fasti Ecclesie* (part i., p. 254 *et seq.*), and from that and other sources a complete list to the present time is obtained:—

1574—James Stewart, when Glenholm, Drumelzier, Broughton, and Dawick were also under his charge. Stipend, £73, 6s. 8d., he sustaining his reader.

1592-1602—Adam Hepburne. In the inventory of his estate "his buikis were estimat at 100 merks; utencils, etc., £40."

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\* At the Reformation, John Colquhoun was parson of Stobo, but as he does not appear in Mr Scott's list it is probable that he did not embrace the new doctrines. As parson, he reported the fruits of the benefice to be at that time "18 chalders 13 bolls and 2 firlots victual, 300 lambs, and 20 stoncs of wool, derived from the places following:—the Deantown, East and West Hoperew, Dewan, Broughton Mains, Hentbrae and Little Hope, Burnetland, Langlandhill, Starkfield, Sheildbank, Claverhill, Great Hatland, Drummelzier, and Dawic." (*Origines Parochiales*, i., p. 198.) The valuation of the vicarage in 1561 has already been stated.

- 1603-18—Archibald Row, A.M., translated from Drumelzier; presented by dame Jean Fleming, liferenter of Thirlestane, with consent of the Earl of Cassillis, her husband, and of John, lord Thirlestane. He had a gift from the King of the chaplainry of the Lady Altar in the parish kirk of Stobo, 31st May 1605.
- 1618-39—Thomas Hoge, A.M., translated from South Leith. Gave £20 towards building library in Glasgow College, 1632. He had a son, John, minister of Linton.
- 1640-82—Patrick Fleming, A.M., studied and attained his degree at the University of Glasgow in 1633; presented by John, Earl of Wigtoun; was required by the Privy Council, 12th December 1661, to compear and answer for assisting in the admission of the minister of Manor; died 12th February 1682.
- 1682-9—William Bollo, A.M., transferred from Dawick and admitted in 1682. Deprived by the Privy Council, 3rd September 1689, for not reading the Proclamation of the Estates, and not praying for their Majesties William and Mary, but for the late King James. He had been imposed on the parishioners hy the hishop, but they give him no entry at the church, until he went in at the window. He died in Edinburgh, 3rd August 1702.
- 1688-99—William Russell, son to the laird of Kingseat; called in October 1687, ordained (at Haprew by a Committee of

- the Synod), 22nd March 1688; died August 1699.
- 1701-33—William Russell of Slipperfield, formerly of Morham.
- 1734-95—John Baird, presented by John, Earl of Wigtown; died Father of the Church, 4th April 1795, in 86th year of age and 62nd of ministry.
- 1787-1842—Alexander Ker, nephew of the preceding, ordained assistant and successor 9th November 1787; died 30th March 1842, in 85th year of age and 55th of ministry.
- 1837-50—Alexander Edgar, presented by Sir James Montgomery of Stobo, Bart., in September, and ordained assistant and successor 17th November 1847.
- 1850-67—Jas. L. Blake, M.A., presented in 1850 by Sir G. Graham Montgomery, translated in October 1867 to Langton, Berwickshire, where he died 14th May 1892, in the 72nd year of his age and 42nd of his ministry.
- 1868-71—John Robert Robertson, brother of the Lord President of the Court of Session; ordained 16th January 1868; died 26th March 1871, in the 30th year of his age.
- 1871-91—John Livingston Booth, ordained 11th August 1871; died 13th May 1891, in the 46th year of his age.
- 1891—John Rodger Cruickshank, ordained 28th September 1891.

A few particulars from the Statistical Account of 1792 may be given:—"The number of inhabitants of which this parish consisted preceding the

year 1734 is not ascertained. From the remains of old houses and old towers, which are now much defaced, but are still in the remembrance of old people, it appears that the population is considerably diminished. The greatest part of the depopulation took place previous to the year 1734. In that year there were only 200 examinable persons in the parish, *i.e.*, from eight years of age upwards. In 1741 or 1742, from the half of Dawick parish being annexed, the number increased to between 240 and 250. In 1792 there were 97 under 8 years and 221 above, making 318 in all; and there were then sixty houses in the parish.

“It appears from the original rights of Lord Wigton, once patron of this parish, that it was a parsonage, having four churches belonging to it, which were called the Pendicles of Stobo, viz., the church of Dawick, upper and lower Drummelzier, Broughton, and Glenholm. Dawick is now annexed to Stobo and Drummelzier, and what was called, in the original rights of Lord Wigton, Upper Drummelzier is now a distinct parish and is called Tweedsmuir Parish. Stipend of Stobo, £49, Ss. 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. stg., and 60 holls victual, with 10 bolls victual from Sir James Nasmyth, being rent of half of the glebe and grass of Dawick annexed to Stobo. Schoolmaster’s salary, £5, 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ d.; and from 24 scholars 1s. each a quarter for beginners, and 1s. 6d. from those who were taught writing and arithmetic.

“The inhabitants experience inconvenience in procuring fuel, there being no peat worth working; the turf, though generally used, is of inferior

quality, and good coal can only be got from Lothian, 18 miles distant.

“The real rent of the parish is about £1143 stg. There are three proprietors, none of whom reside in the parish. The number of tenants is 11, their ploughs, 14. There is an excellent breed of sheep in the parish, they are remarkably sound and healthy, of a middle size, and in number about 5000. There are 81 horses and 190 black cattle in the parish. There are also a good number of black cattle, mostly of the Highland kind, which are bought either early in the summer, for the purpose of feeding, or in the autumn, in order to eat up the foggage or after grass.”

The slate quarries at Stobo were known and worked at an early period. On this subject the writer of the Statistical Account of 1792 says—  
“There are two seams of slate in one hill, nearly of equal quality, which must have been wrought for many ages past, as the oldest houses in the district of country, to which they have been carried, are covered with them. The slates are of a dark blue colour, split to a proper thickness, and for durability and strength in proportion to their thickness, are believed to be inferior to no slate whatsoever, as no decay is observed in the slates of the oldest houses covered with them.”  
In Peebles, thatch, turf, and heather were, last century and previously, the materials commonly used for roofing houses, though for special buildings slate was occasionally obtained. In the burgh accounts for 1625 there is a sum of 8s. paid “for ane to go to Dudingstowne for the winer of sclaittis;” and four years afterwards the following

items occur:—1632-3—Disbursed by the treasurer “to seike the sklaitter throw Brochtoun, Glenwhome, and Drummaliyer, 30s. The provost and baillies at aggriement with the sklaitter, 24s. Gevin to him in drynk money, 12s. For a thousand sklaitt to the chaipell and tollbuith, at 14s. the hundreth, £7. To the sklaitter for his feye aggried be the provost and baillies, £26 13s. 4d.” It thus appears that St Mary’s Chapel and the tolbooth were roofed with slate at this time.

The slater from Dudingstowne on returning home not improbably spread a favourable report regarding the quality of Stobo slate, because some years afterwards the proprietor of the adjoining estate of Craigmillar is found making application to the town of Peebles for assistance in obtaining a supply. This proprietor was Sir John Gilmour, who, upon the Restoration of King Charles II. and the resumption of its duties by the Court of Session, had been appointed lord president. It was the fashion of the time for publicbodies as well as individuals to be propitiatory to the lords\*, and accordingly the town council, on receipt of the president’s letter, “ordean that the town shall furnish the haill able horssis for carie-

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\* The English judges who administered the law in Cromwell’s time had the repute of deciding cases impartially on their merits, and the story is told of President Gilnour, on the occasion of some one lauding these judges for their equity, having angrily remarked:—“De’il thank them; a wheen kinless loons!”—they were strangers in the country, and had neither relations nor benefactors to please with their decisions. Presents from the town council of Glasgow to the judges and advocates usually consisted of barrels of herring, giving perhaps the origin of the term “Glasgow magistrate” as applied to the narrow-faced frequenter of the western lochs.

ing in sklaittes from Stobo to the hous of Craigmiller, belonging to Sir John Gilmure, president of the counsell and session.”\* Another act of the town council, dated 12th July 1670, “ordeanes threttie hors of the inhabitants to be sent to my Lord Newbyithes slaittes upon this day morne eight dayes,” and this probahly refers to a supply of slates from Stobo to Sir John Baird of Newbyth, who was a lord of session from 1664 to 1681. Roderick Mackenzie of Prestonhall was appointed a lord of session in 1703, hut previous to that time (1676-1702) he held the office of clerk of session, and his favour was considered by the town council to be worth securing:—“*25th July 1690*—The magistrates, heing solicit he Mr Rorie M’Kenzie of Prestonhall for a raik of the toun horssees with sclaits fra Stoho to Prestounhall, and considering that Prestounhall may be useful to the toun heirafter, therefor the saids magistrats and counsell doe ordean the haille inhabitants of this burgh who have horssees to goe with the said raik of sclaits, aither upon Munday nixt or Munday come a fortnight, under the pain of fyve merks for ilk ane that contraveens.” In 1687, when the mills were being rebuilt, the town required a supply for its own use, and accordingly “the counsell ordeans every tenement within this burgh to fetch home from Stobo quarrie one hundreth sclaits, quhich are to be paid for be the toun, and

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\* Advantage was taken of the return journey in obtaining a supply of timber from Leith, as the following entry in the burgh accounts shows:—“1661—June 27.—When I (the treasurer) was desired be the council to goe with the toun hors to Stobo sclait hill, and from thence to Craigmiller to Leith to by the toun dails, for myself and my hors, £3.”

that under the pain of 13s 4d without defalcation, quhich fynes are to be employed for inhringing thereof."

Mr Ker, who wrote the first Statistical Account, contributed also the second, forty years afterwards. In the interval, the population had increased, being 422 in 1811; 413 in 1821; and 440\* in 1831, the number of families being 85. The real rental had increased to £2847, and advances had also been made in agriculture and rural economy, of which many particulars are given; but perhaps not less interesting than these statistics are the worthy clergyman's remarks on the character of the people:—"My residence amongst them," he writes, "has been for upwards of sixty years. I have known in the parish many respectable, benevolent, and kind-hearted parishioners. They are gone, and I have mourned their loss. Yet they have left behind them successors to whose integrity of life and manners I am happy to have the opportunity to bear testimony. There is, in one word, perhaps no parish where the moral character and conduct of the people are in all respects more uniformly unexceptionable."

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The papal bulls confirming Stobo and other churches to the see of Glasgow have been referred to. These are of a somewhat similar character, and it may be sufficient here to give the first of the series published in *Registrum Glasguense* as a specimen (p. 23, No. 26). It was granted by Pope Alexander III. in 1170:—"Alexander,

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\*According to the census of 1891, the population of the parish was then 433.

bishop, servant of the servants of God. To a venerable brother, Engelram, bishop of Glasgow, and his successors to be canonically substituted for ever. We, placed by divine ordinance on the lofty watchtower of the apostolic see, ought to cherish our brother bishops with brotherly love, and to provide with fatherly solicitude for the churches committed to them by God. Wherefore, venerable brother in Christ, Engelram, bishop, we, giving gracious assent to thy just demands, take the church of Glasgow, whereof thou art known to hold sway by divine authority, under the protection of the blessed Peter and of ourselves, and fortify it with the privilege of the present writing; ordaining that whatever possessions and whatever goods the said church justly and canonically holds at present, or which by the favor of God thou shalt be able to obtain in future by the grant of popes, the gift of kings, or princes, the offerings of the faithful, or other just modes, shall remain secure and untouched to thee and thy successors: in which possessions we have caused the following to be set forth:—The churches of Old Rochesburc, Morebotle, Hastenden, Wilton, Traequair, Peblis, Orde [Kirkurd], Chadiho [Kelso], and the churches of the towns which are appropriated for thy provision — Glasgu, Guvan, the town of the daughter of Sadin, Conclud, Chadirs, Badermanoch, Casteltarres, Stubho, Gillemorestuin, Lillesclive, Eschekirk, Alnecrumbe, Traveren, Hodelin, Casthelmilc, Drivesdale, Eschebe; with all their pertinents. Moreover we decern that it shall be unlawful for any man rashly to disturb the foresaid church of Glasgow, or carry away, retain, di-

minish, or harass by any vexations whatever its possessions or offerings, but all and whole shall be preserved untouched to assist in all respects the convenience of those for whose rule and support they were granted. Saving the authority of the apostolic see. If therefore, in future, any person, secular or ecclesiastic, knowing this rule of our constitution, shall rashly attempt to come against it, he shall, unless on the second or third warning he correct his presumption by condign satisfaction, lose his worthiness, power, and honor, and know that by divine judgment he is guilty of perpetual iniquity, and made alien from the most holy body and blood of our Lord and Redeemer Jesus Christ, and shall be subject to dire punishment in the last day. But upon all who maintain the rights of said place be the peace of our Lord Jesus Christ, so that they may here receive the fruits of their good action, and find with the last Judge the rewards of eternal peace. Amen."





VI.

*The Auld Miln on Peblis Water.*



## VI.

*The Auld Miln on Peblis Water.*

MILLS for grinding corn, and driven by wind or water as suited the configuration of the special locality, were in general use in the lowlands of Scotland in the thirteenth century; and, along with the right of levying multures, or mill dues, over a prescribed district, called the "thirl," were in the possession of almost every monastery, barony, and burgh. Hand mills, however, were not entirely superseded, though, in the interest of those possessing thirlage rights, some of the old laws discouraged and limited their use. Thus in the Statutes of the Guild, approved of in 1249 (c. 22, p. 74),\* it is ordained that no one should presume to grind wheat, mixed grain, or rye, at hand mills (*molas manuales*), unless compelled by great storm or scarcity of mills (*molendinorum*), and in such cases any one grinding at hand mills should give the thirteenth measure for multure; and any one contravening this prohibition should be deprived of his hand mills in all time coming, and should grind his malt at mills paying the twenty-fourth measure. Another statute (c. 46,

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\* The references are to "Ancient Laws and Customs," published by the Scottish Burgh Records Society.

p. 85), provided that no one should have more than "two pair of mills, and they who have more shall be deprived of their mills for a year and a day." The keeping of hand mills in burghs was a privilege pertaining to burgess-ship and it was one of the duties of the Great Chamberlain in his periodical inspections to inquire "gif any man keipe hand mylnes other than ane burges." (*Articuli Inquirendi*, c. 58, p. 122.) Mills in burghs belonged at first to the King and were sometimes let to the hurgesses, and at other times to separate tacksmen, but in either case the town officials exercised a certain degree of supervision over the servants of the mill. In *Leges Burgorum* (c. 62, p. 30), "the maner to halde mylne," as expressed in Sir John Skene's translation, is thus set forth:—"Wha sa evir he he that servis in the Kyngis mylne or has it to male (*i.e.*, the tacksman), he sall hafe na servandis in the mylne, but thruch consyderacion of gud men of the toune, and thai aw to be lele and of gud fame, and thai sall suer to kepe lawte (good faith) to the kyng and to their maysteris and to thaim that cumis to the mylne. To thair maysteris thai sall suer of multyr to be tane and kepyt. To thaim cumande to the mylne of corne to be kepyt, of rychtuis multyr to be tane, and thair roume lely to ilkane of thaim to halde." Proprietors and tenants thirled to the mill were entitled to so much space or "roume" for their grain, and it was the object of legislation to secure that no customer should get undue preference over another, and that no more than the just or "rychtuis" multure dues should be exacted. The chamberlain, when on circuit, had to inquire "gif roumes in the mylne

be duly keipit for the burgeses, according to their station, by the myller. And gif there be more myllers nor the lawe permites." (*Art. Inq.*, c. 67, p. 124). "Also, of those wha abstract the multers of our Lord the King, fra our Lord the Kingis mylnes." (*Ib.*, c. 78, p. 126.)

An important function falling to be performed by sheriffs in early times was the collection of crown revenues throughout their respective jurisdictions, and making payments, on the order of the king, out of moneys coming into their hands. It is in connection with this department of duty, exercised by the sheriff of Tweeddale, that the earliest reference to Peebles mill crops up. It appears that Alexander II., who reigned 1214-49 and was a generous benefactor of the church, had endowed the hospital of Soltre, a charitable and religious establishment founded, it is supposed, by Malcolm IV., and situated on a bleak ridge of the Lammermoor Hills, with half a chulder of meal yearly from the mill of Peebles. The charters of Soltre have been published by the Bannatyne Club, and among them is found the following precept by Alexander III., charging the sheriff to continue the annual contribution which his father had instituted:—"Alexander, by the grace of God, King of Scots—To Symon Fraser, sheriff, and his bailies of Tracquare. Each year at Pasch (Easter) give ye to the master and brethren of the Hospital of Soltre one half chalder of oat meal, which they were wont to take from the mill of Peblis by the grant of lord Alexander, King of Scotland, our illustrious father of famous memory. And we shall cause the said half chalder of meal to be fully allowed in your accounts

each year. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be granted. Witnesses: Guy of Balliol, William Cumyne of Kirkbrid, John of Lammertoun. At Melros, the 21st of July [1263], in the fifteenth year of our reign." (*Registrum de Soltre*, p. 35, No. 41.) There is another charter granted by Alexander III on 10th Mareh 1263-4, directing that the annual exaction should in future be taken from the mill of Tracquare, and thus was terminated the connection between Peebles mill and the ancient hospital of Soltre:—"Alexander, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all his good men to whom the present letters shall come, greeting. Know that we have inspected a charter of Alexander, King of Scots, our father of famous memory, whereby he gave and granted to God and the Church of the Holy Trinity of Soltre, and brethren serving in the said church and to serve for ever, one half chalder of oat meal in pure and perpetual alms to be taken at Pasch yearly from our mill of Peblis, which used to return meal but which is now farmed for money. We will and grant to the said brethren that they and their successors for ever shall take the said half chalder of meal each year henceforth at Pasch from our mill of Tracquare by the hand of the person who for the time shall be farmer of the said mill of Tracquare, as freely and quietly as the said charter of our father made thereupon to them in said mill of Peebles fully and justly attests. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be granted. Witnesses: Gameline, bishop of St Andrews; Malcolm, earl of Fyfe; Patrick, earl of Dunbar; William, earl of Marr, chamber-

lain; John Cumyne, Hugh of Abernethy, Hugh of Borclay, justiciar of Lothian; and John of Lambertoun. At Neubotel, on the tenth day March, in the fifteenth year of our reign." (*Ib.*, p. 44, No. 52 )

In the published Exchequer Rolls there is a fragment of the sheriff's account for the year 1265-6, in which the mills of Treuequer and Pebles are mentioned, but the appropriation of their revenues is not set forth. Coming down to the year 1327, when the first account of the bailies of the burgh is given, there is found a payment of 4s. "for the water lade (*ductu aque*) to the mill of Pebles through the middle of the land which belonged sometime to Thomas of Lillay and now to James of Spot." At this time Peebles Water in its approach to the town kept close by the foot of Venlaw Hill, and it was necessary in order to get a suitable fall for driving the mill wheel, that the water should be diverted some distance up the stream and brought along at a higher level. The line taken by the lade then constructed is supposed to have been much the same as that now occupied by the stream down to the cauld and thence by the existing lade. The annual payment of 4s. to the proprietor of the land through which the cut was formed, and which went by the name of Corsecunynghfield,\* appears in the

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\* "Cuning" or "Cunye" in old Scotch means corner. The field here referred to terminated on the east side in a corner formed by the stream's abrupt bend at the foot of Venlaw Hill. The relic of the cross or "cors," from which the Cross Kirk derived its name, was found in another part of the same field, or at least in close proximity to it, and this fact perhaps suggested the initial part of the name.

exchequer rolls till 1343. The next recorded account is dated 1359 and by that time the payment had ceased. Possibly the contribution was compounded for by giving the owner of the field certain privileges when its produce was ground at the mill; and if so, this would explain why, by an inquisition made in 1484, it was found that "the cornes of Corscunynghfeld aucht to be rowme free in the myln of Peblis." (*Peebles Charters*, p. 31).

In the accounts for 1329 there is a note of 53s. 4d., "in part payment for the making of a seat (*factura sedis*) for the mill of Peblis," probably the laying of a new foundation; and in the following year a sum of £4 17s. 7d. is expended "in completion of the rebuilding of the mill by order of the chamberlain." (*Exchequer Rolls*, i., pp. 169-274).

The lands of Eschiels seem about this time to have been exempted from thirlage. In the account of 1329 the bailies crave "allowance of 33s. 4d. for the multure of the land of Estchel, in the hand of William of Douglas, which claim in left over till examined by the chamberlain;" and in 1330 the chamberlain gave credit of £4 "for the land of Eshiel, abstracted from the mill by the King's infektment granted to William of Douglas and Colban of the Glen." (*Ib.*) Similar allowances are also made in subsequent accounts.

In the course of border warfare, about the time of the battle of Otterburn, the town and mill of Peebles were destroyed by burning. This fact is

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The supposed course of the lade through Corscunynghfeld is indicated on the plan annexed to "Gleanings from the Burgh Records."

ascertained from the burgh account rendered in Exchequer at Perth on 20th March 1393. After charging themselves with the burgh maills for 1392 and 1393, the hailies state that nothing was owing for the preceding terms from the time of the last account rendered at Stirling on 26th February 1388, because war in the marches immediately followed, and parts of the town with the mill were burnt, and so the latter remained unlet till that time. As a general rule, the mill was included in the lease to the hurgesses of their other possessions, and for some years prior to 1405, the hailies had accounted to the exchequer for a yearly rent of £8 13s 4d for the whole. When in 1405 the account for two previous years was rendered, the bailies stated they were entitled to an allowance of £13 6s 8d of the farms of the mills, which were in the hands of Alexander of Schele, under a charter granted by the king, and they promised to produce the charter with next account. They accordingly did so at Perth on 7th March 1406. By this writ, which was granted by Robert III. on 24th February 1394-5, the king confirmed to Alexander of Schelis\* and Egidia, his spouse, the mill and mill lands of Pehlys, with the thirl multures and pertinents; to be held in blench farm for payment of a silver penny yearly; "reserving, nevertheless, to John Gray, clerk of our rolls and register, the franktenement of the mill now constructed, with the multures and sequels thereof, for the whole term

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\* In Robertson's Index of Missing Charters, p. 137, Nos. 9 and 10 have got mixed, making it appear that the mills were set to William Naper of Wrightshouses. The charter in the Exchequer Rolls settles the point.

of his life, according to the tenor of his charter granted by King David." The charter here referred to is dated 31st May 1370, and under it Gray had received an annual payment out of the burgh maills, while the mills were leased to the burgesses, but from this time the payments cease. Now that the mills were withdrawn, the rent payable by the hurgesses to the royal exchequer was reduced to £2 13s 4d yearly, an arrangement which was continued till 1425, during which time the accounts bear that there is received "nothing from the mills, these having been granted to Alexander of Schele and Egidia of Schaw." After 1425, however, the former system was reverted to, and the mill was again let to the hurgesses at a yearly rent of ten merks (£6 13s 4d), making with the four merks (£2 13s 4d) payable for the "ferm and issues of the burgh," a gross contribution to the crown of £9 6s 8d yearly. The mill was for some time afterwards continued to the hurgesses by yearly let, but was eventually bestowed upon them in absolute property. This was formally accomplished under royal charter, dated 5th February 1451-2 (*Peebles Charters*, No. ix., p. 16), whereby the whole burgh lands and possessions, including the mill, were confirmed to the burgesses by feudal title for payment of a fixed annual feu duty, viz., twelve merks to the crown, and two merks to the master of St Leonard's hospital, thus making up the fourteen merks formerly exigible under leases granted by the King's chamberlain.

The preserved council records commence shortly after the date of the charter vesting the

town in the mill, and these disclose various particulars regarding its management and the letting of it to tacksmen. The first notice of a let is in 1456, when "Andro Melnar has tan the miln, as he had it befor." It is probable that Andro's progenitors had been in possession of the mill for generations, and had originally derived the surname from their occupation. Andro himself had several renewals of the tack, and Robert Myller, presumably a son, succeeded him. The tacksmen of the mills, on occasions when the burgh funds were low, were frequently requisitioned for supplies of money in advance; and the town wall was built in 1569 by contractors who stipulated for the profits of the mills under a lease for thirteen years ensuing. In the let of 1456, Andro Melnar advanced £8 to the bailies and community "in ther mestour" (*i.e.*, necessity).

The original mill seems to have been sufficient to meet the requirements of the inhabitants till the year 1461, when, as the records show in curious detail (pp. 139-41), the erection of a second mill was proceeded with. A site on the left bank of Tweed above the bridge was chosen, and here successive generations of burgesses, in a succession of structures (mills were never long-lived), ground their grain and paid their multures till about forty years ago, when the final conflagration (presaged by a migration of rats, according to the testimony of an eye witness, whose evidence, however, was not forthcoming till after the event), terminated the connection between the community of Peebles and the corn mills which they had so long held as an endowment from the Scottish Kings. Animated by the spirit of piety,

the bailies and community had ordained that so long as the mill huilt in 1461 subsisted there should be paid out of its revenues a sum of two merks yearly to the Rood Altar in St Andrew's Kirk for the celebration of services "for the lyfis and the saullis of the commonitis (community) of the burgh, Jhon Dykeson of Smethfield saul, his ayris, the said Androis (the miller) saul, and al Cristin saullis." It is no doubt on account of this contribution to an altar in the parish kirk that the corn mill on Tweed was subsequently known as the Rood Mill. The two mills, though at some distance from each other, were usually let to the same tenants or the same partners. In 1506 the let is to "our weil heluffit frendis Johne of Scaling, elder, and Johne Nicoll, to thame twa and to the langer levir of thame twa;" and the mills are described as "our twa corne millis, that is to say our Ald Mil liand on the north sid our said burgh and the Rud Milne standand at the west end of our said burgh on the sowith sid the Castelhill." In the charter of 1621 they are designated "the Ruidmylne" and "the Auldmylne upon the water of Peblis." In its latter days the Auld Mill did not bear conspicuous indications of its royal origin. Transformed at one time into a Waulkmill, and afterwards having its machinery adapted for sawing timber, its existence was protracted for some little time; but dilapidation eventually set in, and with the acquisition of the site for the erection of a tweed factory, this interesting mediæval relic vanished for ever,

VII.

*Lync.*



## VII.

*Lyne.*

CHURCHES and Christian congregations were distributed plentifully throughout the country several centuries before the era of the territorial divisions called parishes, and many of the early places of worship survived the darkest period of mediæval paganism. With the coming of Queen Margaret, and the revolution in both Church and State which ensued, a new order of things, in which ecclesiasticism played a prominent part, came into existence, and resulted in the gradual development of the parochial system. When a Saxon or Norman settler got a grant of land he was wont to set about the renovation of any existing church, or, if there were none, the erection of a new one. In either case he commonly assigned to the church the tithes of his estate, "and forthwith," to use the words of Cosmo Innes, "the manor tithed to its church became what we now call a parish." The earliest Lyne proprietor of whom any trace has been discovered makes his appearance in the reign of William the Lion. That for a considerable period previous to this time there had been a church or chapel at Lyne is rendered probable by the fact that there was then some dubiety as to whether the edifice

belonged to the Mother Church of Stoho or to the lord of the manor. Had a new settler built and endowed Lyne Church such a question could scarcely have arisen, and accordingly it may be assumed that the place of worship was one of the old survivals. For settlement of the claims which thus arose the Pope authorised a judicial investigation before the Bishop of Galloway, and the conclusion arrived at was to the effect that Lyne Chapel formed a pendicle of the ancient Church of Stoho. The facts are embodied in a formal renunciation by Robert of Line, granted between the years 1189 and 1209:—"To all the sons of Holy Mother Church who shall see or hear these letters, Robert of Line, son and lawful heir of David of Line. Know ye all that whereas the cause concerning the Chapel of Line has been discussed between me and Waldeve, my uncle (father's brother), on the one part, and Gregory, parson of Stohou, on the other part, by the authority of our lord the Pope in presence of the lord bishop John of Candida Casa and his co-judges, and definitive sentence was at length given by them against me and my heirs and Waldeve, my uncle, in favour of the foresaid Gregory and his Church of Stobhou as the Mother Church of the foresaid Chapel of Line. I, understanding that I have no right in their foresaid Chapel of Line, have given and give assent to the definitive sentence thereupon, quitclaiming for ever for me and my heirs to the foresaid Church of Stobhou, and the bishops of Glasgow, true patrons of the said church, and the parsons of the Church of Stobhou, whatever right I had and whatever right I believed myself to

have in the foresaid chapel, so that it shall be lawful for the bishops of Glasgow and parsons of Stobehou, freely, without gainsaying from me or of all my heirs for ever, to dispose of their foresaid chapel, namely, the Chapel of Lyne, according to their free will as to them shall seem best and most expedient. Witnesses: Sir John of Huntingdon; Sir Guarin, master of Soletre; Master Alan of Crechtown; Master William of Edenham; Richard, parson of Alnecrumbe; Master Robert of Rue; Master Thomas of Treuequer; Sir Philip of Eumers; Hervy of Jonestoun; Hernald, chaplain of Louwerfel" (*Registrum Glasguense*, p. 72, No. 84).

Lyne Church appears to have become independent of Stobo before the middle of the fourteenth century, as Peter, "rector" of the Church of Lyne, is mentioned in a charter granted about the year 1320 (*Origines Parochiales*, i., p. 208). Then, Sir John Blounte, rector of Lyne, in 1448, granted to the community of Peblis, for their manifold good deeds done and to be done to him, his land, with the pertinents, lying ou the west side of the Northgate of that town (*Peebles Charters*, p. 12). Another rector of Lyne, Gilbert Wichtman, in 1527, resigned to James Houstoun, sub-dean of Glasgow, and founder of the Collegiate Church of Our Lady, an annualrent of 4s., payable from a property in that city (*Liber Ecclesie Collegiate*, p. 85). The rectory is rated in "Baiamund's Roll"\* at £40, and at the

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\* Baiamund de Vicci was sent from Rome to this country in 1275 to collect the tenth of all ecclesiastical benefices towards the expenses of what proved to be the last of the Crusades. Similar levies had been made for previous

Reformation the parsonage and vicarage were let for £60 yearly.

When David possessed Lyne the feudal system was in full operation. The lord of a manor held his lands from the king on condition of turning out with his men and rendering military service when required; and the lord himself apportioned lands among his followers on similar conditions. One of David's men having fallen in his service, presumably in battle, a grant of land was given to his son in compensation. The property thus bestowed eventually came into the possession of the bishop of Glasgow, with the result that the title deeds have been entered in the Register of

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expeditions, the amount being proportioned on the basis of an ancient valuation, which, on this occasion, the clergy desired to be adhered to. Baiamund's instructions, however, were to collect the tenth of church rents and incomes according to the true value, and a new roll was made up accordingly. The ancient taxation roll for the eastern side of Scotland has been preserved piecemeal in various registers, but for other parts of the country the valuation made in 1275 is the oldest yet discovered, and even of it there are no early copies in a complete form. The transcripts which now exist are somewhat spoiled by the mistakes of copyists, and interpolations have also been made, leading Mr Innes to the opinion that in the shape it now bears, Baiamund's Roll can be evidence for nothing earlier than the reign of James V. (Preface to *Origines*). In the copy roll printed in the Glasgow Register, the following taxations appear:—Rectory of Edilstoun, £13, 6s. 8d.; rectory of Stobo, £26, 13s. 4d.; vicarage of Peblis, £2, 13s. 4d.; vicarage of Innerlethain, £6, 13s. 4d.; rectory and vicarage of Kylbocho, £8; rectory and vicarage of Scralyne (Skirling), £6, 13s. 4d.; rectory of Kirkboyde (supposed to be Kirkurd), £5, 6s. 8d.; vicarage thereof, £2, 13s. 4d.; vicarage of Lyntoun, £2, 13s. 4d.; rectory of Newlandis, £16; rectory of Lyne, £4; vicarage of Stobo, £6, 13s. 4d.; rectory at Glenquhom, £4; rectory of the Forest, £13, 6d. 8d. These sums represent tenths, and accordingly the annual incomes would be ten times as much.

the bishopric, and a very instructing specimen of mediæval conveyancing preserved. The first charter, supposed to have been granted about the year 1208, runs thus:—"Know all, as well present as future, that I, David of Line, have given and granted, and by this my present charter, have confirmed to Simon, son of Robert of Scroggs, the land of Scroggs, estimated at (*pro*) half a ploughgate of land by these marches, viz., from the strype of Westerdene above Holmedun (or Homeldun), to the water of Line, and from the rise of Westerdene across to the rise of the strype of Gilmimenerden (or Gillemunesdene), and from the rise of Gilmimenerden to the water of Line, excepting the wood of Gilmimenerden, which I retain in my hands; but the foresaid Simon shall have easement in the foresaid wood, both for pasturage and for building on his land: To hold to him and his heirs of me and my heirs freely and quietly, fully and honourably. Paying therefor, he and his heirs to me and my heirs, twelve pennies yearly at the feast of St Martin. The foresaid Simon and his men shall come to my mill, and his men shall give multure; the house of the foresaid Simon shall be quit. His men shall assist at the work of the mill, but he himself shall be free. If an escheat (forfeiture) shall be incurred by Simon, he shall pay twelve pennies; if blodwite, two shillings. If the men of the foresaid Simon shall default, he shall have the escheat, and I shall have nothing. Moreover, Simon shall have the casements of the whole of my lief, viz., in meadow and field, and in wood and in plain. Moreover, the said Simon shall go with me upon his own horse for passing on the

foreign (*forinseca*) service of the king; but while he is with me I shall find all necessaries for him and his horse. And if his horse shall die in my service I shall restore to him another. And if it shall happen that he is unable to go with me, he shall find me another in his place. And I have thus freely given this land of Scrogges to him because his father lost his life in my service. Witnesses: The Dean of Stubhoc and David his son; Simon, brother of the bishop; Norman Beloc and Ucting, his son; Richard, dean of Peblis, and Henry, his brother, and Edgar, son of Henry; Robert S'kide; Ralph, brother of Robert; and William, clerk, and many others" (*Reg. Glasg.*, p. 73, No. 85.)

Robert of Lyne also granted to Simon of Scrogges a charter in similar terms to that given by his father. The witnesses are—Benedict and Richard, chaplains; Master William of Line; Waldeve, parson; Ralph of Graham; Walter, son of Edgar; Henry of Lothian; Malcolm; Peter, clerk; Philip of Evermele; Hervicus, brother of Waldeve, parson; Arkillus, prepositus; Robert, son of Richard; William, servant (*Ib.*, p. 74, No. 86). A few years afterwards, Simon sold Scrogges to the bishop of Glasgow, and the latter obtained from Robert of Line a confirmatory charter. This writ, which is supposed to have been granted between the years 1208 and 1213, imposes upon the bishop, "or he who shall hold the said land of the bishop," similar duties and obligations as are specified in the first charter, and concludes as follows—"And knowing that Simon of Scrogges, who formerly held the fore-said land of me, by my consent and permission

sold and quitclaimed the same to Walter, lord bishop, for the use of his church and himself and his successors, and therefore delivered to the said bishop the charters which he had of me and my father; and the said Simon and his brothers, William and Hucting, for themselves and all their heirs, for ever renounced the foresaid land and all right which they had, or might have, therein: Wherefore I will that the foresaid bishop and his successors, and their assignees and their heirs, shall hold and possess the foresaid land by the before named marches, with the before written casements, of me and my heirs freely and quietly for ever. These witnesses: Sir Gwarinus, master of Soltre; Patrick of Cranestoun; Waldeve, parson of Keth; Malcolm, his brother; Ernald, chaplain of Locwerver; Robert and Hervicus, chaplains of Soltre; Waldeve Pugil; Augustinc, my man; William of Scrogges; Hucting and Simeon, brothers; Hugh, clerk of Soletre; John of Huntingdon; Master William of Edenham; Robert, chaplain of Line; Adam, chaplain of the bishop; William of Anesel, steward of the bishop; Robert of Tindale, clerk of the bishop; Warinus, the bishop's butler (*pincerna*); Robert of Crag; Hugh Conoc; Galfrid, doorward (*hostiario*) of the bishop; William of Walepol; Hervicus, "panetar" of the bishop; Gilbert of Arches; Adam, marshal of the bishop; William Staggard; Hucting of Moravia; Hamon, "cocus;" Hudard; William of Tindal; Richard Tuschard; Elya; John; and many others" (*Ib.*, p. 75, No. 87).

The grant thus made to the church was farther enhanced by Robert of Linc relieving the bishop and his men of all services connected with the

property. This charter was granted about the year 1211-13, and by it Robert agreed that the land of Scrogges should be held by the bishop and his successors "freely and quietly without any secular exaction, so that I and my heirs shall answer for the foresaid land concerning all services and customs and secular exactions and all foreign service to our lord the king. And the bishops of Glasgow and their men, tenants of that land and pertinents thereof, shall dispose of the same at their pleasure, as shall seem most expedient. These witnesses: Sir William of Bosco, chancellor to our lord the king; Sir William of Valloniis; Master Alan of Crechton; Sir Guarinus, master of Solletre; Sir Richard, abbot of . . . ; Friar P., monk of the said house; Sir Ralph of Eumers; Henry of Jonestonn; Hernald, chaplain of Lowerfel; Reginald Galard; William White (*Albo*), servant to Sir William, chancellor; David, servant to Reginald Galard; Philip, son of Philip of Eumers" (*Ib.*, p. 76, No. 88). In the year 1216, the land of Scroggs was confirmed to the see of Glasgow by Pope Honorius III.

The bishops appear to have feued out the lands, and in the year 1482 they are found in the possession of Sir George Caribers, a priest, who made up a title as heir of his brother, William Caribers, and thereupon conveyed them to James Lindesay, dean of Glasgow (*Ib.*, p. 445). Four years afterwards Dean Lindesay dedicated the lands for pious purposes, he having, in 1486, founded the altar of Saints Stephen and Laurence in Glasgow Cathedral, and conveyed Scroggs as part of its endowments. The foundation is thus noticed in

the *Register*.—"James Lindesay, dean (*decanus*), for the weal of his soul and of the souls of the deceased William Lyndesay, his father, and of Dame Matilda Stewart, his mother, his parents, friends, and parishioners, also of the souls of those from whom he received any good things in this life for which he did not make full satisfaction, and of all the faithful dead, founded a chaplainry with a chaplain at the altar of Saints Stephen and Laurence, the martyrs, in the church of Glasgow and behind the high altar thereof; for whose sustentation he bestowed the half part of the lands of Scrogys, in the barony of Stobo, ten merks annualrent furth of the lands of Sanct Gelisgrange, a tenement lying within the city of Glasgow in the Ratounraw (*vico ratonum*), on the south side of the said street, between the tenement of Thomas Byssate on the east side and the tenement of Robert Striveling on the west side, with the yard extending towards the south to the yard of William Gardennar. Also, 6s. 8d. of annualrent furth of a tenement of Gerard of Brabant, mediciner, lying in the foresaid city, in the great street extending from the Cathedral Church to the market cross thereof, between the tenement of Adam Hisalhede on the south side and the tenement of the vicars of the choir of the said church on the north side. After the departure of the founder from this vale of tears the presentation of the chaplainry is granted to the chapter. He also founded an obit on his anniversary, on which the chaplain shall pay to the canons and vicars 40s., from which the vicars of the choir shall receive 26s. 8d.; to the lesser sacristan, 2s.; the keeper of the

church, 3s., for two new wax candles to be newly made by him each year, and lit in the said choir in the time of the said obit and mass; and for his labours to himself 12d.; the curate, 18d.; the keeper of the bell of St Kentigern, 6d.; and forty poor persons, 8d. each. On the 1st day of April 1486" (*Ib.*, p. 450, No. 441). The bishop confirmed the lands to Thomas Guthrie, chaplain of the altar, by a charter of the same date as the foundation, stipulating for an annual payment of four pounds of wax and two pounds of incense to the church and bishop of Glasgow, at the feast of St Kentigern yearly. (*Ib.*, p. 451, No. 442.) Elizabeth Balhirne, relict of William Carrihers, retained right to a third of the revenues of Scrogges till 1497, but in that year she resigned her interest to Sir William Smyth, then chaplain of the altar. (*Ib.*, p. 494, No. 475.)

After the Reformation the revenues of Scrogges, along with other church property, were conveyed by the crown to the Corporation of Glasgow and by the latter to the College. In a charter granted by the College in 1596 the "half land of Scrogis" was confirmed to George Hay, son and heir of Gilbert Hay of Monkton, for payment of £9 10s of old rent and 3s 4d of increase; and the rental of 1647 shows that the same amount was then exigible (*Origines Parochiales*, i., p. 209). The money payment stipulated for in the later charter came in lieu of the wax and incense formerly exacted, the value being regulated by an act of exchequer, dated 5th July 1596, under which a pound of wax was convertible into 10s money, and a pound of incense into £3 6s 8d.

Renewal charters often imposed slight augmentations, and in this case the increase seems to have been 16s 8d. No revenue is now drawn by the college from the lands. Pennecuick, in his history, refers to the Scrogs and Scrogwood as consisting mostly of hirks and aller; and in Blaeu's map the name "Skroggs" appears in conjunction with "Birks of Lymm" (Lyne). The place appears to have been wooded from early times, as the first owners of whom anything is known had the privilege of taking the timber for erection of dwellings. In a note to the 1815 edition of Pennecuick it is said that a part of the wood "still remains, with a few venerable straggling birches showing their white trunks scattered over the dark heathy slopes." The lands, which now form part of Hamildean farm, have long been conjoined with the general estate of Lyne, the transmissions of which may now be noticed.

Robert of Line did not leave a male heir, and his estates, that of Line as well as of Locherworth in Mid-Lothian, descended to his daughter, Margaret of Line, and in consequence of her marriage with Sir John de Haya, they were transmitted to his successors, the lords of Yester and the earls of Tweeddale. Thereafter Lyne followed the destiny of Lord Tweeddale's other estates in Peeblesshire, and now belongs to Lord Wemyss.

The lands of Lyne were confirmed to John Hay (son and apparent heir of John, third Lord Hay of Yester), and Margaret Levingstoun, his spouse, by crown charter, dated 18th October 1533. William, the sixth lord of Yester, was served heir to his father on 6th October 1576, and obtained a crown charter on 27th February 1590-91, and on

these occasions the Lyne property is included in the designation "lands and barony of Lyne and Wester Hopprew."\* In the charter last referred to, "John Hay of Scroggis," is mentioned as one of the substitutes of entail failing nearer heirs. James Hay, who succeeded his brother William, got a charter on 29th May 1592. By a charter granted by Charles I. on 2nd January 1647, the Earl of Tweeddale was confirmed in his several possessions, including "the lands and baronie of Lyne, comprehending the lands of Eister and Wester Hoperewes, the lands of the Maynes of Lyne, the lands of Hamildone and Haggan, the town of Lyne, with the corne and walk milnes of Lyne, and commontie thair of." The king farther by this charter united and incorporated the several Peeblesshire estates, "in ane haill and frie baronie," to be called then and in all time thereafter "the baronie of Lyne," and the manor place and Castle of Neidpath were appointed to be the "principal messuage" of the barony for the giving of sasine and transaction of other formalities. (Confirmed by Parliament, 1661, vol. vii., p. 354.)

The charter of 1647 refers to the "corne and walk (or fulling) milnes of Lyne." Where the fulling milne was situated, or how long it was in

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\* Lyne and Locherworth were not the only estates which came into possession of the Hays through matrimonia alliance. The Hopprewes, Neidpath, Oliver, and other Peeblesshire lands, in the beginning of the 14th century, came by the marriage of Sir Gilbert Hay with Mary, daughter of Sir Simon Fraser; while a hundred years later Sir William Hay espoused the daughter of Sir Hugh Gifford, lord of Yester, and thereby acquired the lands and barony in Haddingtonshire which subsequently gave the family a new title,

operation, has not been ascertained. The Rev. C. Findlater in his *Agricultural Survey*, p. 25, published in 1802, gives (on the authority of "William Brown, mill-wright in Lyne parish, who has erected, and who keeps in repair, the greater part of the machinery in Tweeddale"), an abstract list of mills in the county, but, except in one or two instances, does not specify the localities. Besides one fulling mill at Innerleithen there were four elsewhere, but there is nothing to indicate whether Lyne mill was included in the number. With regard to the other mill its history is better known. A corn or grain mill had subsisted on Lyne from at least the time when Simon of Scrogges' men were taken bound to assist in keeping it up, to grind their grain there, and to pay multures. Latterly the farmers regarded thirlage to the mill as a grievance and it long ago fell into disuse. Blaeu's map shews that a mill formerly stood on the haugh ground adjoining Hallyne, and it is probable that the original one occupied this site. Latterly, and after the union of Lord Yesters' adjacent lands into the barony of Lyne, a mill on the lands of Hopprew, near the foot of Lyne water, accommodated the district and served the purpose of securing the multures.

In the notes on Eddleston (*antea* pp. 50-52), reference was made to a grant which the monks of Melrose obtained of a piece of land in the "territory of Gillebecchistun," with common pasturage in adjoining lands. The writ of transfer, granted by Elene de Moreville and confirmed by King William between the years 1196 and 1214, was transcribed into the Mel-

rose Register at a subsequent period, when the lands, according to the rubric, were called "Harehop" (*Liber de Melros*, p. 71, No. 82.) It has been conjectured that not only Harehope but also the lands long known by the name of Lyne Townhead, formed part of the ancient lands of Killebeccokestun, or Gillebecchistun.\* Townhead remained a separate holding till within recent years (when the second Statistical Account was issued in 1841 it belonged to Mr William Purdie); and the owner possessed, as a pendicle of the property, right of pasturage in Lyne Common,† which, as is shown by old maps, was situated in the north-east corner of the parish and bordered on Harehope. Whether the monks possessed this identical spot or not, there can be little doubt that they enjoyed a right of way through Lyne as an access to the lands acquired from the Morevilles. By a charter, granted between the years 1291 and 1306, Sir Simon Fraser had confirmed to the Church of Melrose, and the monks serving God there, the whole land of South Kingildoris, together with the chapel of St Cuthbert of Kingildoris, and also the land of Hopcarthane, to be possessed by them as freely as they had enjoyed the same under Sir Simon, his deceased father. By another charter, granted about the same time, Fraser gave to the monks

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\* This suggestion is derived from a paper on the "Parish of Lyne and Megget," contributed to the *Advertiser* some years ago, and also published separately.

† It is stated in the second Statistical Account (1841), that the glebe, which is about fifteen Scotch acres, was augmented to that extent "in the time of the preceding incumbent, in exchange for a servitude or right of pasturage on the lands of Lyne."

free passage for their carriages, leading through his land of Hoprew, with their four wheeled waggons and carts (*plaustris et carectis*), and that by the way which extends beyond the moor of Hoprew, from the burn which is called Merhurn to the King's highway within the land of Edwylston (*Liber de Melros*, Nos. 355-6.) The highway referred to, Professor Veitch (*Border History*, i., p. 309), supposes to be that through the Meldon Glen, and Lyne would thus be traversed on the route. The immediate purpose of the new road was apparently the establishment of convenient communication between the properties of the monks at Kingledors and Harehope.

At the beginning of this century the highway through the parish from the west passed northward of the camp and church. The present bridge, and the road along the base of the elevated ground on which the camp stands,\* greatly facilitated communication between the east and west. The writer of the Statistical Account published in 1841, states that "carriers pass weekly through Lyne, conveying merchandise between Hawick and Glasgow. For some years during the summer a coach has passed daily between Glasgow and Kelso, but in the winter it has hitherto been discontinued."

The following extracts are given from the old *Statistical Account* written by the Rev. Andrew

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\* In the 1815 edition of Pennecnik's works the new road and bridge are referred to in a note (p. 206), while the map prefixed to the book shows the old road. The explanation appears to be that the map is printed from the same plate as that prepared for Findlater's "View of Agriculture," published in 1802.

Handyside, minister of the parish, and published in 1794:—"The whole of the parish is at present divided into two farms; but about sixty years ago it was possessed by no fewer than seven small tenants. The quantity of grain raised in it is not great, as the number of acres under tillage does not, at an average, exceed 160. The rotation of crops observed is bear, then oats, then pease. Potatoes are also raised for family use. No grass has hitherto been sown, nor turnips cultivated by the farmers. This is to be ascribed chiefly to the want of enclosures, without which those crops cannot be easily protected from the sheep and cattle during the winter and spring. . . . There are no artificers nor mechanicks, except 1 carpenter at Lyne, who has commonly 2 or 3 apprentices. The rest of the inhabitants are wholly composed of farmers, shepherds, and labourers, with their families. The Church is an old edifice, and appears to have been originally a Roman Catholic chapel. It was till lately in a state almost ruinous, but is now undergoing a thorough repair. It will afterwards be a commodious place for divine service.\* . . . The value of the stipend, including the glebe, is about £83, besides the manse. His Grace of Queensberry is patron. He is also proprietor of both parishes (Lyne and Meggat), except the farm of Henderland and a small heritage called Lyn-townhead. It is not easy to ascertain the real rent of the parish, as fines or grassums are taken at the beginning of the leases,

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\* The Church has been repaired and improved more than once since 1794, and in 1888 was thoroughly renovated and modernised.

instead of advanced rent. . . . There are no poor in this parish, nor have there been any upon the poor's roll for many years past. . . . The causes commonly assigned for the decrease of population in this district are the demolishing of cottages and the junction of sheep-farms. With respect to the first, farmers are now generally convinced of the necessity of encouraging cottagers by building houses for them, though the reverse was too much the practice a few years ago. . . . About half-a-mile west of Lyne Church there is a famous camp\* of about 6 acres in extent. The road leading to it is still visible, and runs through the present glebe. The ground within the encampment has been frequently ploughed, and it is said that Roman coins, &c., were frequently found in it."

In 1792 the population of Lyne parish was 72, and of Lyne and Meggat together, 152. For subsequent years, the figures are given in the second Statistical Account for the combined parish, and not separately:—1801, 167; 1811, 196; 1821, 176; 1831, 156; 1833, 159. According to the last census, the population of the combined parish in 1891 was 190.

The following list of parish ministers subsequent to the Reformation is taken mainly from *Fasti Ecclesiæ*, part i., pp. 248-50:—  
1575-92—Gilbert Hay.

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\* Till recently the camp has been assumed to be Roman; but specialists on such subjects now point out that sufficient authority for that conclusion has not yet been adduced. It is to be hoped that investigation may soon be undertaken and carried out under competent direction with the view of settling so interesting a question.

1593-1627—John Ker, presented by the King.

“He cared nothing for the world, lived most soberly, and was powerful in the ministry, giving almost all he had to the poor; mendicants were regularly catechised as they visited his dwelling, while he gave liberally to their wants” (*Fasti Ecclesie*).

[About the year 1621 Meggat was conjoined with Lyne, and thenceforward the minister of the parish has had charge over both districts.]

1627-58—Hew Ker, A.M., son of the preceding; also presented by the King. He gave 20 merks towards building the Library in Glasgow University in 1632.

1660—Robert Brown, translated from Broughton. Was required by the Privy Council on 12th December 1661 to compear and answer for assisting in the admission of the minister of the parish of Manor.

1683-1705—John Horsburgh, A.M., studied and was laureated at the University of Edinburgh in 1669. He died in 1705, aged about 56.

1687—Robert Brown, above mentioned, was at the first meeting of ministers in the Province, 6th July 1687. Continued 22nd August 1688.

1708-35—Samuel Mitchelson, A.M., studied and was graduated at the University of Edinburgh, 28th June 1697. He bequeathed 900 merks (£50 sterling) for the maintenance of a schoolmaster in Lyne, the minister and elders being trustees, and the fund to be administered

by trustees at sight and by advice of the Presbytery.

1723-7—Gilbert Hutcheson, called at Lyne, 28th, Meggat, 29th March; presented by the Earl of March in April and ordained assistant and successor 10th May 1723. Translated to Innerleithen, 15th March 1727.

1728-88—Alexander Johnston, A.M., son of Alexander Johnston, Falkirk, baptised 7th August 1686, studied and obtained his degree at the University of Glasgow, 23rd June 1713. Presented by the Earl of March. He died the Father of the Church, 8th March 1788, aged 102.\*

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\* Shortly after Mr Johnston was settled at Lyne, the old patronage dispute was producing strife in the neighbouring parish of Linton. Lord March in presenting the Rev. Thomas Findlater, encountered opposition from some of the parishioners; and as part of the formal proceedings Johnston was deputed to serve an edict at Linton Church. From his report to the Presbytery, as quoted in *Fasts*, it appears that he went on 14th November 1730 in order to preach, and to serve the edict next day, "when a considerable number of women came out of the town and forcibly took from him on the highway, at the town head, the papers connected with the edict, keeping that intended to be placed on the church door, and returned the others. In going to church next day he was stopt, and carried to the fields by a number of women, who declared they intended carrying him to Lyne on foot, and kept him for a considerable time, causing his horse to be brought, and he being on horseback, the women *de novo* stopt him, requiring all the papers relative to the edict (which in the meantime had been read and affixed to the church door by the laird of Spitalhaugh) whereupon he delivered the copy returned, and they not being capable to read it, in order to be sure that it was the edict desired him to read it for them, which he did publicly from horseback, and then delivered it back at their demand." The writer of the Old Statistical Account of the parish thus refers to his centenarian predecessor:—"The only remarkable instance of longevity that can be remembered is that of the late minister, the Rev. Mr Johnston.

- 1789-1826—Andrew Handyside, presented by the Duke of Queensberry, died 1826, aged 78. He wrote the first Statistical Account of the Parish, published in 1794.
- 1814-45—Alexander Affleck, presented by Earl of Wemyss and March, and ordained assistant and successor, 23rd June 1814. Died, 21st December 1845. He wrote the second Statistical Account, published in 1841.
- 1846-52—Thomas Mackenzie, A.M. He was author of "A Treatise on Philology," "The Seven Popish Sacraments," and other works.
- 1852-61—William Walkinshaw.
- 1861—Colin A. Campbell.

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Though his age cannot be fully authenticated, as the register of the parish where he was born is lost, yet there is good reason to believe that he died at the advanced age of about 102. In his dress and diet he was very homely and simple. Regarding the manners and customs to which he had been so long habituated, as a model for succeeding ages, in the decline of life he considered every deviation from them as a corruption. He had a strong antipathy to medicine of every kind, and it is doubtful if ever he made use of any in his life except once. He enjoyed a state of health almost uninterrupted, officiated in public the Sabbath before his death, and was getting out of bed, in order to prepare for the duties of next Sabbath, when he expired suddenly, in a fainting fit, without a groan."



## VIII.

*Pebbles Properties belonging to outside  
Monasteries.*



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IN addition to the endowments enjoyed by local churches and chapels in early times, there were in Peebles and its vicinity various properties owned by religious houses unconnected with the burgh. Thus the

## ABBEY OF KELSO,

The first and richest of those founded by King David, possessed "a toft in Peblis," under a grant by King William the Lion, and had also other possessions associated with the locality derived from the founder himself. In the last year of his reign, the King had to mourn the loss of his son, a Prince of tried valour and high administrative qualities; and in Peebles the event was commemorated by an endowment for the celebration of services in the chapel attached to the Royal Castle. The original foundation has not been preserved, but it is narrated in the confirmation granted to the Abbey by King William the Lion, between the years 1165 and 1199:—"William, by the grace of God, King of Scots. To bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justiciars, sheriffs, provosts, ministers,

and all good men of his whole land, clerics and laics: Know ye all, as well future as present, that I have granted and by this my present charter confirmed, for the weal of the soul of King David, my grandfather, and of Earl Henry, my father, and for the weal of my soul and of all my ancestors and successors, to God and the Church of St Mary of Kalchou, and to the monks serving God there, in free and perpetual alms, all their lands and other possessions which they had and held in the time of King David, my grandfather, and in the time of Malcolm, my brother. . . . I have given also and granted to the forenamed monks, for the uses and reparation of their church of Kalchou . . . [certain churches, teinds, &c.] . . . And the chapel of the Castle of Pebles, with a ploughgate of land pertaining thereto; and with the rent of ten shillings from the ferm of the burgh of Pebles, which King David, my grandfather, assigned to the said chapel for the celebration of divine service therein for ever, for the soul of Earl Henry, my father;\* so that the foresaid monks shall there make a fit and fair chapel and find it in decent church ornaments, and provide a chaplain who shall minister therein for the soul of Earl Henry for ever" (*Liber de Calchou*, p. 14, No. 13.) Sometime between the years 1174 and 1199 Bishop Joceline, the same prelate who, according to the Chronicle of Melrose, officiated at the dedication of the parish church seven centuries ago, confirmed the

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\* The record of this grant is of paramount importance in local history, because it preserves direct contemporary evidence of Peebles having been a royal burgh in the time of King David I.

rights of the chapel and endowments in the following terms:—"Joceline, by the grace of God, bishop of Glasgow. To all the sons of holy mother church, as well present as future, greeting in the Lord. Know ye that we have granted and by this our charter confirmed to the church of Kelchou and monks serving God there, in free and perpetual alms, the chapel of the castle of Peebles, with one ploughgate of land adjacent to the said chapel, and with the annualrent of ten shillings furth of the ferm of the burgh of Peebles. To hold for ever freely, quietly, and honourably as is witnessed in the charter of lord William, King of Scots. Saving the right and privilege of the mother church of Peebles. These witnesses:—John, dean of Tevidale; William, Walter, and John, our clerks; William of Dufglas, Ralph of Linton, Robert, parson of Merbotil, and others (*Ib.*, p. 346, No. 454.)

How long the grant of ten shillings from the burgh revenues was continued has not been ascertained. Firms or maills were levied from all the holders of properties in the King's burghs, the bailies being his collectors, and they disbursed these revenues on his orders; but the earliest preserved account by the bailies of Peebles goes no farther back than 1327, and by that time the payment had ceased. There was then, however, a yearly contribution made by the burgh to the minister of the Cross Kirk, an establishment which had come into existence about the middle of the preceding century under royal patronage and support, and it is probable that the original grant had in the interim been diverted from the chapel to the new foundation. But with regard

to the ploughgate of land, it seems to be correctly identified with "the Cheppell Hill besyde Pebillis" which appears in the list of the abbey's possessions at the Reformation and was then valued at £12 yearly. Chapelhill, situated little more than a mile northward of the town, must at the date of the grant, have been part of the royal domain, bordering with the lands of Kingslands on the south and Hamilton Hill, belonging to the King's burgesses, on the west. Nether Kidston, subsequently possessed by crown vassals, and Peblis Water were the other boundaries. The destination of the abbey possessions (including Chapelhill) subsequent to the Reformation, is traceable from the public registers. By a charter, dated at Kelso Monastery, 28th September 1569, Francis Stewart of Bothwell (afterwards Earl of Bothwell), "perpetual commendator of Kelso, sacristan of the monastery of Dunfermling, and administrator of the monastery of Kelso and convent thereof," in consideration of the sum of £4000 paid towards the reparation of the latter monastery, which had been burnt by the English, granted in feu farm to James, earl of Moray, the town and lands of Kelso and other properties and possessions of the abbey, including the lands of Chapelhill, then valued at £14, 8s. yearly. This charter was confirmed by King James VI. on 10th December following (*Great Seal Register*, 1546-80, No. 1905). After the attainder of the Earl of Bothwell, Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, who was created Lord Roxburghe about 1599, had grants of the greater part of the abbey lands; and in a charter to him on 5th August 1602, in which he is designed "Robert, duke of Roxburgh, guardian of the

Middle Marches," the King confirmed to him these lands, including Chapelhill. An act of the Scottish Parliament (1607, c. 32), sets forth that on account of the true and memorable service done to the lieges by Robert, lord Roxburgh, and his predecessors, in times bygone, as well in time of peace as war, and also his earnest zeal not only in discharging the office of warder in the Middle Marches previous to the union of the Crowns but likewise in the execution of sundry other commissions for quieting of the late borders and repressing of disorders at his own expense, the King and Estates had resolved to compensate him by a grant of the whole temporal lands and rents which formerly pertained to the abbacy of Kelso, but which was now at the disposal of the Crown by virtue of the act of annexation of kirk-lands.

Following upon the act of parliament, King James VI., on 20th December 1607, granted a charter (No. 2003) to the Duke of Roxburgh, of the abbey property, including the lands of Chapelhill, the church lands of Innerleithain, Hoipealze, and Lyntoun; with the teinds of these churches.\* There are several other charters to successive dukes, but these do not probably cover more than the superiority, as the Pringle family†

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The charter also provided for the appointment of fit ministers to the churches, to be nominated by the king, and to be paid stipends out of the teinds as modified by commissioners authorised by an act of parliament. The minister of Innerleithain was assigned three chalders of victual, Hoipealze, £100, and Lyntoun, three and a half chalders; and each minister had also a manse, and the vicarage teinds and rents.

† Robert Pringill of Chapelhill was served heir of Alexander Pringill of Tringlingknow, his father, in the 12 merks

appear to have been proprietors in the beginning of the 17th century (*Chambers' History*, p. 326). Indeed, it is possible that the land may have been feued in the time of the abbots, as "the lard of Chapelhill" is referred to in a document dated 14th February 1480-1 (*Peebles Charters*, p. 28); and if so the lords of Roxburgh would only be entitled to the annual feu-duty. At the turbulent period of the Reformation, some of the ornaments, vestments, and jewels belonging to the convent of the Holy Cross appear to have been taken to Chapelhill for safety (*Peebles Records*, p. 295). The vassal or rentaller holding the lands from Kelso Abbey would naturally be looked upon as a suitable custodian of church property, and it is also probable that his dwelling, which occupied a situation well adapted for defence, was a place of considerable strength. It has been supposed that a chapel once existed on the lands, but this conjecture is unsupported by evidence. Possibly it rests solely on the name, and the origin of that is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that the manor of old pertained to King David's chapel at Peebles.

#### HOSTILAGE OF THE ABBEY OF ABERBROTHOCK.

Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, was slain at the altar of his own church in the year 1170, and two years afterwards was canonised as St Thomas the Martyr. The archbishop's death is said to have been compassed at the instigation of the English King, Henry II., who, though formally exculpated from participation in

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land of old extent of Chapelhill; on 10th December 1629, (*Retours—Peebles*, No. 86.)

the crime, did public penance before his tomb in 1174. It happened that at this particular time King William of Scotland was taken prisoner in an encounter with the English at Alnwick Castle, and according to English chronicle the coincidence was looked upon as a miracle. Whatever may have been William's own opinion on the subject he appears to have harboured no resentment towards the saint, because only four years afterwards he founded and endowed an abbey at Arbroath\* in his honour. It is supposed that William had been acquainted with the archbishop in his lifetime, but whether on the score of previous intimacy or of reverence for a canonised saint, the founder was exceptionally lavish with his endowments. Besides extensive tracts of land and the tithes of many churches, the King gave a "toft" in each of his burghs; and in this way the abbey and convent became owners of a dwelling and piece of ground in the town of Peebles. Several of these tofts the abbey authorities seem to have sold or feued out on condition of the purchasers upholding halls or hostilages for the use of the convent. The toft in Stirling was so disposed of in 1299 (*Stirling Charters*, p. 11), and in 1317 the Peebles and Inverkeithing tofts were similarly parted with. Hostilages were also provided at Aberdeen in 1320 and at Dundee in 1327. The conveyance to "William called Maceon" of the Peebles toft is printed in *Peebles Charters* (pp. 6-8), and the property is there described as the whole land

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\* In former times called Aberbrothock, the name adopted by Southey in his well known ballad of "The Incheape Bell."

which the convent had in the burgh, "lying between the land of John of Loch on the south and the land of John Williamson on the north, which Laurence of Wedayl held of us, and which the said Laurence rendered up to us." There was reserved to the abbot and convent the right of holding courts of regality and conducting other business on the premises. Maceon was also taken bound to pay two shillings yearly; to find honest lodging for the abbot, monks, clerks, and other officials and domestics coming on the business of the monastery; to furnish for them a hall with table, trestles, and other furniture; and to provide sleeping chambers for these visitors, and a stable for their horses. Fuel and lights were also to be supplied (the latter being specified as "white candles of tallow, which are commonly called *candele de Paris*," ) and there were to be straw or rushes for the hall and chamber, and salt for the tables. The precise site of the toft and subsequent hostilage is not now known. The description is applicable to a street running north and south, and the Northgait is the only thoroughfare of the period which fulfils that condition. Besides, the Northgait, up till the 14th century, was the only street opening to the northern highway and would be convenient for the monks in travelling to and from Kelso (which supplied the first abbot), and the other monasteries on the Tweed. More information, however, is required before a satisfactory conclusion regarding the site is arrived at. Meanwhile, there seems no valid reason why the "Cleikum," if ambitious for an extension of its already respectable antiquity, should not put in a claim.

## LODGING OF THE ABBOT OF MELROSE.

The monks of Melrose acquired certain properties in the town from "William of Durem, knight," who is perhaps to be identified with the Sir William Durham who, during Edward's usurpation, was stationed at Peebles with a small force, and for a time acted as sheriff. There are in Bain's "Calendar of State Documents" a few references to Sir William's connection with the town and shire. Sir Simon Fraser had again thrown in his lot with the Scottish patriots, necessitating his replacement by another sheriff, and Durham got the post. He is first traced at Peebles on 21st September 1301 (but this was previous to his appointment as sheriff) when he reports certain particulars, obtained from a spy, who had come to him "at Pehlys from Nithsdale," regarding the movements of the Scots in Galloway. (Calendar ii., No. 1225.) In the preceding month an English force, under King Edward in person, consisting of about 6800 men, entirely on foot, except their officers and a few light horsemen or "hohelars," had passed through Peebles\* on their way from Berwick to the west, and were reviewed and received their pay at Peebles on 8th August (*Ib.*, No. 1229.) The pay roll for the king's army and fortresses on 8th October following specifies the "wages of Sir William de Durham, with 6 men-at-arms at Peebles for the custody of the sheriffdom of Peebles," at 7s. per diem (*Ib.*, No. 1241.) In "Memoranda as to Peebles, Selkirk Forest, Roxburgh, and Jedburgh Castles," these

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\* The English king, on this occasion, gave 7s. as an offering in what is called "his" Chapel at Peebles—*Bain's Calendar*, iv., p. 448.

entries occur:—"August 1302.—Sir William de Dureme to remain sheriff of Peebles with 10 men-at-arms; his own pay 2s. daily, and the others 12d. . . . To Sir William de (Dureme), knight (whose horses and armour were carried off at Werk by Sir Simon Fraser at the time when he joined the Scots against the king), to buy a charger for himself, by the King's gift and his own hands, 20 marks" (*Ib.*, No. 1317.) In a "File of indentures (agreements) for keeping castles in Scotland," there is one bearing that on 1st September 1302 Sir William de Dureame agreed to remain sheriff of Peebles with 4 men-at-arms till Christmas; and in a "list of officers and garrisons in Scottish castles," dated 20th September, this entry occurs:—"Peebles:—Sir William de Durham, sheriff of Peebles, has for its keeping 4 men-at-arms" (*Ib.*, 1321, 1324.) In an inquisition dated 4th January 1303 4 it is stated that William de Durem then held the land of Hundwalleshope by grant of the king (*Ib.*, No. 1436); and from the transactions with the monks of Melrose now to be noticed it would appear that the English knight had been farther strengthening his connection with the locality by acquiring properties in the town. In 1305 he conveyed burgh property to the abbot and convent of Melros by a writ in the following terms:—"To all the faithful in Christ who shall see or hear this charter: William of Durem, knight, everlasting greeting in the Lord: Know ye that I, moved with divine favour, have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to God and St Marie of Melrose and monks serving and to serve God there for ever, for the weal of my

soul, and of my ancestors and successors, all lands or burgages which I had in the burgh of Peblis, with messuages, pertinents, liberties, and easements, belonging or which might belong thereto, far and near, without any reservation, viz., those lands or burgages which I bought from John Forsser and from Thomas Lillay, which lie between the land of St Mary on the west\* and the land which belonged to Henry, son of Emma, on the east. To hold and have to the said monks and their successors for ever in free, pure, and perpetual alms. Paying therefor to our Lord the King the yearly ferm used and wont; so that I or my heirs shall not in future be able to exact anything from the said lands or burgages or from the said monks on account thereof, except prayers only. Moreover I and my heirs shall warrant, acquit, and defend the said lands or burgages, with all pertinents, liberties and easements belonging thereto, to the foresaid monks and monastery of Melros against all men and women, for ever. In testimony whereof I have authenticated the present charter with the confirmation of my seal. These witnesses—Master Michael of Horsbrok; William, son of Reginald; William, called Mason; Thomas Lillay, Simon Blind, and many others” (*Liber de Melros*, p. 377, No. 412). There is no date to the foregoing, but a separate obligation warranting part of the property settles that point:—“To all the faithful in Christ, who shall see or hear the present letters. William of Durem, knight, greet-

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\* This may have been the acre of land on the south side of St Andrew's Church which belonged to St Mary's Altar. —(*Peebles Records*, pp. 407-8.)

ing in the Lord. Know ye that I have received from religious men, the abbot and convent of Melros, fourteen merks of good sterlings, for which I hold me well and fully satisfied, for a certain hurgage in the town of Pehlis, covenanted and sold by me to the said religious; which burgage belonged to Thomas Lilloc of Peblys; and which I acknowledge myself to be bound and by these presents obliged to warrant to the foresaid religious, and make the same sufficiently secure for the foresaid money. And if it happen that I fail to make sufficient warranty and security of the foresaid burgage to the said religious, I oblige myself by these presents and all my goods, moveable and immoveable, wherever they shall be found, to be distrainable at the will of the said religious, whether by the hailie of our lord the King or any other, for payment of fourteen merks foresaid, at the feast of St Martin in winter next following, and also for restitution of all damages and expenses, if any, thereby incurred, without any contradiction, cavil, or fraud. In testimony whereof, I have appended my seal to these presents. Given at Melros on the Vigil of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the year of grace 1305" (*Ib.*, 317, No. 354).

The property, which was situated on the north side of the highway in the Old Town, between St Andrew's Kirk and the Leidgait,\* appears to have been retained by the abbot and convent till the year 1492, when they feued it to Archibald Dikisoune, a chaplain. These particulars are ascertained from the following obligation which

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\* See *Gleanings from the Burgh Records*, pp. 63-256.

the chaplain granted, assigning his property in the new town in security for the feu-duty of the Abbot's lodging:—"To all the sons of holy mother church to whose knowledge the present letters shall come, Master Archibald Dikisone, chaplain, everlasting greeting in the Lord. Be it known to you all that whereas I purchased and acquired in feu farm certain land in the old town of Peblis by the hands of venerable and religious men, the abbot and convent of the monastery of Melros, for the yearly payment of eight shillings usual money of Scotland, as in a charter granted by them to me is fully secured. Therefore if (which God forbid), I or my assignees fail in payment of the said ferm at the terms fixed or in rebuilding of the said land, or be found negligent in maintaining the same properly, so that the said land is found to be undistrainable, then it shall be lawful to the said abbot and convent for the time being to poind that my land which I hold in the new town (*novo burgo*) of Peblis on the north side thereof, between the land of Archibald Blenks on the east and the land of St Michael on the west, for the said ferm, and freely distrain for full payment thereof without any impediment whatever; for the performance of which things promised to be done to the said abbot and convent without fraud and guile, I by these presents oblige me and my assignees. In testimony whereof, because I had no seal of my own at the time, I have instantly procured the seal of a venerable man, Master William Lawder, rector of Kilbochoy, to be appended to this present writing on the 5th day of the month of April 1492. These witnesses—Master Patrick

Tuedy, Adam Peblis, John Tuedy, Alexander  
Gothrason, and Fynlay Patonson" (*Liber de Mel-  
ros*, p. 615, No. 586).



IX.

*Broctun—Brochtoun— Broughton.*



## IX.

*Broctun—Brochtoun—Broughton.*

ON account of its familiar affix—*tun*—there would be little difficulty in fitting the name of this parish with an appropriate origin if there could only be discovered an ancient settler in the district bearing the not uncommon name of Broc. Extant records, however, do not afford this facility, and in the absence of an easier solution, etymologists have resorted to the physical appearance of the locality for a derivation. Situated between the ridges of two protecting hills, the valley through which Broughton Burn winds, from its source at the Pyked Stane Hill to its confluence with Biggar Water, was designated by the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants a “brouch” or “brough,” meaning a walled or sheltered place, and the peopled “tun” or “town” thus became Broughton. The earliest owner of which there is any trace is one Ralf le Neym, belonging to a Norman family, who, in the time of King Malcolm, and for about a century later, are found in attendance on the Scottish Court, and in possession of lands on the eastern marches between England and Scotland, as well as in Tweeddale and the Buchan district. Ralf granted the following charter between the years 1175 and 1180:—“To all the

sons and the faithful of holy mother church, as well future as present, Ralf Nanus,\* greeting in Christ. Know ye that I have given and granted, and by this my charter confirmed to God and the chapel of Broctun, a half ploughgate of land in Broctun, in free and perpetual alms, with a toft and croft, and with common pasturage of the vil, as much as reasonably belongs to a half ploughgate of land, and with all other easements of the vil, quietly and fully. I grant also, and by the present writing confirm to God and St Kentigern, and to Joceline, hishop of Glasgow, and his successors for ever, that the church of Stobhou, as its mother church, shall hold and possess the foresaid chapel of Broctun, with all its pertinents, free and quit from all action and reclamation of me and my heirs. Farther, I and Richard, my heir, pledging our faith hy oath, confirm the same in presence of Joceline, hishop of Glasgow. These witnesses: John, abbot of Kelso; Richard, abbot of Jederworth; Simon, archdeacon of Glasgow; Richard, dean of Thevidale; Peter, dean of Cludesdale; Master William of Houedene; William and Walter, clerks of the hishop; Edward, parson of Lintun; Peter, parson of Merebotle; Gillehert, Freser, Aelured of Cranestun; Uctred, son of Pagan."

It has been supposed that the chapel occupied the site on which the Parish Church stood previous to the union with Glenholm and Kilbucho. This old church was situated on the right bank of the Broughton Burn, a short way above the

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\* The name, which is variously written in old MSS., is thus Latinised in the printed *Glasgow Register*, vol. i., No. 48.

ancient village (*Origines Parochiales*, i, p. 201.) The chapel remained dependent on the mother church of Stobo till the Reformation.

How long the Neyms retained the manor is not known. A subsequent proprietor was probably the "Dudyn of Broughton" who was a witness at the inquiry into the marches of Stobo about the year 1200. "Alisaundre Dudyn," along with several others from the county of Peebles, swore fealty to King Edward at Berwick, on 28th August 1296; but afterwards the name as connected with the district disappears from the public records. A survival of this early owner is perhaps to be found in the name Duddingflat, which occurs in the *Retours* (No. 213), under date 14th March 1611, when "William Hunter was served heir of Williame Huntare of Dudingflat, his father, in the 20s. (old extent) land of Duddingflat, in the parish of Brochtoun."

In Robertson's index of Missing Charters (p. 59, No. 18), there is mention of a charter by King David II. to Edward Hadden and his spouse "of the lands of Brochtoun in the shire of Peebles," and to a successor of this laird a crown charter was granted on 28th October 1407, during the minority of King James I.:—"Robert, Duke of Albany, earl of Fyfe and of Menteth, and governor of the kingdom of Scotland: To all good men of the whole kingdom, clerics and laics: Know ye that we have given, granted, and by this our present charter confirmed to our beloved John of Hawdene, son and heir of William of Hawdene, all and sundry lands of Hawdene and of Yethame, with the pertinents, lying within the shire of Roxburgh, and the lands of Brochtoun, with the

pertinents, lying within the shire of Peblis; which lands with the pertinents belonged to the said William," and were resigned by him; and by this charter were granted to his son, reserving the father's liferent (*Great Seal Register*, i., p. 238, No. 39). The same lands were confirmed by King James IV. to William Haldane of that ilk, and Janet Hume his spouse, on 8th January 1523-4 (*Ib.*, 1513-46, No. 247); and John Haddane was served heir to his brother William on 21st June 1550 (*Retours*, No. 5.) The next crown charter relating to these lands is one dated 19th February 1618, whereby King James confirmed an infeftment by George Haddon of that ilk (for implement of a contract of marriage, dated 5th August 1596), giving to Nicole Tuedy, his spouse, lawful daughter of the late Adam Twedie of Dreva, half of the lands and barony of Brochtoun, with manor place, &c., during her lifetime. This was done at the manor of Brochtoun, "*lie Litlehope*," on 27th August 1606, in presence of Mr Archibald Dowglas, archdeacon of Glasgow; William Twedy of Wray; Thomas Lyndsay, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh; and Andrew Hay, servitor to King James (*Great Seal Register*, 1609-20, No. 1776). King Charles I., on 28th July 1625, granted "to Andrew, Master of Jedburgh, part of the barony of Halden in the shire of Roxburgh; with the half of the lands and barony of Brochtoun, extending to a £20 land, in the shire of Peblis; which John Halden of that ilk resigned" (*Ib.*, 1620 33, No. 844). The Broughton lands did not long remain with the Master of Jedburgh, as two years afterwards (1st September 1627), there is

another crown charter, whereby King Charles granted and confirmed "to John Hadden of that ilk and Margaret Drummond, his spouse, the half lands and barony of Brochtoun, extending to a £20 land, with manor place, mills, fishings, coals, tenandries, &c., which the said Andrew, Master of Jedburgh (by virtue of a contract, dated 21st June 1627), resigned" (*Ib.*, No. 1138). At the weaponshawing held for the county at the King's Muir of Peebles in June 1627, the "laird of Haldon" was not present in person, but he was represented by "Jo. Haldon, his bailie, accompanied with ten horsemen, and two futmen, all with lances and swords."

King Robert III. (1390-1406) granted a charter to David Mowat of the barony of Stanhouse in the shire of Lanark, and also part of the barony of Brochtoun and the lands of Winkstun and Burelfield in the shire of Peebles (*Robertson's Index*, p. 148, No. 14). Mowat's property was confirmed to one of his successors by a charter, dated 27th January 1506-7, whereby King James IV. granted "to Alexander Mowate of Stanehowis, and his heirs, the half of the lands and mill and barony of Brochtoun, with tenandries, &c., in the shire of Pehlis; except the lands of Stirkfield, which were a tenandry of the foresaid half barony, and which belonged to the late John Elphinstoun of Stirkfield, and which the King granted to his heirs. Which lands were held by the said Alexander of the King for service of ward and relief, and were recognosced in the hands of the King on account of the alienation of the greater part thereof without consent of the superior. With

licence for infefting Alexander Weire of Blakwod,\* knight, and William Inglis of Langlandhill in their holdings" (*Great Seal Register*, 1424-1513, No. 3036). On 2nd January 1506, Alexander Mowat of Stanehouse granted "to John Mowat, his son, the lands of Stanehouse in the barony thereof and shire of Lanark; the lands of Brochtoun, Winkistoun and Burofeild, with tenants and tenandries in the shire of Peblis: reserving his liferent and a third to his wife." King James IV., in a charter dated 28th March 1517, narrates that "the said Alexander died in his service as standard bearer, and that he quitclaimed the said lands to Margaret Mowat, daughter and heiress of the said John" (*Ib.*, 1513-46, No. 142). About forty years afterwards these lands are found in the possession of "Hammiltoun" of Stanehouse, probably a descendant of the heiress. By a charter, dated 27th September 1543, Queen Mary granted "to James Hammiltoun of Stanehous in liferent, and James Hammiltoun, his son and apparent heir, in fee, the £10 land and barony of Stanehous, with mill, &c., in shire of Lanark; the £20 land of the half barony of Brochtoun, with mill, &c., in the shire of Peblis; also £10 land of old extent of the lands and barony of Stanehouse, which land of Stanehous and land of Brochtoun the said James, junior, resigned" (*Ib.*, No. 2960). John Hammiltoun, the proprietor in 1576, conveyed the pro-

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\* "In 1452, Henry Weir, brother and heir of Ralph Weir of Blackwood in Clydesdale, granted to William, lord Somerville, a ten pound land within the barony of Broughton in Tweeddale; and in 1459, John, lord Somerville, was served heir to his father in this heritage."—*Origines Parochiales*, p. 201.

perties to his son James, reserving his own liferent, and this grant was confirmed by crown charter dated 16th February 1578-9 (*Ib.*, 1546-80, No. 2838).

On 3rd June 1635, James Hamiltoun of Stainehous, was served heir of James Hamiltoun of Stainehous, his grandfather, in the £20 lands (old extent), of the half barony of Brochtoun, with its mill (*Retours*, No. 102). "The laird of Stenhous," like his neighhour of Halton, did not personally attend the weaponshawing of 1627, but there were "seven of his men present, horsit all, with lances and swords."

The lands of Stirkfeild in the north-west of the parish appear early as a separate holding. By a charter dated 30th August 1523, "William Elphinstoun, burgess of Edinburgh, with consent of Elizabeth Turnbull, his spouse, sold to Robert Lyndesay, hurgess of said burgh, and Margaret Law, his spouse, the lands of Stirkfeild, within the barony of Brochtoun and shire of Peblis." This charter was confirmed by the King, 4th September 1523 (*Great Seal Register*, 1513-46, No. 238). By a charter, dated 3rd November 1551, William Lindesay, son and heir of the late Robert Lyndesay, hurgess of Edinburgh, in consideration of the price of 400 merks, sold the lands to John Hammiltoun, locksmith. Liudsay's charter was confirmed by Queen Mary on 18th November 1551 (*Ib.*, 1546-80, No. 653). Queen Mary, on 30th October 1564, granted to Michael Nasmyth of Posso and Elizabeth Barde, his spouse, the lands of Stirkfeild, in the barony of Brochtoun and sbire of Peblis, which William Lindesay had resigned (*Ib.*, No. 1560). On 11th

June 1582 King James VI. confirmed a charter granted at Edinburgh on the 8th of that month whereby Robert Douglas, vicar of the Parish Church of Stobo, granted in feu farm to Mr Thomas Naismyth, son and apparent heir of Michael Naismyth of Posso, the merk land called the *Nethir Stirkfeild*, with twelve souns of cattle and the pasturage of one swine, one horse, one *steid-meir*, and one *brod-guis* (which lands and pasturages were possessed by James Hadden), lying in the barony of Brochtoun and shire of Peblis. Paying to the said vicar 2 merks of old ferm, with 2s. of augmentation (*Ib.*, 1580-93, No. 408). These possessions were also confirmed by crown charters to James Nasmyth of Posso on 28th May 1612, and to James Nasmith of Posso and Agnes Burnet, his spouse, in liferent, and Michael Nasmith, their son, in fee, on 5th February 1618.

Another part of Stirkfield, as well as lands called Broughtonshiells, belonged to Tweedy of Drumelzier. By a charter, dated 15th and 18th June 1580, "Robert Douglas, perpetual vicar of Stobo, with consent of James, archbishop of Glasgow, and the dean and chapter of Glasgow, granted in feu farm to John Tuedy, tutor of Drumalzeare, the vicarage lands of Stobo and others, including the fourth part of his church lands of Brochtounscheillis (sometime occupied by Ninian Elphinstoun), with eight souns of sheep; reserving to the readers or exhorters of the churches four acres from each church land, with one acre of the said fourth part, and also reserving their manses. Paying for Brochtounscheillis, 18s. 8d." Confirmed by crown charter

dated 20th March 1581-2 (*Great Seal Register*, 1580-93, No. 383). On 17th December 1588, the King also granted to Tweedy, in feu farm, "the lands of Nether Stirkfield, extending to a mark land (which was part of the vicarage lands of Stobo, belonging to the archbishopric of Glasgow), in the barony of Brochtoun; paying therefor 30s., and 2s. of augmentation" (*Ib.*, No. 1605). On 14th February 1606, the king confirmed "to Marion Twedie, daughter of John Twedie, tutor of Drumelzier, the fourth part of the church lands of Brochtounscheilis, sometime occupied by William Ramage; another fourth part, sometime occupied by Ninian Elphinstoun, with the pasturage of 8 soums of cattle; the lands of Nether Stirkfield, extending to a merk land, in the barony of Brochtoun, which sometime pertained to the vicarage of Stobo. Paying for the first fourth of Brochtounscheillis, 37s. 4d., with two carriages to the Quarter-Chapel and other accustomed services; for the other fourth part, 18s. 8d., with 3 carriages and other accustomed services; and for Nether Stirkfield, 30s.; with 20s. of augmentation for these and other lands" (*Ib.*, 1593-1608, No. 1706). By a charter, dated 19th May 1631, Marion Twedie, with consent of Mr James Law, writer, in Edinburgh, her spouse, granted to Gilbert Clerk, in Skirling, and Margaret Brown, his spouse, "a quarter of the church lands of Brochtounscheillis, with soums of grass and pasturage (sometime occupied by William Ramage in Brochtounscheillis), also to the said Gilbert a quarter thereof with soums, &c. (sometime occupied by Ninian Elphinstoun in Brochtounscheillis, then by the said Gilbert)."

The charter was ratified by King Charles I. on 14th January 1632 (*Ib.*, 1620 33, No. 1897). The property passed to William Clerk on 7th December 1637, when he was served heir to his father, Gilbert Clerk, in Skirling, in "two fourth parts of the Church lands of Brochtounscheilis, with pasturages," one of the fourths being stated at the extent of 37s. 4d., and the other at 18s. 8d. (*Retours*, No. 107.)

The Burnets of Barns are said to have been owners of Burnetland, in the parish of Broughton, but the only old writs connected with this property which have been noticed are two services showing that in the beginning of the 17th century part of it belonged to the Tweedies of Wrae. On 15th January 1618, William Twedie of Wrae was served heir of William Twedie of Wrae, his father, in the church lands of Glenquholme, with pasturage in the common of Glenquholme, of the extent of 46s. 8d., and 12d. of augmentation. Also in the half of the lands of Burnetland, extending to 50s. of old extent in the barony of Brochtoun (*Retours*, No. 51). On 21st October 1641, another William Twedie of Wrae was served heir of his father (probably the heir served in 1618) in the same lands of Burnetland (*Ib.*, 112.) Burnetland, as shown on Blaeu's map, adjoined Langlandhill, otherwise called Langlawhill, the proprietor of which was present at the weaponshawing in 1627, and is thus referred to:—"The Laird of Langla-hill, present, weil horsit; with three horsemen, with swords and lances." Another representative of the parish was "John Paterson, portioner of Broughton-sheills, present, weil horsit, with lance and sword."

David Murray, whose progenitors had been connected with the shire for several generations, as lairds of Romanno, had the honour of knighthood bestowed upon him by Charles I., and having about the same time acquired the lands and barony of Stanhope, he and his successors were thenceforward designated by that title. Sir David also acquired detached portions of the barony of Broughton, and on 21st December 1635 obtained from the King a charter confirming to him and his son--(1) The lands and barony of Brochtoun, with mills, &c., and a quarter of the lands of Brochtounscheillis, in the town and territory thereof and parish of Brochtoun; one half of which barony of Brochtoun and quarter of Brochtounscheillis, John Haldene of that ilk and Margaret Drummond, his spouse, resigned;\* and the other half of the said barony, extending to a £20 land, James Hammiltoun of Stainhouse, and William Baillie of Foulscheils, resigned; (2) The lands of the vicarage of Stobo, with pasture of 24 souns of cattle, lying on the east of the lands of Stobo, in that parish; which lands Marion Twedy, daughter of the late John Twedy, tutor of Drumelzier, and Mr James Law, writer, her husband, resigned; and (3) The 15s. lands of Quhits-laid in the parish of Glenquhome, with pasture on the common of Quhomeshoipe, in the shire of

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\* In these charters the resigner was the person last vest in the property, and generally the seller in cases of sale. Resignation was also resorted to when the owner wished to get a charter from the superior in a new form, an example of which procedure occurs in the next charter, where Sir David Murray resigns the lands of Stanhope, in which he was previously vested, for the purpose of their being incorporated with the other lands in the barony.

Pebblis; which lands James Geddes of Rachane resigned. Paying for Brochtoun and Brochtounschelis the dues and services used and wont; for the vicarage lands of Stobo, 40s. of feu farm; and for Quhitslaid, one penny of blench farm. Other acquisitions are specified in a charter dated 17th March 1645, whereby the King granted and of new gave to Sir David Murray of Stanhope, knight, in liferent, and William Murray, his eldest lawful son, in fee—(1) The east half of the lands of Stanhope (sometime occupied by John Lowes of Maner, and Isobella Patersoun, his spouse), in the lordship and barony of Torphichen\* and shire of Peeblis; the lands of Torpedo (sometime occupied by James Tweidie of Drumelzear), in the barony of Stanhope, called the *Wastsyde* of Stanhope, with tower, in the parish of Drumelzear; which lands of Stanhope and Torpedo, now held of the King through resignation of the lord of Torphichen who last deceased, the said Sir David resigned; (2) The lands of Langlandhilles, extending to a 40s. land, with manor place, &c., in the parish of Bruchtoun; which lands Matthew Birsbane, writer in Edinburgh, as assignee of Mr Michael Scott in Stanhope, resigned, and they had in 1638 been appraised (*i.e.*, attached by process of law), from the late Malcolm Inglis of Langlandhill, heir of the deceased Adam Inglis,

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\* At the Reformation the family of Sandilands of Calder obtained a charter erecting the lands in Scotland belonging to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem into a temporal lordship, in their favour, with the title of Lord Torphichen. The Knights of St John acquired most of the possessions of the Knights Templars on their suppression in 1312; and accordingly the reference in the text shows that Stanhope at one time belonged to one of these Orders of military knights, and perhaps to each in succession.

his grandfather—(3) The quarter of the church lands of Bruchtounscheills (sometime occupied by William Ramage in Bruchtounscheillis, then by William Clerk, there); another quarter thereof (sometime occupied by Ninian Elphingstoun in Brnghtounscheillis, then by William Nevin, there), in the parish of Bruchtonn; which lands of Brochtounscheillis William Clerk, portioner of Brochtounscheillis, resigned on 13th October 1638; (4) The land of Over Meinzeane, with an acre of land of Olivercastell, lying on the east side of the burn of Oliver in the parish of Drumelzear, which lands John, earl of Wigton,\* resigned on 13th September 1636. And all which lands the King incorporated into the free barony of Stanhope-Murray. Paying for the east half of Stanhope £10, and 40s of augmentation; for Torpedo, 4 merks; for *Wastsyde of Stenhope*, £10, and 40s augmentation, and 3 suits at 3 head courts; for Langlandhill, 1d; for two quarters of Brochtounscheillis, 37s 4d, with two plonghs; for Quarter-Chapell and for the other quarter, 18s 8d, with 3 plonghs, and 6d of augmentation; taxed ward (estimated pasturage of 100 cattle and 30s for land), £20; relief, £4; marriage, £16.† Sir

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\* Sir David Murray married Lady Lillias Fleming, a daughter of the Earl of Wigton.

† For lands held by the military tenure of *ward*, the superior was entitled to the full rent after a vassal's death and during the heir's minority, because the latter was then incapable of performing military service; but it was customary, instead of leaving these rights to the operation of the general law, to fix in the charter an annual sum to be exacted during a minority, and this was called taxed-ward. *Relief* duty was the consideration paid by an heir on being accepted as vassal by the superior. *Maritagium* was a casualty exigible on the marriage of an heir who succeeded

David died in the end of the King's reign, and was succeeded by his son William, who was served heir in the Broughton and other lands on 28th April 1654 (*Retours*, No. 135). William, like his father, who had at one time joined Montrose,\* was a staunch loyalist, and suffered for the cause, having been fined by Oliver Cromwell in £2000 sterling. He however survived these political troubles, and after the Restoration Charles II. conferred on him a baronetcy with succession to his heirs. He also got from the King a charter of confirmation of the lands of Over and Nether Stirkfields, &c., on 20th April 1664 (*Douglas' Baronage*, p. 108). The Stanhope estates were inherited by the family till the fourth baronet, Sir David Murray, lost them in consequence of being implicated in the Rebellion of 1745; and they were sold by authority of the Court of Session in 1767. John Murray, a relative of Sir David, who acted as Secretary in the same insurrectionary movement but made his peace with the Government under circumstances which are well known, then possessed the Broughton estates,† and sold them to James Dickson of

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to an estate. Where not fixed by the charter, the value varied in different cases, but was generally equal to the tocher which the heir received. In the case of females, and in the absence of special stipulation in the charter, the superior was entitled to select a husband, and on refusal of the person so selected the estate was subject to forfeiture. Readers of *Quentin Durward* will recollect that the enforcement of this law was the cause of the Ladies of Croye starting on their adventurous journey.

\* See Hunter's *Biggar and the House of Fleming*, pp. 216-8.

† How these came into Secretary Murray's possession has not been ascertained, but judging by his territorial designa-

Edrom in 1762. About eight years afterwards they were sold by Dickson's heirs to Robert Macqueen of Braxfield, with whose descendants they have since remained.

The village of Broughton was situated on the highway leading from Edinburgh to Moffat, and was on the occasion of the return by King James to England after the famous visit to his native country in 1617, fixed on as the first stage in the transit of "his Majesteis cariage and household stuff" from Holyrood to the south. On 15th July the Privy Council ordered that upwards of 80 horses, provided with all necessaries, should be brought to the Palace "about the brek of day in the morning of the 16th, for lifting of his Majesteis cariage and caryeing the same thairfra to Brughtoun in Tuedaill," while another act sets forth that "the schirefdome of Peblis is the next adjacent schirefdome that mon assist this service and carye the said cariage from Brughtoun to Dumfreis; quhilk service will require fifty horsse or thairby." Letters were accordingly directed to the sheriff of Peblis and his deputes, and to Sir Archibald Murray of Darnhall, knight, convener of the justices of peace within the shire, charging them to procure from the inhabitants fifty horses, "provided with all necessair furnitour for drawing of his Majesteis awne cairtis," all of which were to "be in reddyne at Brughtoun, in Tuedaill, upon 17th July to lift his Majesteis cariage and carye the same thairfra to Dumfreis." Any inhabitants failing to supply horses when

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tion, the acquisition must have been previous to the political entanglements which earned for him so unenviable notoriety.

called upon were liable in the penalty of £20 for each horse and imprisonment of their persons for a year and a day (*Privy Council Register*, xi., pp. 184 6). The King himself, with his personal retinue, held farther west than Broughton. Travelling from Stirling, he reached Glasgow on 22nd July, from whence a few days afterwards he proceeded southward by way of Sanquhar and Dumfries.

Mr Gray, minister from 1769 to 1810, contributed the first Statistical Account of the parish (vol. vii., pp. 156-60, published in 1793), from which a few extracts may be taken:—"The estate of Broughton has been for a great number of years in the possession of the Murrays of Stenhope, who resided in the parish, and was sold by the late Sir John Murray, commonly called Secretary Murray (having acted in that capacity to the Pretender), to James Dickson of Edrum, M.P. for this district of burrows, in the year 1762, and above 8 years afterwards it was sold by his heirs to the present Lord Justice Clerk, now proprietor of the whole parish. The mansion house on this estate was burnt about 18 years ago, and is not yet rebuilt. The village of Broughton was rebuilt by the late James Dickson, Esq., after the English fashion, and remarked by passengers for its neatness. The form of this parish is two ridges of hills, with a valley between them, and the village of Broughton at the lower end of the valley, 4 miles in length and 3 in breadth. The ancient population was 400; in 1755, 367, and now (in 1793) 264—142 males and 122 females. In the village of Broughton 20 dwelling-houses, with a population of 97. There

are twelve farmers in the parish, and they employ 28 males and 23 females. There are 4 weavers in the parish, 4 wrights, 1 taylor, 1 smith, 1 miller, 2 shoemakers, and 3 shopkeepers. There are 200 black cattle, 2000 sheep, and 80 horses, young and old. There are 400 acres in tillage, 300 in corn, 60 in beans, 30 in peas, and 10 in potatoes. The wages of a day-labourer in husbandry, 1s per day; wrights, 1s 2d; taylors, 1s; masons, 1s 8d, without victuals; male servants, £6, and female, £3 per year, with victuals. There are 14 ploughs in the parish of the Scotch kind, and upwards of 50 carts. . . . There are the remains of ten castles, commonly called *towers*, which appear to have been houses of great strength. In the under story, they had a wooden door of uncommon thickness, full of iron spikes with broad heads, and a strong iron gate that opened in the inside: one of these doors and gates was preserved in the parish for a long time as a piece of antiquity, and has been seen by several now (in 1793) living. In one of these castles the great Macbeth\* is said to have lived; and it is called Macbeth's Castle to this day. Mr James Dickson, late proprietor of this parish, employed workmen to dig up the foundation of part of Macbeth's Castle, in search of treasure and antiquities, but nothing was found but some pieces of old armour and coins of

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\* It is highly improbable that Macbeth, who ruled over Scotland proper between 1040 and 1057, ever possessed a stronghold in Tweeddale. There are good grounds for believing that his kingdom did not extend southward of the Forth, and that during his reign, Lothian and Cumbria remained loyal to Duncan's children.—See Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, i., pp. 405-9.

no great consequence. . . . There is only one school in the parish, salary £5 16s 8d, which, with school wages and other perquisites, may amount to the small living of £11 or £12 yearly; and for that sum from 20 to 30 scholars are regularly instructed in the different branches of education. . . . There is one fair in the year in the village, held upon the 4th of October, originally for black cattle, but now chiefly for the hiring of servants, and the storemasters selling their cheese."

The second Statistical Account was written by Mr Paul, second minister of the united parishes, in 1834. At that time, or rather in 1831, to which date the tables are brought down, the population was 299,\* of whom 100 resided in the village. Mr Paul mentions that the new church, which is situated in Kilbucho parish, was built in 1804, and the manse in 1815. "The situation chosen for the manse," says Mr Paul, "was in appearance the least eligible that could be selected. It was in the centre of a morass that could not be drained. The incumbent only was satisfied. It was objected to by both heritors and Presbytery. Two or three old thorn bushes tried in vain to hide the nakedness of the scene. When the manse and offices were finished in a superior style, the incumbent set to work, and with his own hands raised a wood in front and at one of the ends of the house, which now almost prevents the mountain tops from being seen from the lower windows. Some of the birches, alders, limes, Huntingdon willows, and mountain ashes are as

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\* In 1831 the population of the united parishes was 740. According to the census of 1891 it was 537.

thick as a man's waist, and from 20 to 30 feet in height. The oaks, ashes, larches, and spruces are also in a thriving condition. The soil is favourable to the growth of thorn hedges and shrubs in general. Fruit trees do not succeed so well, as the subsoil is till, and when the roots reach it the tree degenerates."

Subsequent to the Reformation, the patronage of the parish of Broughton was, along with others in the Stobo group, bestowed on Sir John Maitland of Thirlestane, and confirmed by charters under the Great Seal in 1588, 1591, and 1593. By Maitland's son, Viscount Lauderdale, the patronage was transferred to the Earl of Wigton, who obtained a confirmatory charter from King James on 17th July 1621. Remaining long with the Wigton family, the patronage latterly came into the possession of the Earls of Wemyss and March. The church was at first attached to the Presbytery of Peebles, but was disjoined, and annexed to that of Biggar on its formation in 1643 and 1644. The parish still remains separate *quoad civilia*, but for ecclesiastical purposes was united to Glenholm and Kilbucho under a decree of the Court of Teinds, dated 28th May 1794.

The following is a list of ministers of Broughton subsequent to the Reformation, compiled principally from *Fasti Ecclesie*, i., pp. 211-3:—

1567-91—Walter Tuedy, exhorter at Broughton and Dawyk in 1567; reader at Glenquhome and Broughton in 1574. Kilhucho was also under his charge. Continued in 1591.

1593—John Makeullo, studied and was laureated at the University of Edinburgh, 12th

- August 1592; admitted, 28th May 1594; but, 2nd April 1595, he "can find na sufficient provision."
- 1603-7—Archibald Livingstone, A.M.; translated to Athelstaneford.
- 1608-16—John Bennet, A.M., son of John Bennet, minister of Heriot; translated to Kirkurd.
- 1616—John Douglas, A.M.; translated from Kilbucho; died same year.
- 1617-44—James Dickesone.
- 1644-59—Robert Brown; translated to Lyne and Megget.
- 1661-2—Robert Eliot, A.M., son of Mr Robert Eliot, minister of Linton; presented by John, Earl of Wigton; deprived by Act of Parliament, 11th June, and of Privy Council, 1st October 1662.
- 1668-72—George Setone; presented by Earl of Wigton; translated to Fyvie.
- 1673-83—James Simson; translated to Drumelzier.
- 1684-5—Alan Johnstone, A.M.; translated to Carstairs.
- 1686—William Symson, A.M.; deposed for charming; but was officiating as a minister at Montrose in December 1709.
- 1690—Robert Eliot, A.M., above mentioned, returned in consequence of the Act of Parliament, 25th April 1690, restoring the Presbyterian ministers, but was translated to Linton, 20th May following.
- 1697-1701—John Bell, A.M., son of a merchant in Glasgow; translated to Gladsmuir.
- 1702-32—Thomas Simson, schoolmaster at Dolphin-

ton and afterwards at Biggar; licensed by Presbytery of Biggar, 1701.

1735-51—Andrew Richardson; presented by Earl of Wigton; translated to Inverkeithing.

1754-68—Andrew Plummer, presented by Earl of March.

1769-1810—Thomas Gray, presented by Earl of March; declared minister of Glenholm, now united, 13th July 1802. Wrote first Statistical Account of the parish.

1810-13—William Porteous, minister of Kilbucho, succeeded, in terms of the decret of annexation, in 1810. Left £100 to be applied to charitable uses in the parish.

1813-54—Hamilton Paul, a native of Dailly, in Ayrshire, the college friend and companion of Campbell the Poet, and himself the author of several works both in prose and verse; presented by Mr Oswald of Auchincruive; died, unmarried, on 28th February 1854, aged 81.\* Publications: — “Epistles to the Female

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\* “Mr Paul’s sermons exhibited extensive learning and singular originality of thought. In private society he was universally beloved. As a companion he was most engaging, and the best story-teller of his day. His power of humour was unbounded. His anecdotes are familiar over a wide district, and many of his sayings have become proverbial. Hospitable, kind, and charitable to a fault, he was a friend alike to the rich and poor, while the ease of his manner, the variety and extent of his information, the readiness and point of his wit, attracted men of taste and learning from different quarters. . . . His writings on every kind of subject, both in poetry and prose, are scattered over magazines, reviews, and newspapers, for about sixty years, and exhibit great versatility of talent and versification, while they have attracted wide and warm admiration.” (*Fasts Ecclesiæ*.)

Students of Natural Philosophy in Andersonian Institution, Glasgow," 1800; "Friendship Exemplified," a sermon, 1803; "Vaccination, or beauty preserved," a poem, 1805; "Poems and Songs of Burns, with life, &c.," 1819; "A foretaste of pleasant things," 1820; besides poems, songs, magazine articles, &c.

1854—Alexander T. Cosens.

1892—Andrew Baird, B.D., ordained assistant and successor, 3rd March.



X.

*Glenqwham—Glenwym—Glenholm.*



## XI.

*Glenquhan—Glenwym—Glenholm.*

THE muscular shepherd from the Lauderdale hills who became a monk, and afterwards prior of the original monastery of Melrose, and who has since pervaded ecclesiastical annals under the name of St Cuthbert, was the most energetic of missionaries, and his success is evidenced by the durability of his reputation. In these early times legend rapidly mingled with traditionary reminiscences of departed saints, obscuring much of their actual personality, and the stories set afloat regarding St Cuthbert formed no exception to the general rule. Happily, however, that accurate historian, the Venerable Bede, at a time when the sayings and doings of the famous evangelist had not yet faded from the recollection of contemporaries, compiled a narrative of various incidents in his career. Even in this sketch the miraculous blends familiarly with the human, but this fact does not detract from the reliability of Bede's statements wherever these are founded upon knowledge within his reach; and the account which he gives of Cuthbert's pursuits and methods of procedure may be accepted without reserve. For the present purpose it is only necessary to cite a passage (Chapter ix.), where it is told that

Cuthbert frequently went out from the monastery, sometimes on horseback, but more generally on foot, and preached the way of truth to those in error; he was also wont to seek out and preach in remote districts, staying away in the mountains for weeks at a time, "and calling back to heavenly concerns the rustic people, by the word of his preaching as well as by his example of virtue." That these visitations extended to the vales of Upper Tweeddale is rendered highly probable from a consideration of the fact, harmonising with Bede's narrative, that St Cuthbert's name has been associated with the chapel of Kingle-doors and the churches of Drummelzier and Glenholm, all of which were, if not founded by him, at least dedicated to his memory. What were the precise origin and early vicissitudes of Cuthbert's church in the valley which some centuries after his time became a parish under the name of Glenwym or Glenholm\* there is no record extant to show; but there is trace of it near the end of the thirteenth century, when, in accordance with the custom of the period, a proposal was made to transfer the ecclesiastical revenues to a distant monastery, that of St Michael of Seon, in Perthshire, anciently a foundation of Culdees, but re-constituted by Alexander I. for canons regular of the order of St Augustine.

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\* Each of the two syllables in the name Glen-holm seems to have the same meaning—a hollow or valley—and both are appropriate to the locality. Professor Veitch, who derives "glen" from the Cymric and "holm" and "whym" from either Anglo-Saxon or Old Norse, cites similar instances of doubling names, arising from the succession and mingling of various races of people. (*Border History*, i., pp. 108-9.)

The published register of the monastery (*Liber de Scon*, p. 83, No. 119), contains the document setting forth the intended transfer, and consists of a bull by Pope Gregory X., dated 5th August 1272:—"Gregory, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to his beloved sons, the abbot and convent of the monastery of St Michael of Scon, of the order of St Augustine, in the diocese of St Andrews, greeting and apostolic benediction. Whereas, what is asked from us is just and honest, and the strength of justice as well as the order of reason demands that it, by the solicitude of our office, be carried into due effect. Your petition, discreetly shown to us, contained that John Fraser of Glenwym, clerk, then patron of the church of St Cuthbert of that place, in the diocese of Glasgow, has with pious and prudent liberality granted the right of patronage of the said church, belonging to him by heritable right, and whatsoever right he had in the said church by reason of his heritable right, to you and the said monastery, as in the public instrument made thereupon is more fully contained. We, therefore, taking heed to your supplications, holding as ratified and acceptable what has been done prudently thereupon by the said John, do hereby confirm by apostolic authority, and fortify by the protection of the present writing, the tenor of the said instrument, causing it to be inserted word by word in the present letters, which is as follows:— 'In the name of the Lord. In the year of the Lord. 1272, 15th indiction, the second of the kalends of August, in the first year of the pontificate of the Pope, lord Gregory the tenth. Let all know who shall inspect this writing, that

in presence of me, Berard, notary, and of the witnesses underwritten, specially called and required to that effect, John Fraser of Glenwym, clerk of the diocese of Glasgow, has bestowed, given, and granted to the religious men, Sir Nicholas, abbot, and the convent of the monastery of St Michael of Scon, of the order of St Augustine, in the diocese of St Andrews, in name of the said monastery, and to the said monastery, the right of the patronage of the Church of Glenwim, in the said diocese, and whatever right, temporal and spiritual, which he and his predecessors (to whom in that behalf he succeeded), obtained and possessed, and he himself has and possesses, with all their rights and pertinents, under these words simply:— I, John Fraser of Glenwym, clerk, of the diocese of Glasgow, zealous and eager to substitute Christ as my heir, and that during my life in the things temporal and spiritual, which I obtain and ought to obtain, and which pertain, and may pertain to me, as well by reason of my own person as by reason of those my ancestors to whom I have succeeded and ought to succeed in that behalf, in the church of St Cuthbert of Glenwym, do hereby give and grant, freely and voluntarily, the right of patronage and whatsoever right I can have, as well temporal as spiritual, as is above expressed, to religious men, Sir Nicholas the abbot, and the convent of the monastery of St Michael of Scone, of the order of St Augustine in the diocese of St Andrews, in name of the said monastery, and to the said monastery, in expiation of my sins and the sins of those to whom I have succeeded in the premises, my right of property and power being for the

future taken away from me and transferred to them, and henceforth to be quietly and peaceably possessed. Moreover, if any one of my kin shall presume in any manner to come against this my pious and lawful donation, or shall disturb or assail the foresaid men or monastery concerning the premises, he shall incur the wrath of Almighty God, and shall be bound to pay to the said monastery double the value of the foresaid right of patronage, to be exacted from him without mercy, and shall also be bound fully to repay the damages and expenses which the said religious men and monastery suffer or sustain; and the foresaid donation or donations nevertheless to endure in full force. In testimony and fuller certainty whereof I have caused the present public instrument to be made concerning these donations, by the hands of Berard of Carsio, notary underwritten, and fortified with the appending of my seal. Done at *Urbem Veterem*,\* in the chamber where the said John then lodged. Present: Friar Henry, called Child, canon of the said monastery; Master Roderic, procurator of 'Lucen.,' and Master Henry of Nothingham, canon of Caithness; Berard, of the city of 'Pen-nen.,' notary; Sir Richard of St Giles, vicar of the church of Mediltoun, in the diocese of Lincoln; Robert of York, clerk; John, of Westwardon, witnesses. And I, Berard, son of the good man of Carsio, notary public by imperial authority, called to the premises, was present

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\* Orvieto, anciently called *Urbs Vetus* (ancient city)—of which its present name is a corruption—is situated in Central Italy, about sixty miles from Rome, and was frequently used by the Popes as a place of residence and retreat.

with the foresaid witnesses, and have written all these things by authority of the said John, and reduced them into public form, and have signed the same with my sign as required.' Therefore it shall be quite unlawful to any man to infringe this writ of our confirmation, or with rash daring to go against the same; but if any one shall presume to attempt it, he shall know that he will incur the wrath of Almighty God and his apostles, St Peter and St Paul. Given at *Urbem Veterem* on the nones (5th) of August, in the first year of our pontificate" (1272).

John Fraser, the cleric who thus expressed his good intentions towards Scone Abbey, was probably related to the Frasers of Oliver Castle, a family possessed of various lands in Tweeddale. Whether or not the donation took effect at the time is not known, but the probability is that other arrangements were made. The endowment is not farther referred to in the confirmations or rentals of the abbey, and latterly the parsonage is found in the possession of the local clergy. On 21st October 1493, two claimants for the benefice were heard before the privy council:—"In presens of the lordis of consale, Patrick Home of Fastcastell, as procurator for Maister Thomas Lowis, protestit that quatever my lordis did in the mater betwix Sir Alexander Simsone and the said Maister Thomas Lowis, anent the patronage of the Kirk of Glenquhum suld turn the said Maister Thomas to na prejudice." After this preliminary plea on behalf of Lowis, and in anticipation, apparently, of a decision adverse to his claims, the lords thus disposed of the case:—"Avent the charge given be our Soverane lord

the king to call Maister Thomas Lowis and Sir Alexander Simsone before the lordis of consale to see quhat titile or richt thai haid to the kirk of Glenquhum, baith the saidis pairties beand present be thaim self and thair procuratouris, there wes na richt nor evidentis producit on the behalf of the said Maister Thomas of the said kirk, except alanerly ane instrument of appellation; the letteres and evidentis, togidder with our Soverane lordis presentatioun, and instrumentis producit be the said Sir Alexander of the said kirk, sene, hard, and understandin, the lordis of consale ordinis that letteres be writen for the said Sir Alexander of the said kirk for collacioun ordinar to be gevin to him according to the said presentacion and utheris letteres conforme to the ordinaris letteres. And my lord chancellare has chargeit Patrik Home of Fastcastell and the remanent of the procuratouris for the tyme of the said Maister Thomas that he nor thai attempt to do ocht in the Court of Rome in breking of the actis of parliament,\* under the pauis contenit in

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\* By act of parliament, 1488, c. 14, after referring to previous statutes against the purchasing of benefices in the Court of Rome, it was ordained that any persons procuring in that court benefices pertaining to the King's presentation should be liable to be punished by the laws against treason and rebellion. By another statute (1493, c. 3, passed a few months previous to the proceedings mentioned in the text), "anent the benefices quhilkis passis now to the Court of Rome, that war disponet in the realme be electionis and utherwais in tyme of King James the first;" it was enacted that all such benefices should in future be disponed "within the realme, lyke as thai war in the tyme of King James the first; and at na personis attempt to do in the contrare, under the pane of proscriptioun and banissing, and nevir to bruke honour, digniteis, nor benefices within the realm of Scotland."

the samyu" (*Acta Dominorum Concilii*, p. 307). The nominee of the King was thus successful in getting the living, and it is probable that Lowis, in compliance with the council's injunctions, did not prosecute his "apellation" before the papal court. A previous parson—"Maister Wylyam of Twede, person of Glenqwham and deyn of Peblis in that tym"—is referred to in the Peebles Records (p. 186), under date 23rd July 1480. The rectory or parsonage is rated in Baiamund's Valuation at £40, and at the Reformation it was reputed to be worth £73, 6s. 8d. (*Origines*, i., p. 180).

Of the landowners in the parish there is not much information to be got till the 15th century. "Gillecrist, the son of Daniel, at Glenwhym" is one of the witnesses to the perambulation of the marches of Stobo about the year 1200. The manor of Glenwhym is supposed to have given a surname to the family who were at one time its lords (*Origines*, p. 180). "Steven de Glenwhym," along with others from the shire of Peebles, swore fealty to King Edward at Berwick-on-Tweed, on 28th August 1296 (*Bain's Calendar*, ii., p. 207). The surname, however, was borne by only one of the owners whose charters are at a later period found in the Great Seal Register.

The lands of Mospennoc, as Mossfennan was anciently called, were in the reign of Alexander II. (1214-49), owned by a William Purveys, who at that time sold a way leave through them to the monks of Melrose, proprietors of lands in the vicinity but on the opposite side of Tweed:—"Know all, as well present as future, that I, William Purveys of Mospennoc, have given,

granted, and by this my present charter confirmed for ever to the monks of Melros and their men, as well with their work cattle (*averis*),\* as with carriages, free passage through the midst of my land of Mospennoc, and that for the sum of twenty shillings of sterlings which I have received from the said monks in hand. And if by chance it happen that the passage through the water shall be impeded, I and my heirs grant to them right to make free passage through my land next the water, whether it shall be tilled or untilled. And also, I and my heirs shall be bound to warrant the foresaid monks to have the foresaid passage freely and peacefully for ever. And that this agreement shall remain firm and stable, I have submitted myself and my heirs to the jurisdiction of the lord bishop of Glasgow, so that if we shall attempt to go against this agreement the said bishop and his successors shall involve me and my heirs, after a third summoning, in the bonds of excommunication until we shall satisfy the said monks fully thereupon. In testimony whereof I, for me and my heirs, have appended my seal to the present writing. These witnesses:—Sir Archibald of Dufglas; Sir William Fleming of Stanhous;

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\* *Averis*—Work horses or oxen. “Aver” or “aiver,” as applied to a horse, though met with in the works of Dunbar and other Scottish poets who wrote in the vernacular, is now almost obsolete. Burns uses the word in his birthday address to the King in 1786. Alluding to the gossip regarding the “young potentate o’ Wales,” he says:—

“Yet aft a ragged cowt’s been known,  
To mak a noble *aiver*;  
So, ye may doucely fill a throne,  
For a’ their clish-ma-claver.”

Andrew, knight of the foresaid Archibald of Dufglas; Symone of Horsbroc, and many others" (*Liber de Melros*, p. 214, No. 238).

The next proprietor of Mossfennan of whom, after an interval of nearly a hundred years, there is any trace, is "John Eyr of Mesfennon," who made homage to Edward, on 23rd August 1296 (*Calendar*, ii., p. 207).

The manor of Glenholm belonged to the Douglas family in the 15th century, and part of it subsequently came into possession of the Flemings, progenitors of the earls of Wigton. The earl of Douglas seems to have acquired the estate in 1439, as by a charter dated 22nd December of that year, William Fresal (Fraser), lord of Uvertoun, in return for "manifold counsel and assistance rendered to him," granted to James of Douglas, lord of Avondale,\* the barony of Glenquhim in the shire of Peblis; together with the right of patronage of the church and the superiority of the barony and services of the free tenants thereof: To be held of the King by the said James and Beatrice, his spouse, and their heirs. This charter was confirmed by King James II. on 20th September 1440 (*Great Seal Register*, 1424-1513, No. 246). The same lands were confirmed to William, earl of Douglas, on 7th July 1451 (*Ib.*, No. 481), and on 8th October of that year he conveyed to Robert of Glenquhym "the lands of Wra, in the barony of Glenquhyn, and shire of Peebles," by a charter, which was confirmed by the king on

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\* James, seventh earl of Douglas, was created earl of Avondale in 1437. His third daughter, Lady Janet Douglas, was married to the first Lord Fleming, whose successors possessed lands and superiorities in Glenholm parish.

11th October (*Ib.*, No. 502). Wrae subsequently came to the Tweedies through marriage, as is shown by a Crown charter of 1600, to be afterwards referred to.

Though the Frasers, and after them the Douglasses, thus held Glenholm as vassals under the Crown, the lands themselves, or at least a considerable portion of them, were probably in the hands of sub-vassals as actual possessors of the soil. The lands of Rauchan are shown to be in this position from a charter still preserved among the old writs belonging to the town of Peebles. By this charter, which is dated 4th December 1427, "Jöhn of Geddes of Rauchane, burgess of Pehlis," founded a chaplainry in the Parish Church, and among its other endowments, gave an annualrent of £3 6s 8d, payable furth of "that fourth part of the land of Rauchan, which I, the said John, hold of the baron of Glenqwyme in hlench farm, for payment of a silver penny if asked."

The minority of James V. was characterised by an unusual amount of lawlessness throughout the country, and it was during this period that Lord Fleming, a nobleman who had held responsible offices in the State, and was even then one of the guardians of the young king, was barbarously murdered by the Tweedies of Drummelzier and a band of accomplices. The cause of the feud is supposed to have been connected with the disposal in marriage of Catherine Fraser, heiress of Fruid in Tweedsmuir. Lord Fleming was probably superior of the lands, which were held by the tenure of ward, and in exercise of his feudal rights, desired that the heiress should marry one

of his sons, while the Tweedies wished to secure her for one of their family. The fatal encounter took place on 1st November 1524, when the Tweedies, with a band of forty or fifty men, set upon a small hawking party from Boghall, with Lord Fleming among them. His lordship was slain by young Tweedie, and his son was taken prisoner, and for a time confined in Drumelzier Castle. Protracted prosecutions and negotiations ensued, and it was not till the year 1530 that a final decision was given by the lords of council, to whose arbitration all questions had been referred. By the decree arbitral, John Tweedie was ordered to found and endow a chaplainry in Biggar Church for the offering of prayers for the soul of the slaughtered lord, and the Lords Fleming were to have the patronage. Young Tweedie was banished furth of the kingdom for three years, and the principal parties involved in the dispute were to be bound for the future orderly conduct of themselves and their followers. With regard to the heiress, who had meantime been married to James Tweedie, she was required to infest Lord Fleming in the lands of Mossfennan, Smallhopes, Urisland, &c.,\* an obligation which accounts for the granting of a charter dated 26th March 1531. By this writ, "Katherine Fraser, lady of Frude, with consent of James Tuedy, her spouse, grandson (*nepotis*) of John Twedy of Drummelzear—for implement of a decreet arbitral by the lords of council, between Malcolm, lord Flemyng, son and heir of the late John, lord

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\* For further particulars as to these proceedings see Hunter's "Biggar and the House of Fleming" (2nd ed., pp. 500-8).

Flemyng, and John Twedy of Drummelzear, concerning the murder of the said John, lord Fleming, perpetrated by James Tuedy, son and apparent heir of the said John Twedy, and their kin (*consanguineos*), and their accomplices, and also concerning the 'avail' (*proficuum*) of the marriage of the said Katherine—conveyed to the said Malcolm, lord Fleming, the 40s land of old extent of Urrisland, with mill thereof, in the barony of Glenquhum and shire of Peblis." The witnesses to the charter, which is dated at Edinburgh, were Sir John Tuedy, chaplain; Mr John Chapman and Mr Thomas Kene, notaries public; and William Chapman. The charter was confirmed by the Crown on 16th October 1531 (*Great Seal Register*, 1513-46, No. 1079).

On 9th April 1538, King James V. confirmed to Malcolm, lord Fleming, great chamberlain, various lands, including the lands of Over Mynzion, Over Kingildurris, the superiority of the half of Glenrusco, an acre of the lands of Oliver Castell, on the east side of Oliver Burn along the public road, the lands of Urrisland, mill thereof, Logane, Mosfenane, Quartare, Chapelgill, and Cardrono, in the shire of Peblis. Which lands the said Malcolm resigned, and it was provided that Jonet Steward, his spouse, should enjoy the liferent thereof (*Ib.*, No. 1774). These spouses, by a charter dated 29th September 1541, and confirmed by the Crown on 19th November thereafter, conveyed to John Flemyng, their son (but reserving lord Fleming's liferent), several lands, including the £4 10s. land of Mosfennen, the 40s. land of Smailhoppis, the 40s. land of Urisland with mill, the 50s. land of Ovir Kindildurris, the 50s.

land of Rauchane (occupied by John Berthram,\* Jonet Portuus, and William Focart), the 50s. land of Glenhigden and Glencoquho (occupied by John Rammage and Michael Thomson); and the 30s. lands called Quarter (sometime belonging to Robert Creichton of Quarter and then occupied by him (*Ib.*, No. 2502). By a charter dated 15th and confirmed by the Crown 17th January 1557-8, James, lord Flemyng, conveyed to his brother, John Flemyng, his several lands and other possessions; and it was provided that sasine taken at the manor of Mosfennane should be sufficient for all the estates in the shire of Peblis (*Ib.*, 1546-80, No. 1237).

On 18th January 1588-9 the King confirmed to John, lord Fleyming, among other properties, the lands of Over Mynzeane, Over Kingildurris, the superiority of the half of Glenrusco, an acre of the lands of Olivercastell on the east side of Oliver Burn along the public road, the lands of Urrisland, mill thereof, Logane, Mosfennane, Quarter, Chapelgill, and Cardrono in the shire of

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\* There is a curious tradition to the effect that one of the Scottish Kings, for services rendered in an escapade with the Tweedies, granted to a cobbler named John Bertram the small estate of Duckpool in Glenholm parish, but verification of the story has not been found in the Records. Last century, "William Bartram of Bartram Land" owned "the third part of Bartram Land or Duckpuil," and conveyed it to John Bartram and Agnes Seton, his spouse, whose title is recorded in the Sasine Register on 12th December 1793; and from their successors the property was acquired by Mr Tweedie of Quarter in 1850. The titles show that Duckpool did not hold direct of the Crown, but of a subject superior, and this accounts for the absence of charters in the Great Seal Register. Farther research in the Sasine Registers or among the title deeds would be necessary to elucidate the facts.

Peblis (*Ib.*, 1580-93, No., 1616). By another Crown charter, dated 31st January 1595-6, the same lands were confirmed to lord Flemyng, together with the patronage, parsonage and vicarage of the parish church of Glenquhum (*Ib.*, 1593-1608, No. 402). There are also other confirmatory charters in subsequent years; and on 5th August 1668, William, earl of Wigton was served heir of John, his brother, in the superiority of the lands of Glenrusco, Logane, Mosfennan, Quarter, Chapelgill, and Cardone; with the patronage of the parish church of Glenholme and the teinds thereof, united with possessions in other counties into the lordship and barony of Cumbernauld (*Peebles Retours*, No. 156).

King James V., by a charter dated 24th August 1537, confirmed to Charles Geddes, portioner of Rauchanc, the £6 land of Rauchane, extending to the half of the town and lands of Glenquhum, the 20s. land of Glenhigtane, the 40s. land of Glencotho, extending to the half of the town of Glencotho, the 15s. land of Quhittislaid, the 5s. land of Glenkirk, the superiority of the 40s. land of Smalehopis-Wester, a 4s. 8d. annualrent thereof, with common pasturage to the tenants of Rauchane, Glencotho, Quhittislaid, and Glenkirk, in the common of Quhummishope, in the parish of Glenquhum and shire of Peblis; which lands the said Charles resigned, and the same, excepting Quhittislaid and Glenkirk, had been held in tailzie for 100 years or thereby. Failing heirs of Charles, the lands were to go to Patrick, son of the deceased John Geddes, and failing him or his children, then to Andrew, brother of Patrick. The lands were to be held of the Crown for pay-

ment of a silver penny, and sasine taken at Rauchane was to be sufficient for the whole (*Great Seal Register*, 1513-46, No. 1706).

On 22nd February 1625, Charles Geddes of Rauchane was served heir of Charles Geddes of Rauchane, his father, in the £6 land of Rauchane, extending to the half of the town and lands of Glenholme, the 20s. land of Glenhigtane, the 40s. land of Glencotho, the 15s. land of Quhitslaid, the 5s. land of Glenkirk, the superiority of the 40s. land of Smailhope Wester; an annualrent of 4s. 8d. furth of the said lands; and common pasturage in the common of Quhomishope (*Peebles Retours*, No. 65). In these lands, then erected into a barony called the barony of Rachane, James Geddes of Kirkurd was served heir of John Geddes of Kirkurd, his brother, on 16th January 1677 (*Ib.*, 169); and the son of James, also designed James Geddes of Kirkurd, was served heir to his father on 19th December 1699 (*Ib.*, 206).

Another property in the parish, described as the lands of Quhittislade and Glenkirk, was acquired from "Jonet Lichtoun of Petdynis, with consent of Thomas Erskin, her spouse, at Auldwerk in the forest of Ettrick," and confirmed to Mathew Glendunwyn of Glenraith and his heirs, under a charter by King James IV., dated 16th March 1489-90 (*Great Seal Register*, 1424-1513, No. 1939). In 1503, John Multray of Markinsch, sold his eighth part of the lands of Quhitslaid and Glenkirk to Patrick Gylleis, burgess of Peblis, and the latter got a confirmatory charter from the King on 4th September that year (*Ib.*, 2749). On 31st July 1550, William Tuedy was served heir of his brother, James Tuedy, in the 30s. land

of old extent of Quhitslaid, and the 10s. land of old extent of Glenkirk, in the barony of Glenquhome (*Peebles Retours*, No. 4). On 27th June 1561, Jonet Diksoun, with consent of William Tait, her spouse, and Thomas Tait, her son, sold to Alexander Gilleis, portioner of Glenkirk, the 5s. land of Glenkirk (occupied by the latter), in the barony Glenquhome, with common pasturage on Glenquhome commune. The charter was granted at Peblis, and witnessed by Mr John Colquhoun, provost of Bothanis, Sir Robert Hoip, priest; John Newton, sometime a religious; and Patrick Gillies, student, at Peblis. King James confirmed the charter, and granted the lands of new to Patrick Gilleis, son and heir of Alexander, on 14th March 1593-4 (*Great Seal Register*, 1593-1608, No. 79). By a charter dated 5th August 1575, King James granted to George Patersoun, burgess of Edinburgh, son of John Patersoun in Hartstane, the 15s. land of Quhitslaid (occupied by the said George), in the barony of Glenquhome; which lands Jonet Diksoun resigned (*Great Seal Register*, 1546-80, No. 2450). On 27th April 1598, Katherine Cokburne was served heiress-portioner to William Cokhurne of Quhitslaid, her father, in the eighth part of the 10s. land of Quhitslaid, and the 10s. land of Glenkirk (*Peebles Retours*, No. 16). On 4th November 1600, the King granted to William Twedy, younger of Wray, and Mary Baillie, his spouse, conjunctly, the half quarter of the lands of Quhitslaid and Glenkirk, in the parish of Glenquhime; also to the said William, the lands of Wrae, in the said parish. The lands of Quhitslaid, &c., had been resigned by William Twedy, elder of Wray, and

those of Wray by Marjory (or Marion) of Glenquhyme, his spouse (*Great Seal Register*, 1593-1608, No. 1088). King Charles I., by a charter dated 2nd April 1632, granted to Mathew Brisbane, writer in Edinburgh, and Margaret Row, his spouse, in conjunct infeftment (redeemable within seven years), the half of the 30s. of Quhitslaid of old extent, called the half quarter or eighth part of the said lands in the parish of Glenquholme and shire of Peblis; which half belonged to William Cokburne, portioner of Quhitislaid, eldest lawful son of the late William Cokburne, merchant, burgess of Edinburgh; and was on 20th January 1632 appraised for 1280 merks, and 64 merks of sheriff fee (*Ib.*, 1620-33, No. 1964). James Geddes of Rachane conveyed the 15s. lands of Quhitslaid to Sir David Murray of Stainehopes, knight, on 19th December 1635, and he and his son John got a confirmatory charter, on 21st December (*Great Seal Register*, 1634-51, No. 436). Several other portions of these lands were also acquired by Murray.

On 28th April 1654, William Murray of Stenhope, was served heir of John Murray, eldest son to Sir David Murray of Stenhope, knight, his brother german, in "the half lands of Quhytslaid in Glenquhome, extending to a £3 land of old extent, commonly called the lands of Quhytslaid and Hewbrae, the half of the 30s. land of Quhytslaid called the half quarter of the aught of the said lands; the other half of said 30s. land of Quhytslaid; the 10s. land of Glenkirk, with common pasturage on the commontie of Quhomshope; the 15s. land of Quhytslaid, with pasturage on the commontie of Quhomshope," all in the parish

of Glenholm; with other lands in the parishes of Broughton and Stobo (*Peebles Retours*, No. 135).

On 12th November 1602. King James granted a charter conveying in feu farm to William Twedy of Wray the church lands of Glenquhome, with the pasturage of 30 souns of bestial in the common of Glenquhome. The lands are stated to have belonged sometime to the parson of the parish church (*rectorem templi parochialis*) of Glenquhome and to have been possessed by the said William Twedy and his predecessors as native tenants and feu-farmers beyond the memory of man. The feu-duty payable to the Crown was fixed by the charter at 46s. 8d. of old feu-farm and 12d. of augmentation (*Great Seal Register*, 1593-1608, No. 1364). In these church lands William Twedie of Wrae was, on 15th January 1618, served heir of his father, also named William Twedie of Wrae, the latter probably being the grantee of the charter of 1602 (*Peebles Retours*, No. 51). By a charter, dated 18th February 1637, King Charles I. confirmed to William Twedie, apparent of Wrae, lawful son of William Twedie, elder of Wrae, and Agnes Twedie, his spouse, the lands of Wrae in the parish of Glenquhoim; also to the said William, younger, and his heirs, the half quarter of the lands of Quhitslaid and Glenkirk, the church lands of Glenquhoim; with the pasturage of 30 souns of bestial upon the common of Glenquhoim; which several lands William, elder, resigned, reserving to himself the liferent of Wrae, and to Mary Bailie, his spouse, the liferent of Quhitislaid and Glenkirk (*Great Seal Register*, 1634-51, No. 656).

The Committee of the Scottish Parliament, chosen for hearing causes and complaints, had before them on 18th March 1478 an "action and caus persewit be Thomas of Portuis of the Halkschawis aganis Walter of Tuedy of Drum-melliour, anent the som of xl li. clamit be the said Thomas to be aucht to him be the said Walter, as was contenit in ane indentur. . . . Baith the said pairties being personali present, and thair richtis, resons, and allegacions in the said mater at lenth herd, sene, and understandin, the lordis auditoris decretis that the said Walter of Tuedy sall content and paye to the said Thomas Portwis, the wif and barois of umquhile Herbert Portwis, thair frendis and complices, to be dividit ymangis thaim be the said Thomas Portwis of Halkschaw, George Portwis of Glenkirk, [Patrik Portwis of Blandewill\*], and the brether of the barnis of the said umquhile Herbert, as thai think caus, the soum of xl li. contenit in the said indentour," but subject to deduction of such sums as he might prove to have been paid to account.† The Porteouses were owners of property in the parish, and the registers contain a few notices of their titles. On 9th July 1527, William Portuus of Glenkirk sold to Malcolm, lord Flemyng, the superiority of the lands of Logane, Mosfenan, Quarter, and Chapelgill within his tenandry of Quhittislaid. The witnesses to the charter, which was subscribed at Edinburgh, are Patrick Portuus of Halkschawis, Andrew Brown of Hartre, David Murray, Gilbert Flemyng, William

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\* This name is deleted.

† *Acta Auditorum*, p. 81.

Snaip, Patrick Portuus; and it was confirmed by Crown charter on 8th August 1527 (*Great Seal Register*, 1513-46 No. 487). By a charter, dated 31st August, and confirmed by the Crown on 28th September 1544, William Portuus of Glenkirk sold to Christina Mureheid, daughter of James Mureheid of Lauchope and John Portuus, her affianced spouse, son and apparent heir of William, the £6 land of old extent of Qubitslaid (occupied by Robert Thornehraid, John Sibbald, John Hendersoun and the said William). The charter is dated at Glenkirk and witnessed by James Mureheid of Schawfute, Thomas Levingstoun of Halhill, John Mader, William Smalie, Andrew Fairlie, David Chesolme, Patrick Portuus of Halkschawis (*Ib.*, No. 3023). On 17th April 1600, Thomas Porteous was served heir of Alexander Porteous of Glenkirk, his father, in the 30s. lands of Glenkirk, the £6 lands of Qubitslaid in Glenquhome, with the outsets, viz., Glencotho, 20s., Glenhigden, 30s., and Rawchane, 35s., all old extent (*Peebles Retours*, No. 17). On 23rd April 1646, William Geddes was served heir of William Geddes, portioner of Glenkirk, heir portioner of Thomas Porteous of Glenkirk, his maternal grandfather, in the 20s. land of Glenkirk (*Peebles Retours*, No. 117); and Jean and Isabella Porteous were served in their shares of the same lands as heiresses portioners to Thomas Porteous of Glenkirk, their father (*Ib.*, 118). On 2nd January 1674, Jean, Elizabeth, Isabella, and Margaret Portous, daughters of William Portous of Glenkirk, were served heiresses portioners of John Portous of Glenkirk, their brother, in the half of the lands of Glenkirk, 20s. old extent.

(*Ib.*, No. 164). Isabella married Patrick Langtoun of Earlehaugh, and William Langtoun, their son, was served heir in his share of the lands on 28th February 1693 (*Ib.*, 196-8).

The following references to other proprietors also occur in the registers:—On 23rd October 1491 the King granted to Thomas Dikesoun of Ormestoun and his heirs “that part of the lands of Rauchen, Glenhighden, and Glenchoen, which formerly belonged to William Hoppringle of Cesfurd, in the barony of Glenquhym and shire of Peblis; and also those parts of the said lands which belonged to John Ker and William Ker; which the said William, John, and William resigned. Paying wards, and reliefs, and with casualties of marriages when they happen; and giving attendance in the parliaments of the King and in the eyres of justiciary (*Great Seal Register*, 1424-1513, No. 2065.) On 26th November 1573, King James VI. granted to Robert Creichtoun of Quarter the half of the lands of Quarter, Chapelgill, and Curdownis, in the barony of Glenquhome and shire of Peblis, which belonged to the said Robert, held of the late John (sometime lord Flemyng) and which fell to the king by the forfeiture of the latter\* (*Great Seal Register*, 1546-80, No. 2162). On 5th March 1618, James Bailzie of Hillis was served heir of Alexander Bailzie of Auldstoune, his father, in the half of the £3 lands of Quarter, Chappelgill, and Cardonis, in the barony of Glen-

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\* Lord Flemyng was an adherent of Queen Mary, and lost both life and property in her cause. He died, in 1572, of a wound received at Edinburgh, the Castle of which was then held by Kirkcaldy of Grange for the Queen.

quholme (*Peebles Retours*, No. 52); and on 19th October 1637, Archibald Baillie of Hilles of Dunsyre was served heir of James Baillie of Hillis, his father, in the half of the same lands, but the old extent is here stated at 33s 4d (*Ib.*, No. 106). On 1st April 1675, William Murray was served heir of Adam Murray of Cardon, his father, in the lands of Wester Smellops, in the parish of Glenholm, 40s old extent (*Peebles Retours*, No. 165). On 29th April 1690, Adam Murray of Cardon was served heir of his father, William Murray of Cardon, in the lands of Wester Smelhope, part of the lands called Urrisland, with mill thereof, and the multures of the lands of Stenhope; also the lands called "the fourth pairt of Rachan," and pasturage in the common of Whomhope; and the lands of Cardon, and part of Glenhigtoun and Glencotho, with pasturage on said common; all in the parish of Glenholm (*Ib.*, 194). On 9th January 1685, Janet and Grizald Scott were served heiresses portioners to William Scott of Mosfennan, their brother, in the 50s. lands and manor (*praedio*) of Mosfennan, the half of the lands of Logan, called the quarter of Logan, and the quarter of Mosfennan, all in the parish of Glenquhome (*Peebles Retours*, No. 191).

For transmissions of properties in the last and present centuries, reference may be made to Dr Chambers' "History of Peeblesshire" (pp. 445-50). According to the Valuation Roll, Sir James Naesmyth is now owner of Cardon, Holmes Mill, Chapelgill, Glenkirk, Smellhope, and Glenhigtoun; Mr Tweedie owns Whitslade, Wrae, Coomlees, Rachan Mill, Rachan Slack, Whiterigg, and

Quarter; Sir Graham Montgomery, one eighth of Glenkirk, and part of Easter and Wester Stanhopes; Dr Welsh's trustees, Mossfennan; and Mr Stephen Brown, Glencotho.

At the Peebles weaponshawing of 1627 the parish of Glenholm was represented by (1.) James Cheisholm in Glenholm, for my lord earl of Wigton; weil horsit himself, accompanied with 7 horsemen, with lances and swords, dwelling on the earl's lands in the parish. (2.) The laird of Glenkirk, absent himself; four of his men present, horsit, with lances and swords. (3.) James Geddes of Rachan, present himself, weil horsit, with jack, steil bonnet, sword, and pistol; with 5 horsemen with lances and swords. (4.) Adam Gillies, portioner of Whitslaid, present, weil horsit, with a lance and sword. (5.) William Brown of Logan, present, weil horsit, with lance and sword; and ane horseman with naething. (6.) William Tweedie, younger, of Wrae, present, horsit, with ane horseman, baith with lance and sword (*Chambers' History*, pp. 149-51.)

The first Statistical Account of Glenholm was written by the Rev. Bernard Haldan, minister of the parish, and was published in 1792. Mr Haldan says the parish "begins about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile north from Holms Water, and runs south along the Dumfries road upwards of 4 miles, 3 of which are upon the banks of Tweed. By far the greatest part is sheep pasture; the arable ground is generally of a loose and sharp soil, of a moderate depth, and in the spots that are best cultivated, the crops are strong and very productive. As this country is high and hilly, the air is damp, impregnated with vapour, mists

frequently hover about the tops of the hills, the clouds are often intercepted in their course by the hills at the head of this strath, and brought down, so that we have more frequent rains than in the low country: hence it is often a wet day at the head of this water, when it is dry weather at the lower end of the parish; but notwithstanding dampness is the general quality of the air in this place, there have been seasons when it has suffered severely through drought. Colds and rheumatisms seem to be the prevailing distempers. There is a slate quarry, which continued for many years to be wrought, but was some time ago given up. There is also a limestone quarry, which provides the farmers in this neighbourhood with lime for improving their land." The population in 1755 was put at 392, and in 1790-1 at 300, of whom 165 were males, 165 females, 76 under 10 years of age, and 72 between 10 and 20.\* At the date of Mr Haldan's report there were 55 inhabited houses; and with regard to agriculture he says:—"The land rent is at least £1000. There are about 5000 sheep, 150 black cattle, 60 horses, 340 bolls of grain sown, 50 acres in sown grass, 28 acres in turnips, a part of which are allotted for sheep to pasture on, and part to fatten cattle for the butcher, with 14 acres of potatoes. The parish is able to supply itself with provisions. There is some grain yearly exported, but less than formerly, the grounds being more in pasture. About 50 score of sheep are yearly exported for the butcher. The time of sowing is

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\* In the Second Statistical Account for the united parishes Mr Paul states that the population in Glenholm for 1831 was 259 of whom 127 were males and 132 females.

in the first good weather in March, and the ordinary time of reaping is in September. There was anciently a considerable extent of sheep ground at the head of the parish, which was common to most of the heritors, but was some years ago divided. There are 12 ploughs, generally of the Scotch kind; 36 carts. Besides the residing heritors, who farm most of their lands, there are 6 tenants and 3 or 4 very small ones. There are 8 heritors, of whom 3 reside." The stipend of the minister was about £70, and the glebe extended to 6 acres. The patron was the Duke of Queensberry. The salary of the schoolmaster was 100 merks Scots, being the *minimum* appointed by law, with fees of teaching from 20 to 30 scholars, 1s the quarter for reading, and 2s 6d for writing and arithmetic. The schoolmaster of that time, "finding his income quite insufficient for the support of his family, has had recourse to shopkeeping, and this has created a prejudice against the school, and made several averse from sending their children to it, apprehending that the course of teaching will be much interrupted by the business of the shop, which has greatly reduced the number of scholars, whereby the education of the youths in this place sustained a loss that is to be regretted." On antiquities, Mr Haldan says:—"There are in the parish remains or vestiges of 6 old castles or towers, which were inhabited by the ancient proprietors of the grounds, and seem to have been built in a strong manner for defence against the Borderers, who made frequent incursions in those days. There are vestiges of what appear like camps in three several places;

but there is no tradition regarding them, to show whether they have been encampments in time of actual war, or have belonged to a chain of watching posts, to convey an alarm from one part of the country to another; for they are in lofty situations. There is a plain by the side of Tweed, on which there are several mounts, apparently artificial; on one of them there was an appearance of several rising spots of ground. The proprietor had the curiosity to cause one of them to be digged, and there found the skeleton of a man, with bracelets on his arms; the body was enclosed in a stone building, with a stone cover; and nigh him was an urn. Another was also opened in the same spot, where they found the remains of a body greatly consumed."

The chapel royal in connection with the castle of Stirling was a foundation of Alexander I., and it had been the intention of one of his successors, James III., to endow it as a musical school, but his tragic death prevented the accomplishment of that object for the time. His son, however, took up a scheme of reconstitution and extended endowment, and in 1501 the chapel was erected into a collegiate church with a dean, canon, chantors, chaplains, and others. Additional revenues were requisite, and to assist in this object the revenues of seven parish churches in the patronage of the King were attached to the new foundation. One of those parish churches was Glenholm, which would thenceforth have its spiritual wants attended to by a vicar instead of by an independent parson drawing the whole of the ecclesiastical income. After the Reformation, the revenues of the Chapel Royal were put at the

disposal of the Crown, and were applied to different objects, the particulars of which will be found in Dr Rogers' "History of the Chapel Royal of Scotland," published by the Grampian Club. Transferred from Stirling to Holyrood, an establishment of canons and choristers was long maintained out of the endowments, provision for the parish ministers, however, being one of the first charges on these. During Episcopacy, the bishop of Galloway, and latterly the bishop of Dunblane, held the deanry; and after the abolition of that form of church government the annual income was divided into three portions, and paid over to so many clergymen, styled deans of the Chapel Royal. This system continued till 1863, when, on the recommendation of a royal commission, the endowments were settled on the four Scottish Universities. In a "Report on Church affairs between 1610 to 1625," it is stated, with reference to the Chapel Royal, that "the person of Glenholm hes 50 mark, and hes sold it to my lord Wigton," and there is added the work "Vaikand." Perhaps this meant that the canonry of the chapel (not the ministry of the parish) was vacant, and that the teinds had been sold to the earl of Wigton. If this be the true reading, contributions from Glenholm would then cease.

The following is a list of ministers of the parish from the Reformation till the union with Broughton and Kilbucho, abridged from *Fasti Ecclesiarum*:—  
1571—James Stewart, presented by King James VI., 3rd August.

1592—John Hepburn, A.M., one of the original students of the University of Edinburgh.  
Translated to Merton.

- 1599—Alexander Flemyng, presented by John, lord Fleming; continued in 1608, and was probably translated to Dalgarno.
- 1614—John Young, A.M., of Edinburgh University. In 1632 he gave £10 towards building the library in the University of Glasgow.
- 1636—Robert Johnston, A.M., of Glasgow University, towards building the library of which he gave £10 in 1636.
- 1644-62—William Dickson.
- 1679-90—William Selkrigg, A.M., translated from Robertson.\*
- 1696-1702—Robert Horsburgh, A.M., of Edinburgh University. Translated to Prestonpans.
- 1703-48—Simon Kellie, translated from Walston; died 27th December 1748.
- 1749-1802—Bernard Haldan, A.M., of Edinburgh University, where he obtained his degree, 14th April 1743; presented by William, earl of March and Ruglen; demitted June 1802, "after discharging the duties of his ministry with zeal and fidelity;"

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\* Selkrigg "having read the proclamation of the estates, and prayed for their Majesties William and Mary, he was threatened by some of the meanest of the people to remove from his dwelling, for which a fortnight was granted, while others put another lock on the church-door to keep him out. He demitted, however, which was accepted 7th October 1690, and was received into communion by the General Assembly, 29th January 1692, he never having been an enemy or persecutor of any, but ready to do them favors, which caused his being ill-looked upon by the Episcopal party, and complained upon because he went not to that excess of severity which at that time was run unto. He was afterwards settled at Falkland."—*Fasti Ecclesiæ*, pt. i., p. 214.

died 4th July 1805. Publications—  
“The Foundations of Religion and  
Morality,” a sermon, Edinburgh, 1756,  
8vo.; Statistical Account of the Parish  
for Sir John Sinclair’s series.

The parish was united to Broughton by the  
Commissioners of Teinds, 28th May 1794, and  
suppressed 13th July 1802.



XII.

*Kylbuc̃hoc—Kelbec̃hoc—Kilbucho.*



## XII.

*Kylbeuhoc—Kelbechoc—Kilbucho.*

ETYMOLOGY and tradition render it probable that the ancient church of Kilbucho was dedicated to St Bega, a holy virgin, who is reputed to have lived in the seventh century and to have been the founder of the nunnery in Cumberland which bears her name, now transformed into St Bees. Long a centre of attraction throughout the northern provinces of England, the nunnery was much frequented by pilgrims from these and other districts, where Bega, celebrated during her lifetime for austerity, fervour, and anxiety for the poor, was after her canonisation, venerated as the patroness of the laborious and the oppressed; and it is said that chiefly to her and her relics\* the cultivators of the soil had recourse in their troubles. Ancient Cumbria extended far into territory on either side of the Solway, and em-

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\* According to the legend, says Baring-Gould in his *Lives of the Saints* (6th September, p. 92), Bega was "the daughter of an Irish king, the most beautiful woman in the country, and already asked in marriage by the son of the king of Norway. But she had vowed herself, from tenderest infancy, to the spouse of virgins, and had received from an angel, as a seal of her celestial betrothal, a bracelet marked with the sign of the cross. On the night before the day fixed for the wedding she escaped alone, with

braced Clydesdale as well as the hills and valleys sloping towards the Tweed. In such circumstances it was not unnatural that a cell or church in this locality should be consecrated to St Bega, and as there is no great strain in the transition from "Bega" to "Beuhohoc" or "Bechhoc," the forms in which the name of the church at first appears in record, the supposed derivation may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. And there is farther the coincidence of the church of Kilbucho being "of old called St Bez," as mentioned by Pennecuik (p. 260), just as the name of the ancient nunnery was transformed into St Bees. A well which the writer of the old Statistical Account calls St Bede's, but which is more likely to have been named St Bees'—probably one of those holy wells so common in ancient times—also existed in the neighbourhood. The original church was situated at the head of the main valley, near the western border of the parish.

Cospatric, hermit of Kylbeuhoc, and Gilbert, parson of Kylbeuhoc, are both mentioned as witnesses in the perambulation of the marches of Stobo in 1200 (*Registrum Glasguense*, p. 89.) This Gilbert and another parson of Kilbucho are also referred to in connection with an endowment for religious services noticed in the Glasgow Register. William Cumyn, earl of Buchan, had

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nothing but the bracelet which the angel had given her, threw herself into a skiff, and landed on the opposite shore in Northumbria. . . . In the twelfth century the famous bracelet was regarded with tender veneration; the pious confidence of the faithful turned it into a relic upon which usurpers, prevaricators, and oppressors were made to swear, with the certainty that a perjury committed on so dear and sacred a pledge would not pass unpunished."

before the year 1210 granted to "Adam, the son of Gilbert"—apparently a familiar name in these days—"in free maritage with his sister Ydonia," the lands of Blith and Ingolneston, in Linton parish; and a generation afterwards Christiana, designed as "the daugher of Adam, son of Gilbert," is found, during her widowhood, endowing a chaplainry with the lands of Ingolistun, for the celebration of divine services for her soul, the souls of her relations, including Ydonea, her mother, and for the souls of King Alexander, of "Gameline, parson of Kelbechoc, and Marion, his sister, and of Gilbert, parson of Kelbochoc." Ingolistun is supposed to be identified with the modern Ingraston. Among the witnesses to Christiana's charter, which was granted between the years 1233 and 1249, are Sir Gilbert Freser, sheriff of Trequaire, and Sir David of Graham. It is not improbable that the latter knight was owner of Kylbucho, as the property is subsequently found to be in the possession of the Graham family. About the year 1341-2, John of Graham, lord of Dalkeith, granted to William of Douglas, popularly known as the knight of Liddesdale, a charter in these terms:—"To all who shall see or hear this charter. John of Graham, lord of Dalketh, greeting in the Lord. Know ye that I have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed, to William of Douglas, lord of Kyn-cavyll, all my lands in the barony of Kylbechoch and the lands of Newlands, with patronage of the churches thereof and with all the pertinents; for his faithful service and help rendered and to be rendered: To hold and have to the said William, his heirs and assignees, of me and my heirs in

fee and heritage, with all the pertinents, &c. Giving therefor, the said William and his successors to our lord the King service used and wont. And I, the said John, and my heirs shall warrant and defend the said William and his successors in the premises against all men and women. In testimony whereof my seal is appended to the present charter. Witnesses: Lord Duncan, earl of Fyfe; lord John, earl of Moray, lord of Annandale and Man; lord Patrick, earl of March; Sirs Alexander of Seton; William of Levyingston, John of Lyndesay, knights; Master Walter of Moffat, archdeacon of Lothian; Sir William Bullok, then chamberlain of Scotland " (*i.e.*, 1341-2), "John of Crauford of Comenok, William Symple, William Vache, and many others" (*Morton Charters*, ii., No. 55). The knight of Liddesdale was conspicuous among that band of notable warriors through whose instrumentality the country had been nearly cleared of the English garrisons introduced a few years previously through the ignoble surrender of Edward Baliol. Roxburgh and a few southern fortresses were still retained by the invaders, but Edinburgh and the north were free. King David, then in his eighteenth year, had just returned from France with his young queen, after an absence of nine years. It was probably owing to the still perturbed condition of some portions of the kingdom that the confirmatory charter is found to have been granted at the stronghold of Dumbarton Castle, where the court had evidently its head quarters at the time\*:

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\* It has, however, to be borne in mind that the granting of a crown charter did not necessarily imply the presence of the sovereign. The chancellor, entrusted with the seal,

“David, hy the grace of God, King of Scots: To all good men of his whole land, clerics and laics, greeting. Know ye that we have given, granted, and hy this our present charter confirmed, to our beloved and faithful William of Douglas, for his homage and service, all the barony of Kylbechoc, together with the lands of Newlandis, with all their pertinents, which belonged heritably to John of Graham, lord of Dalketh, and which the said John, not led by force or fear, nor fallen in error, but of his pure and voluntary will, by staff and baton, resigned to us: To hold and have all the foresaid barony, together with the lands of Newlandis, to the said William and his heirs, of us and our heirs, freely, quietly, fully, wholly, and honourably, in woods and plains, meadows, grazings, and pasturages, muirs, marshes, waters, pools, fowlings, fishings, and huntings; together with patronages of churches, services of free tenants, multures, mills, and their sequels; bondmen and their holdings, neyfs (natives) and their followers,\* and with all other liberties, commodities, easements, and their just pertinents, in all and by all, as well not named as named, belonging to the foresaid barony and lands. . . . The said William and his heirs rendering to us and our heirs the services used and wont. In testimony whereof we commanded our seal to be appended to this our present charter. Witnesses:

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seems occasionally to have been empowered to complete the formalities in the absence of the king. Dr Dickson's *Lord High Treasurer's Accounts*, p. clxvi.

\* Some valuable remarks as to bondsmen or serfs, and their descendants, ascribed to particular estates, are made by Professor Cosmo Innes in his *Legal Antiquities*, pp. 50-52.

John of 'Bona Villa' (Boneville), Philip of Meldron, knight; Maurice of Moravia, Alexander of Ramsay, and Thomas of Carnot, then our chancellor of Scotland. At our castle of Dumbretane, on the 11th day of August, in the 13th year of our reign," 1341 (*Morton Charters*, ii., No. 56.)

Sir William Douglas accompanied King David to the battle of Durbam in 1346, and along with him was taken prisoner by the English, and did not regain his liberty till a few years afterwards, when he was set free on condition of giving assistance to Edward and allowing the English free passage through his lands into Scotland. He was killed, in 1353, by his kinsman, Lord Douglas, in revenge for some misdeeds which had hitherto escaped requital. Two years previously Sir William had executed a deed of entail disposing of Kilbucho:—"I, William of Douglas, lord of Lydeldale, will and by these presents grant that if I happen to die without lawful heirs male of my body, my whole barony of Newlandis and of Kylboughok, with the pertinents whatsoever within the shire of Peblis, and my whole barony of Dalketh, with its castle and all other pertinents within the shire of Edinburgh, shall belong to James of Douglas, my nephew, son of Sir John of Douglas, my brother;" whom failing, to the series of heirs there enumerated. This charter was granted "at Peblis on 3rd November 1351, in presence of Sir Andrew of Douglas and William of Douglas, my brother, knights; Archibald of Douglas, my cousin; John of Abernethy, Patrick, clerk, and many others" (*Ib.*, No. 70). Through the failure of descendants, anticipated by the

entail, Sir James Douglas succeeded to the estate and obtained a crown charter of confirmation on 2nd January 1374-5:—"Robert, by the grace of God, King of Scots: To all good men of his whole land, greeting. Know ye that we have given, granted, and by this our present charter confirmed to James of Douglas of Dalketh, knight, our beloved cousin, the whole barony of Kyncavyll and of Caldorclere in the constabulary of Lynlithcu, within the shire of Edynburgh, the whole barony of Preston within the shire of Dumfres, the whole barony of Kylbothok and of Newlandis and the whole barony of Lynton Rotherick within the shire of Peblis. . . . To hold to the said James and to James of Douglas, son of the marriage between him and Agnes of Dunbar, sister of the earl of March, and his heirs male. . . . Giving to us for said baronies the services used and wont" (*Great Seal Register*, i., p. 140, No. 73).

In the Register of the earldom of Morton, published by the Banuatyne Club, which contains the Morton Charters, there is given a rental of the baronies in the year 1376, from which particulars regarding the occupation of Kilbucho at that time is obtained:—"Barony of Kylboucho: Raw and Blandowyne, let to John, son of Adam, and John Hyldsone, for one year, at £10, 6s. 8d. Town of Kilbochoke, let to John Muroksone, Thomas of Cauldlaw, Ralph, son of William, and Matilda, widow, for one year, £8 and 12 hens or poultry. Four cottages, let for 26s. 8d., viz., to John of Tweddale, John Walch, and Sir John . . . . Eden Bondvyle took one cottage for the old ferm, which he said was 6s. 8d., with 4

days' work; cautioner, William Ker. Matilda, widow, took one cottage as formerly, for 6s. 8d., and 4 days' work; cautioner, Thomas Caldlaw. Adam Lityll took one cottage for 6s. 8d. and 4 days' work; cautioner, Thomas Caldlaw. John Murokison took two cottages for 13s. 4d. and 8 days' work; cautioner, David, son of William. The sume of the cotagis, £3. Gyldlande, with two cottages, let to William Ker for one year, for 26s. 8d., and 8 days' work; cautioner, John Williamsone. Brewlande, with two cottages, let to William Smith (*fabro*), one year, for 16s. 8d.; cautioner, Thomas of Cauldlaw. Wetlande let to John, son of Adam, and John Hildsone, one year, for 5s.; cautioners each for the other. The mill let to Adam, miller, for £3, 6s. 8d., and the feeding of one porker for the larder of the lord if sent to him; eautioner, William of Drouchilde. Easterhouse of Kilbochoke and the Orchearde let to William Drouchilde and Adam, miller, one year, for £13, 16s. 8d.; cantioners each for the other. Westerhouse of Kilhouchoke let to Robert Hildsone, John Broun, and William Scharp, one year, for £13, 6s. 8d.; cautioners one for another. Sum of Kylboucho in the year, £54, 5s."

The lands of Thriepland and Hartree, situated in the barony, appear to have been anciently possessed as separate holdings. "Robert of Threpeland" made homage to Edward on 28th August 1296; and the property is found in possession of the same family in 1374, when it was renounced to the overlord on terms stated in a writ then granted:—"To all who shall see or hear these letters: James of Douglas, knight, lord of Kilbochoke, greeting. Know that I have bound

myself to suffer and permit Thomas of Forest and Alice of Threplande, his spouse, daughter and heiress of Henry of Threpland, to possess the fermes of the lands of Threpland, with the pertinents, in the barony of Kilbochok within the shire of Peblis, for the whole lifetime of the said Alice, conjunctly and severally, which lands of Threpland, with the pertinents, the foresaid Thomas and Alice, conjunctly and severally, of their mere and voluntary will, by staff and baton, gave up and resigned to us at Dalkeith, and for them and their heirs for ever quitclaimed; for which resignation and quitclaim we oblige us for payment to the said Thomas and Alice of one hundred good and lawful sterling shillings, at the next feast of Martinmas without further delay, fraud, or guile. And if it happens that the said Alice has any heirs, male or female, of her body, we promise and by these presents firmly oblige us to restore and infeft him or her, lawful heir and heirs of her body, in the said lands of Threpland with the pertinents, as freely and quietly as the said Alice held or possessed the same before her resignation thereof; and the said hundred shillings of sterlings shall be fully repaid by him or her to us or our heirs. In testimony whereof we have caused our seal to be appended to these presents at Dalketh on the 3rd day of September 1374” (*Morton Charters*, ii., No. 146). Sir James shortly after this disposed of his interest in Thriepland by the following charter:—“To all who shall see or hear this charter, Sir James of Douglas, lord of Dalketh, greeting in the Lord everlasting. Know ye that we have given, granted, and by this our present charter con-

firmed to our beloved and faithful Andrew, son of John, for his homage and bodily service rendered and to be rendered to us, all the land of Threpland, with the pertinents, in the barony of Kilbouchok, within the shire of Peblis. Saving the grant and undertaking to Alice of Threpeland, of the said land, made by us, viz., that the said Alice shall possess the fruits and produce arising from the said lands for her whole lifetime; and if the said Alice should have any lawful heirs of her body, the said lands of Threpland, with the pertinents, should revert to them, but we and our heirs should first obtain repayment of the whole sum of silver she had from us. Which land with the pertinents the foresaid Alice, not led by force or fear nor fallen in error, but of her mere and voluntary will, with consent of Thomas of Forest, her husband, in presence of many, by staff and baton, gave up and purely and simply resigned to us: To hold and have to the said Andrew and John, his son, and the lawful heirs of the said John . . . of us and our heirs, in fee and heritage by all their right meiths and marches, . . . as freely as the said Alice held or possessed the same. Saving and reserving to the said Alice the grant and condition before mentioned made by us to her concerning the said land: Rendering therefor, the said Andrew and his heirs, the service used and wont. . . . In testimony whereof we have caused our seal to be appended to the present charter. Witnesses: Sir Henry of Douglas, knight, our brother; Robert of Levynghston, Nicholas of Douglas, our brother; Andrew of Ormiston, Henry Broun, John Broun, and many others. Given at Dalketh, on the 1st

day of August 1377" (*Morton Charters*, ii., No. 150).

By a charter dated 24th October 1378, Robert II. confirmed to Sir James of Douglas the lands of Kylbochok and Newlandys, with the pertinents, which the said James held in free barony, and erected the same into a free regality, "excepting the three pleas of the crown, viz., murder, rape, and fire raising;" giving therefor a pair of gold spurs, at the feast of St John the Baptist, yearly, if asked only (*Morton Charters*, ii., No. 164.) The lands of Kylbochok are also included in another confirmation by the same King on 10th July 1386 (*Ib.*, No. 177), in which the jurisdiction of the regality was extended to the four pleas of the crown (*i.e.*, the three pleas above mentioned with the addition of robbery).

The title of earl of Morton was conferred on James Douglas of Dalkeith and his successors in 1458. The third earl of Morton, who had no sons, conveyed his estates to Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, in whose favour a crown charter, confirming various possessions, including the barony of Kilbocho, and patronage of the church, was granted on 17th October 1540 (*Great Seal Reg.*, 1513-46, No. 2213). But this charter was annulled by the court of session as having been obtained by extortion; and by another charter, dated 22nd April 1543, the earl made a new entail, whereby the lands were destined to James Douglas, his son-in-law, who succeeded as earl of Morton in 1553, and afterwards became the famous Regent. The charter was confirmed on 22nd April 1543 (*Ib.*, No. 2901; see also 1546-80, No. 1535).

After the forfeiture of Regent Morton's estates and his death in 1581, John, lord Maxwell, obtained the earldom, and on 5th June of that year procured from James VI. a charter of various properties, including the lands and barony of Kilbocho and the patronage of the church (*Great Seal Reg.*, 1580-93, No. 203); and on 9th November following the whole were confirmed and incorporated into the barony, earldom, and regality of Mortoun. Under an act of indemnity passed in 1585, the forfeiture was reversed, and Morton's estates and honours devolved first on Archibald, earl of Angus, and next in 1588 on Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, who obtained a crown charter of properties embracing Kilbocho and the church patronage on 20th June 1589 (*ib.*, No. 1674). On 4th November 1606, William, earl of Mortoun, was served heir of his grandfather in the earldom, including the lands and barony of Kilbocho, with the patronage of its church (*Peebles Retours*, No. 33).

About the year 1631 several of Lord Morton's estates, including Kilbucho, were acquired by the earl of Traquair. On 13th July 1631, King Charles I. granted of new to John, lord Stewart of Traquir, "the lands and barony of Newlandis, the lands and barony of Lyntoun and Kylbocho, with castles, mills, &c.; with part of the lands of Kirkurde and Locheurde belonging to William, earl of Mortoun; with the privilege of regality therein, and with the patronage of the churches and parishes of Lyntoun, Newlandis, and Kilbocho, and of all the chaplainries thereof; all which the said earl, with consent of Lady Anne Keythe, countess of Mortoun, his spouse, and

Robert, lord of Dalkeith, their son, resigned; and were incorporated into the free barony and regality of Lyntoun; for the yearly payment of a silver penny in name of blench farm" (*Great Seal Reg.*, 1620-33, No. 1814.)

On 22nd July 1535, James, earl of Mortoun, in consideration of a sum of money paid to him, sold to Malcolm, lord Flemyng, the lands of the barony of Kilbocho, with the patronage of the church of Kilbocho, described as being in the regality of Dalkeith and shire of Peebles; reserving the right of regality and the service of the tenants at the justiciary courts. The charter was confirmed by James V. on 26th September 1535 (*Great Seal Reg.*, 1513-46, No. 1512). References to the barony and patronage continuing to be held by the lords Fleming from the earls of Mortoun as superiors, appear in the Great Seal Register in 1588-9 (No. 1616), and 1595-6 (No. 402).

The lands of Hartree are shown by a writ, dated in 1389, to have been in separate possession, and then restored to the overlord:—"To all to whom the present letters shall come, Jonet of Graham, lady of Walchtone,\* greeting in the Lord: Be it known to you all that I have made, confirmed, and ordained James of Tuedy, bearer of these presents, my deputy, attorney, and my special assignee, to resign, and purely and simply, by staff and baton, surrender in the hands of the noble and potent lord James of Douglas, lord of Dalketh, all my lands of Hertre, with the pertinents, within the barony of Kilbouchok in the

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\* Supposed to be Wallaston in the Lennox district, anciently belonging to the Grahams.

shire of Peblis, which I hold of my foresaid lord *in capite*: Ratified, firm and stable, having and to have everything that the said James shall cause to be done in my name in the premises; which lands of Hartre, with all their pertinents, all right and claim competent, or which might be competent to me or my heirs, I resign to my foresaid lord purely and simply, and wholly surrender by the tenor of the present letters. In testimony whereof my seal is appended hereto at Walchtone, on the 8th day of February 1389-90 (*Morton Charters*, ii., No 189). Hartree appears to have remained with the overlords till 1434, when James of Douglas, second lord of Dalkeith, by a charter, dated 15th June of that year, granted to Richard Broun the lands which are there described as sometime in the barony of Kilbothoc, but then in the barony of Dalkethe, and which Jonet of Erthe (Airth), lady of Walchtoun, had resigned in the hands of the late King James I. The property was to be held by Richard, and the heirs of the marriage between him and Elizabeth of Twedi, granddaughter of the said James of Dalkeith, they making suit and bodily presence at the court of justiciary at Dalkeith every year, and three suits yearly at the three head courts at Kilbothoc. The charter was confirmed by James II. on 12th March 1439-40 (*Great Seal Reg.*, 1424-1513, No. 228).

The Browns continued in possession of Hartree till the beginning of the 17th century.\* On 21st

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\* John Brown of Hartree was one of the combatants in the judicial duel which took place on Edston Haugh in 1595. See Dr Chambers' *History*, pp. 120-1; and for sequel, *Privy Council Register*, 26th November 1605.

June 1627, Andrew Brown of Hartree was served heir of Gilbert Broun of Hartree, his father, in an annual rent of 300 merks, payable from the town and demesne lands and mill of Kilbocho (*Peebles Retours*, No. 72). Shortly after this Hartree passed into other hands.

In Hunter's "Biggar and the House of Fleming" (p. 570), it is stated that John Dickson, designed as "servitor" (probably clerk) to Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, Clerk Register, acquired lands in the parish about the year 1630. On 13th August of that year the Earl of Morton granted to him a charter of the town and lands of Kilbuecho, the mill and mill lands and multures thereof, the lands of "Moitt or Maynis of Kilbuecho," of Raw, Blendewing, Cleuch, and Goisland; with the patronage of the church, and the parsonage and vicarage teinds of the parish. Further, in 1635, the earl of Traquair, who had succeeded Lord Morton, granted two charters to Dickson, conferring on him the lands of Burnfoot, Easter Place, Howslack, Blackbyres, Hartree Mill, and Threpland, with the tower,\* fortalice, and manor place of the lands. On the assumption that portions of the lands, such as Hartree, which belonged to the Browns, and Kilbuecho, acquired by the Flemings, were in the possession of vassals of the lords of regality, these charters from Morton and Traquair would, to a certain extent, merely be confirmations of titles obtained

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\* "The Tower of Hartree," says Mr Hunter, "which was a conspicuous object from Biggar, stood on a knoll surrounded by marshes, near the site of the present mansion-house. It was demolished by the late Colonel Alexander Dickson, who erected the present building in its stead."

from the sellers of the lands. Lord Traquair, however, resigned the superiority of the lands, enahling Dickson to hold direct of the Crown. By charter, dated 17th March 1645, Charles I. granted to "John Dicksoun of Hartrie, writer in Edinburgh, the lands and harony of Kilbucho, with towers, manors, mills, &c., and the patronage of the church, parsonage, and vicarage of the parish of Kilhocho and of all the chaplainries belonging to the said harony and church; with right of regality within the said bounds: All which John, earl of Traquair, and John, lord Lintoun, his son, resigned; and which the King of new incorporated into the free barony of Kilbocho; paying one penny of blench farm" (*Great Seal Register* 1634 51, No. 1609).

On 27th April 1654, Mr Alexander Diksone of Kilbocho was served heir of "John Dickson of Hartry, sometyme one of the senators of the College of Justice, his father, in the lands and harony of Kilbocho, and privilege of regaltie, chapell, and chapellenary of the said lands, all united in the harony of Kilhocho; old extent £40." (*Peebles Retours*, No. 133.) On 8th August 1656, William Dicksone of Kilhocho was served heir of Mr Alexander Dicksone of Kilbocho, his father, in the same possessions (*Ib.*, No. 141.)

At the weaponshawing in 1627 the representatives from Kilbucho were not numerous. The laird of Hartrie, absent himself, sent ten of his men, "horsit, with lances and swords." The lord of Morton was a defaulter "for his hail lands in Tweeddale." Sir Archibald Murray of Darnhall appeared with forty-two horsemen, said, in the roll printed by Dr Chambers (p. 149), to be for

“the parishes of Kilbucho and Edilston;” but what connection Sir Archibald had with the former locality is not apparent.

In the valuation roll for 1893-94, Mr R. B. D. Cuninghame of Lainshaw is entered as proprietor of Mitchelhill, Blendewing, Cleuch, Parkgate-stane, and Kilbucho Mains; Dr Archibald Dickson as proprietor of Kilbucho Place, Calzeat, Bamflat, Burnfoot, Pyetknowe, Knowhead, Howslack, Southside and Backshaw, Thriepland, and Hartree; and Mr James Hope as proprietor of the Old Manse.\*

The *Old Statistical Account* relating to the parish, and published in 1792 (vol. iv., pp. 324-6), was written by the minister, Rev. William Porteous, and contains some particulars which may be quoted:—“Kilbucho is said to be derived from the Gaelic, and to signify the Cell of Bucho, but of whom nothing is known. The supposition of Bucho being a corruption of Bede, would correspond with a variety of traditionary reports concerning that saint; as it is said that a number of monks of his order settled here and gave name to the church, &c. There is likewise an excellent well of water called St Bede’s. Kilbucho is somewhat remarkable for two parallel ridges of hills, covered with heath and grass, stretching from west to east, and for two valleys stretching on the north of each chain of hills. The heath on the hills is preserved by burning it; a tender growth succeeds, which is delicious and excellent

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\* Mr Paul, in the *Second Statistical Account*, mentions that the glebe of Kilbucho consisted of about 10 acres, and was sold for £551, the interest on which was divisible between the ministers of Culter and the united parishes.

pasture for sheep. Cardon, part of which is in the south-west of this parish, is about 1400 feet above the level of the Tweed. The parish contains between 4000 and 5000 acres. The land is partly arable and partly pasture ground. The soil is neither very good nor bad. There are 19 ploughs of land and pasture for 200 score of sheep. The rental is little above £1000 sterling a-year. The population in 1755, according to Dr Webster's return, was 279. At present (1792) the whole amount is 362, of whom 187 are males, and 175 females.\* There are about 62 houses. There are 8 or 10 day labourers, who receive about 8d in summer and 6d in winter. The tenants generally prefer servants hired for a year or half-year. Men servants, when married, get about £5 a year, with their victuals and a house, and £6 if unmarried. The minister's stipend is £43 7s 4d, and 48 bolls of victual, with the usual servitude of moss, &c. Captain William Dickson is patron. There are three heritors. The school-master's salary is £100 Scots, including the interest of some mortified money. The fees for teaching English are 1s the quarter; for English and writing, 1s 3d; and for arithmetic, 1s 6d. . . . This district is at a great distance from coal. A good deal of peat is used for fuel. Attempts have been made to find coal in the parish, but have not as yet been successful, it is thought for want of perseverance. There are several inclosures, and less ground in tillage than in former times. The farmers rear and sell a

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\* The population in 1831, according to the second *Statistical Account*, was 364, being 180 males and 184 females.

considerable number of sheep. Several good farm houses have been lately erected. There is a tumulus in the north-east side of the parish, another in the parish of Coulter, and a third in the parish of Lamington, all in a line westward, and about the distance of three miles from one another. They might serve as signals, by means of torches, along an extended plain, when hostilities subsisted between England and Scotland. The English lay encamped on the hill of Corscrine, in this parish, before the battle of Biggar.\*

Sir James Douglas, in the year 1372, founded and endowed out of the lands of Horsbruke in

\* The story of the battle of Biggar rests mainly on the authority of Blind Harry's metrical narrative. A full account of what is ascertainable from various sources, and a historical criticism dealing with the whole subject, will be found in Hunter's "Biggar and the House of Fleming" pp. 434-47. The pass of Corscyrne, which is situated near Thriepland on the border of the parish where it touches Lanarkshire, is referred to in Wynton's Chronicle as one of the new boundaries between England and Scotland consequent on the irruption of the English into the latter country after the battle of Durham and the capture of King David (1346):—

“ Tweddale, the Mers, and Tevedale,  
And off Ettryk the Forest hale,  
Annandyrdaile, and Gallway,  
Thai boundis fast to them drew thai.  
At Colbrandispethe and at Soltre  
That tynie thai gert the marches be:  
At Karlynglippis (Carlops) and at Corscyrne  
Thare they made the marchis syne.”

Twelve years previously Edward Baliol had assigned the shire of Peebles and other southern districts to the English king, who entered into possession and appointed sheriffs and other officers over the acquired territory. In the anarchy which followed the calamity of Durham it is not unlikely that these districts were resumed, and Wynton's narrative would thus be sufficiently accurate.

Peeblesshire, an altarage in honour of St Nicholas in a chapel which previously existed in the village of Dalkeith, and subsequently (1406) the chapel was endowed by him out of other lands as a Collegiate Church for a provost and five chaplains. About a century after the first of these endowments (viz., in 1477), James, the first earl of Morton, bestowed upon the collegiate church of Dalkeith, for reformation and augmentation thereof, the fruits, rents, and profits of the three parish churches of Newlandis and Kilbouchow, in the diocese of Glasgow, and of Mordinston, in the diocese of St Andrews; reserving from each suitable provision for three perpetual vicars, who should serve in the parish churches and have the cure of the souls of the parishioners (*Morton Charters*, ii., No. 230). From this time accordingly, and on till the Reformation, the tithes of Kilbucho were appropriated to the collegiate church of Dalkeith, and the spiritual wants of the parish were attended to by a vicar. The earl had the right of presenting both the vicar and the canon of the collegiate church. The parsonage and vicarage are valued together in Baiamund's Roll at £80.

The ministers of the parish since the Reformation, as given in *Fasti Ecclesie* (pt. i., pp. 215-6) are as follows:—

1597—John Weems, translated from Flisk; presented by William, earl of Morton; continued in 1608.

1614-5—John Dowglas, A.M., Edinburgh University; translated to Broughton.

1621-47—Robert Eliot, A.M., Edinburgh University. He gave £10 towards Glasgow

University Library in 1632; was a member of Commission of Assembly, 1645-6; translated to Linton.

1647—Alexander Bertram, A.M., Edinburgh University; joined the protestors in 1651; ordered by Diocesan Synod, on 29th April 1664, to appear and answer for not conforming; decreet against him and others, 16th July 1672; indulged at Shotts, 2nd September 1672, which he refused to accept; warrant of imprisonment against him, 14th July following; complained against in the Synod of Glasgow, 22nd October 1674, for keeping conventicles; denounced for intercommuning, 3rd August 1676; left the country on account of his concern in the rebellion, 1679, and went to Holland.

1666—William Allisone, A.M., translated from Kirknewton, admitted by archbishop of Glasgow. He was accused of not reading the proclamation of the Estates, and not praying for their majesties William and Mary, but for James VII., but acquitted 17th September 1689. Deposed by Presbytery, 25th September 1690, for declining their authority.

1690—James Brown, A.M., Edinburgh University; translated to Walston, 1691; recalled and re-admitted, 1696; and translated to Aberdour in Buchan, 1697.

1700-50—John Taitt.

1751-84—William Tate, son of preceding, presented by William Dickson of Kilbucho.

1785-1804—William Porteous, presented by Captain William Dickson of Kilbucho; got a church built for the united parishes, 1804, to which he succeeded in 1810, in terms of the Decreet of Annexation of 1794.



XIII.

*Dawic—Dawyk—Daik—Dawick.*



## XIII.

*Dawic—Dawyk—Daik—Dawick.*

CHALMERS, in *Caledonia* (ii., p. 957), states that "Dawick is the abbreviated pronunciation of Dalwick, which, in the Anglo-Saxon, signifies the dwelling in the dale." The chief objection to this derivation is that it is based on what seems to be an erroneous assumption, as the "l" is not found in any of the early forms in which the name appears on record. The name is more likely to have been originally used as the description of a township belonging to the ancient Church of Glasgow and forming a pendicle of Stobo demesne. The Davach or Dawach—"v" and "w" are used indiscriminately in old writings—in the old Celtic system of land measures, signified an extent of ground equal to thirty-two ox-gates or 416 acres; and on account of sections of territory being so divided, Davach, as a place name, occurs in several parts of the country. In the notes on Stobo (*antea*, pp. 121-6), it was pointed out that so long as the Church retained temporalities in that plebania and parish, its rental-lers possessed their holdings in ox-gangs, and it was only natural that lands on the other side of the Tweed extending to so many ox-gates

should acquire the cumulative designation of a Dawach. On the occasion when the place is first noticed in record—the perambulation of the marches of Stobo about 1200—one of the witnesses is named “Mihhyn senescallus de Dauwic”—probably the steward accountable for the revenues of the Church in that locality. Another witness was “Gylmor hund apud Dauwic”—perhaps keeper of the hounds, or himself a fleet-footed Nimrod distinguished in the chase.

At what period the estates, divided into Easter and Wester Dawick, became feudalised, and passed into the hands of a Crown vassal, has not been ascertained. “Vache of Dawik” is a territorial designation which has not been traced farther back than the 15th century. “William le Vache,” from the county of Peebles, swore fealty to King Edward in 1296, but there were landowners of that name connected with other parts of the shire, and therefore it cannot be concluded that Dawick belonged to the Veitch family at that time. Latterly, however, the *Great Seal Register* contains a continuous series of charters identifying them with the estate.

By a charter dated 24th November 1481, Alexander Vaiche, son and apparent heir of William Vaiche of Dawik, granted to John Vaiche, his brother, the Mains of Syntoun in Roxburghshire in excambion for the lands of Easter Dawik. This grant, along with other transmissions of Synton, was confirmed by King James VI. on 1st January 1604 (*Great Seal Register*, vi., No. 1493). Another charter, granted at Gallow-scheillis on 11th August 1534, sets forth that Williame Wache of Dawik, for a sum of money

paid to him, sold to David Hoppringill of Smalham and Margaret Lundy, his spouse, and James Hoppringill, their son, the lands of Lowr\* and the west side of the lands of Estir Dawik; paying therefor to the King one penny yearly of blench farm; and by another charter, granted on the following day, the lands of Dawik, with manor and messuage thereof, for which the King was to get a red rose yearly, were similarly conveyed in special warrandice. Both charters were confirmed to James Hoppringill by a crown charter, dated 27th August 1534 (*Great Seal Register*, iii., No. 1406). On 20th May 1536, King James V. granted to James Vache, son and apparent heir of William Vache of Dawik, and his heirs, the lands of the barony of Dawik, with mill thereof, in the shire of Peblis; with annexes, viz., North Sintoun, in the shire of Roxburgh, which the said William resigned, reserving the frank tenement or liferent use to himself, excepting the ten merk land of Ester Dawik, which Margaret Cokburn, spouse of the said James, had in liferent (*Ib.*, No. 1585). On 3rd May 1552, Queen Mary granted to James Cokburne of Scraling the £20 land of Dawik, the £10 land of Syntoun of old extent, with castles, towers, fortalices, houses, and patronages of benefices and chaplainries; which lands, &c., had fallen to the crown on account of the forfeiture of the late James Vache of Dawik for certain charges of treason made against him (*Ib.*, iv., No. 691). By

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\* "Over against Stobo, below Wester Dawick, is a tenant's house, called Lour, and below that Easter Dawick" (Pennecuik, pp. 269-70). Armstrong says there are the ruins of a peel-house at Lour.

a charter, dated at Edinburgh on 6th June 1556, William Vache of Dawik, in contemplation of his intended marriage with Marion Flemyng, daughter of William Flemyng of Boghall, granted to her in liferent the £8 land of old extent of Wester Dawik, with the demesne lands, tower, fortalice, mills, &c.; and the charter was confirmed by the crown on 16th June (*Ib.*, No. 1088). On 2nd December 1566, King Henry and Queen Mary granted to John Fleming of Boghall, the £10 land of old extent of North Synton, which had fallen to the crown on account of the forfeiture of the late James Vaicht, sometime of Dawik, convicted in the justiciary court of Lanark on certain charges of high treason (*Great Seal Register*, iv., No. 1752). The lands of Synton were restored to John Veache, son and apparent heir of William Veache of Dawik, conform to charter granted by John Flemyng of Boghall dated 8th March 1583-4 and confirmed by the King on 6th April 1584 (*Great Seal Register*, v., No. 689). By a charter, dated 7th March 1564-5, Queen Mary, in return "for good service," quit-claimed and confirmed to William Vatche of Dawik, the £20 land of old extent of Dawik, the £10 of old extent of Sinton, with castles, towers, fortalices, &c., with the patronages of churches, benefices, and chapels, thereof, in the shires of Roxburgh and Peblis, all which the said William resigned (*Ib.*, No. 1587). By a charter, dated 26th September 1635, King Charles I. granted to John Vaitch, younger of Dawick, the lands and barony of Dawick, comprehending the lands of Eister and Wester Dawicks, with manor place, mills, &c. The lands are said to have belonged

to William Vaitch of Dawick, who died in September 1602, and who was the grandfather of William Vaitch, elder of Dawick, from whom they had on 12th September 1635 been appraised, or attached by legal proceedings (*Great Seal Register*, ix., No. 411). The grantee of this charter was afterwards knighted, and under the designation of Sir John Veitch of Dawick sat in the Scottish Parliament as one of the representatives of the shire. In 1642, Sir John resigned the estate in favour of his son, also named John\* (designed as eldest son of the marriage between Sir John Veitch of Dawick, knight, and lady Margaret Sinclair), reserving his own liferent and on condition that his other son, Robert, should receive 5000 merks from his brother, and this arrangement was confirmed by crown charter, dated 20th June 1642 (*Great Seal Register*, ix., No. 1140).

At the weaponshawing in 1627 "the laird of Dawick" was "present, weil horsit, with ane sword; accompanied with ane horseman, with a sword and a lance."

John Veitch, the last of the original race of Dawick lairds, sold the estate about the year 1696 to Nasmyth of Posso, with whose descendants it has since remained.

Under the old ecclesiastical system, Dawic was a vicarage dependent on Stoho, but after the Reformation it became an independent parish.

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\* Sir John Veitch was "master of work and general warden of the King's tradesmen" in the time of Charles I. (Acts of Parliament, 1645), and in subsequent reigns held the crown appointment of "Presenter of Signatures in Exchequer," in conjunction with his son, John, who also succeeded him (Acts of Parliament 1705 and 1707, c. 56).

The church lands, however, under reservation of a glebe, were feued out, under a charter granted in 1580, by Robert Dowglas, designed as "perpetual vicar" of Stobo, with consent of the archbishop, dean, and chapter of Glasgow, in favour of John Tuedy, tutor of Drumalzeare, and are there described as "the vicarage lands of Dayik, with the pasturage of 48 soums of sheep; reserving four acres of land and the manse to the reader of the church." The feu duty payable to the vicar for these lands was fixed at five merks yearly; and the grant was confirmed by crown charter, dated 20th March 1581-2 (*Great Seal Register*, v., No. 383). The same lands were confirmed to Marion Twedie, daughter of John, by crown charter, dated 14th February 1606 (*Ib.*, vi., No. 1706).

The lairds of Dawick were frequently concerned in cases which came under the consideration of the privy council and lords auditors of causes and complaints in Edinburgh. Thus, on 20th May 1474, the lords auditors ordained Wil the Vache of Dawic to deliver to Maister Gavan Vache certain quantities of meal, malt, salt, corn, hay, cattle, &c., "qubilkis gudis the said maister Gavanis moder deponit in hir aith, with consent of the said William, and in presence of himself, that he had of the said Maister Gavanis." There were also to be delivered "50s. of the malis of Synton, &c.; and the arres bed, because Wil of Rend deponit that it was boght and resavit fra him after the dede of Sir Paul the Vache" (*Acta Auditorum*, p. 35). A few years afterwards William Vach of Dawick had, at a justiciary court held at Peebles, become surety

for "William Vatch of Hartstane and his man," to the extent of £20, and the lords auditors, on 17th October 1488, authorised the lands and goods of the latter to be distrained for relief of the expenditure which this guarantee had entailed on the laird of Dawik (*Acta Auditorum*, p. 118). From a deliverance of the lords auditors on 21st October 1484, it appears that one David Redehuch had lodged a chain of gold with William Vach of Dawik in pledge for an advance of a silver merk. Elspeth of Douglas, widow of Alexander Ramsay of Dawoly, had come into the rights of Redehuch, then deceased, and the lords directed Vache to deliver to her the chain or its value, but reserving any claim of relief he might have against third parties (*Acta Auditorum*, p. \*149). Another article made of the same precious metal is referred to in a deliverance, dated 3rd July 1489, whereby the lords ordained Patrick Vatche, in the Halhous, to pay to William Vache of Dawik £23 15s, being the balance due under a specified obligation; "and as to the signet of gold clamit in the summondis," a proof was allowed to take place at a diet on 14th October following, and authority was given "to call William Vache of the Kingis-sid-ege to the samyn day" (*Ib.*, p. 129). No farther reference to the subject appears in the record. On 18th February 1489-90 the lords auditors decerned William Vache of Dawik to "pay to William, lord Borthwick, ten skore of gud and sufficient rouch wedderis and yowis, for the quhilk he is bundin be his obligatioun, under a procurit sele, subscrivit with his aune hand, schewin and producit before the lordis." This allusion to the

mode of authentication of the writing shews that, though not possessed of a seal, the laird of Dawik wielded his own pen (*Acta Auditorum*, p. 140).

In 1493 a claim was made before the lords of council by a burgess of Edinburgh against William Vache of Dawik for restoration of "xij ky and oxin taken and spulyeit out of the lands of Mos-hous," and he was allowed to prove that suitable satisfaction had been given. (*Acta Dominorum*, p. 305.) One of the clan, named Bernard Vaich, seems to have indulged in wholesale plunder of live stock and gear, for which the laird of Dawik became responsible. On 5th July 1494, "the lords of consale decrettis and deliveris that William Vaieh of Dawik sall content and pay to Johnne Inglis of Langlandhill ane hundreth yowis and wedderis, price of the piece, 5s; viij oxin, twa ky, and a mere, price £24; the quhilkis gudis wer spuilzeit and takin be Bernard Vaich, for the quhilk he tuk him to our Soverane lordis remission in the justice are of Peblis, and the said William Vache plege for the satisfaction of party." A similar decree was given with reference to the claims of other twenty-three persons for restitution of their property, "spulzeit and taken," and thus summed up:—"Fifty skore of yowis and wedderis, price of the pece v s; viij hors and meris, price of the pece, xl s, and certain gudis of houshold to the avale of threskore ten li." The laird was allowed the period till Candlemas for settlement to enable him to procure relief from those ultimately liable (*Ib.*, p. 357.)

At a Privy Council meeting, held on 24th June 1590, there is notice of a complaint made by William Veche of Dawik, father, John and

William Veche, brothers, and the remanent kin of the late Patrik Veche, narrating that on 16th June, Patrick, being in the burgh of Peblis, "doing his lesum erandis," James Tuedy of Drumelzier, other five of that name, two Creichtouns, and Thomas Porteous of Glenkirk, who had before conceived "causles and deidlie haitrent" against the said Patrick, had, after consultation, divided themselves into two companies, "and, efter that the ane company had suffered him to pas by thame towardis the place of Dawik, quhairunto he was myndit to repair, thay discoverit thameselffis and schairplie followit and persewit him, and at last, at the bak end of the Neidpeth, quhair the uther cumpanie lay dernit (concealed), thay sett on him, and with swordis and pistolettis cruellie and unmercifullie slew him." Two of the accused failed to appear to answer the summons, and were denounced rebels, while the others found sureties to abide their trial. On the other hand Michael Nasmyth of Posso and Mr Thomas Nasmyth, his son, on 25th June, guaranteed that the alleged murderers should not be harmed by the Veitches till 20th July, the date fixed for the trial (*Privy Council Register*, iv., pp. 495-7, 514.)

So far as can be ascertained, punishment for the crime was never meted out to the culprits by the courts of law, but through private revenge one of the accused, John Tweedie, tutor of Drummelzier, was fatally assaulted by a band of Veitches on the streets of Edinburgh within five days after the Neidpath tragedy (Veitch's *Scottish Border*, ii., p. 47). Bonds of surety by each party to the other against the commission of further violence

are noticed in the Register, and with these assurances the feud was probably hushed up for the time.

The Privy Council Register for the years 1614 and 1615 contains several references to the murder of James Vethe in Steuarton, committed by William Hamilton, brother of the laird of Coitquot.\* The feud was settled by the Veitches (headed by William of Dawik) and the Hamiltons appearing before the Privy Council on 19th December 1615, when the perpetrator of the crime "humelie on his kneis acknowledgeit his offence done to the laird of Dawik and his freindis, . . . and he humelie craved God and thame forgifnes for the same slauchter, and did unto thame homage." The homage was accepted, the slaughter forgiven, and "all the saidis pairteis, in taikin of this thair reconciliatioun and aggrement, choippit handis everie one of thame with another, and promiseist to keip the said freindschip inviolable in all tyme comeing" (*Privy Council Register*, x., p. 430).

The observant Poet of the Seasons did not fail to note as one of the spectacles to be witnessed on sultry summer days in the country, that familiar bovine pageant, a herd of cattle on the "startle." The attendant rustic is pictured in repose, and the herd in quiescence—

Amid his subjects safe,  
Slumbers the monarch-swain; his careless arm  
Thrown round his head, on downy moss sustained;  
Here laid his scrip, with wholesome viands filled;  
There, listening every noise, his watchful dog.

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\* Coitquot is supposed to be the place called "Coudcott" on Blaeu's map, and now known as Macbiehill.

Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight  
 Of angry gadflies fasten on the herd.  
 They scorn the keeper's voice, and scour the plain  
 Through all the bright severity of noon;  
 While from their labouring breasts a hollow moan  
 Proceeding, runs low-bellowing round the hills.

In these modern days of enclosed fields, such buffalo-like stampedes are confined within narrow limits, but with an open course, such as the country everywhere presented in former times, they were apt to be continued into a neighbour's territory, with unpleasant consequences. Such an occurrence was the means of bringing a direful catastrophe upon the laird of Dawick's herdsman in the summer of 1620. The particulars are thus given in the Privy Council Register (xii., p. 316), under the date 6th July of that year:—"Complaint by Robert Mayne, herd and servant to William Veitche of Dawik, and by his master for his interest, as follows: 'On . . . June instant, seventeen or thereabouts of the said laird of Dawikis nolt or cattle, which pastured on his lands of . . . having, throw occasioun of the vehement heit of the sonne the said day, runne away af the ground of the saidis landis a grite space,' the complainer, as herd, followed and overtook them. When he was driving them back to the ground, Edward Hunter in Baidlew,\* and David Bell there, armed with swords, &c., came to complainer, 'and first violentlie stayit and withstood him fra bringing bak the saidis bestiall upoun his Majesteis hieway, and thairefter thay,

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\* If this be Badlieu in Tweedsmuir parish, the lands from which the cattle strayed were perhaps those of Glenbreck, which are said to have belonged at one time to the Veitch family.

being ryding on horsbak, come upoun the said poore naiked (*i.e.*, unarmed) man, kaist drawne quhingearis at him, and thairefter lap fra thair horses, and with drawin swerdis in thair handis invaidit and persewit him of his lyff.' When with all his speed he had run away, 'thay kaist thair drawne swerdis at him, the straikis quhairof he, be the providence of God, verie narrowlie eschait, and then 'the poore hairmeless man haveing fallin to the ground,' they come upon him, and with feet and hands 'strak and dung him, trampit upon his bellie, and left him lyand upoun the ground, quhairof he hes almost continewallie sensyne lyne bedfast, and is not likelie to convalesce.' Further, the said persons pulled the complainer's 'grite kent or staulf' from his hand, and 'barbarouslie strak the said bestiall, and so drave, dang, and huste thame quhill thay fell all doun to the ground, brak some of thair bakis and leggis, and as yet not ane of thame are able to stand up upoun thair feit, bot, in all appeirance, will throw the occasion die and serve for no use to the said complenair.' William Veitch of Dawik, appearing personally for himself and his servant, and the defenders also personally appearing, the lords assolzie defenders in terms of their oath of verity, denying the charge, and ordain the parties to find 'law sowltrie' to each other under pain of 300 merks."

In the days when falconry was the fashionable pastime, the Scottish Court was occasionally supplied with live herons from the banks of the Tweed at Dawick. Thus, on 29th May 1497, the Lord High Treasurer's accounts (p. 338), bear that there is "gevin be the Kingis command to ane

man of the lard of Dawikkis, that brocht quyk herounis to the King, 18s." Two days previously, 15s 6d had been paid to "Sande Law and his marow falconaris to pas to Peblis before the King and meit him there," so that the King himself may have selected the herons. Again, on 29th September of the same year (p. 359), there is given "to ane man that brocht quik herounis fra Dawik to Edinburgh, and fra Edinburgh to Strivelin, at the Kingis command, 18s."

The chapelry of Dawic was in early times dependent on Stobo, but the date and circumstances of its foundation are unknown. "In the year 1571 Thomas Bisset had a yearly salary of twenty merks for serving as exhorter in the kirk of Dawic, besides £26, 13s. 4d. which he received for serving the same office in the kirk of Drummelzier. The church stood beside the village and mill of Wester Dawic (afterwards called New Posso)" (*Origines Parochiales*, i., p. 202). On 24th May 1588, King James VI. granted in feu farm to John Maitland of Thirlestane, knight, his chancellor, the lands and barony of Stobo, with the patronages of certain parish churches including Daik, pertaining from of old to the archbishoprick of Glasgow, and incorporated the whole into the free barony of Stobo and Ettilstoun (*Great Seal Register*, v., No. 1549). By a subsequent charter, dated 21st December 1591, the same possessions were confirmed to the chancellor, then lord Thirlestane, and Jeanne Fleming, his spouse (*Ib.*, No. 1982); and by another, granted on 7th March 1593-4, John, Master of Thirlestane, is constituted successor to his father and mother (*Ib.*, vi., No. 73). The patronage of Dawick followed in the

wake of Stobo, and like it came into the possession of the earl of Wigton (*antea*, pp. 133-4).

In 1728 there was a proposal for suppression of the parish, and this was finally accomplished by the Court of Teinds on 17th November 1742, when part of it was annexed to the parish of Stobo and the remainder to that of Drummelzier. The following list of ministers is abridged from *Fasti Ecclesiæ*, i., pp. 255-6:—

1598—John Fairfoul, A.M., University of Edinburgh; translated to Balmaghie in 1601.

1608—Richard Powrie, A.M., University of St Andrews; gave £10 towards library in Glasgow University, 1st August 1632; deposed and excommunicated, 7th December 1649, “for solemnizing the marriage of John, lord Linton, and the excommunicated Lady Anne Seaton (which marriage ever since has had the effect of estranging the house of Traquair from the Protestant faith); released from sentence of excommunication 7th April thereafter.

1656—David Thomsone, A.M., University of St Andrews (1645); a native of Dysart; licensed by the Presbytery of Kircaldy, 1649; became tutor in the family of Sir Michael Nasmyth; instituted and ordained, 4th December 1656; was required by the Privy Council, 12th December 1661, to compear and answer for assisting in the admission of the minister of Manor, under the pain of rebellion; translated to Manor, 1663.

1665—William Bollo, A.M., University of Edin-

burgh, ordained by archbishop of Glasgow, and admitted and instituted 8th May 1665; translated to Stobo in 1682.

1684-1719—George Smith, A.M., son of James Smith, minister of Eddleston; died December 1719.

1729-42—Robert Broune, formerly of Roxburgh; called 3rd July, and admitted 27th August 1729; died 22nd February 1742, in the 50th year of his ministry.





XIV.

*Dunmedler—Dunmeller—Drummelzier.*



## XIV.

*Dunmedler—Dunmeller—Drummelzier.*

THE story which associates this parish with Merlin, the Cymric hard and seer, rests on the authority of Walter Bower, abbot of Inchcolm, and is narrated in the *Scotichronicon*, compiled by him between the years 1440 and 1447.\* Bower's work embraced Fordun's chronicle of the Scottish nation, which is silent on this particular subject, and therefore it has to be assumed that the annotator and continuator had access to material unknown to or at least not used by the father of Scottish history. If the account which Bower gives of Merlin's death and sepulture at the confluence of the Tweed and Pausayl be approximately authentic, the name of the district may possibly, as Professor Veitch has suggested, have been derived from Meldrid, who is said to have been the chief of the country at the time. *Dun*—the hill, or *Drum*—the ridge of Meldrid would easily get transmuted into either of the older forms in which the name at first appears on record. "Gylis, the son of Buht, at *Dunmedler*," was one of the witnesses at the

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\* These are the dates given by Skene in his preface to "Fordun's Chronicle," p. xv. The passage in the *Scotichronicon* alluded to in the text is printed *antea* pp. 97-98.

adjustment of Stobo marches, about the year 1200; and in 1326 the name occurs as *Drummeiller* in an original charter cited in "*Origines Parochiales*" (i., p. 204).

The earliest proprietors disclosed by records were the Frasers; and by the charter of 1326 just referred to, King Robert I. granted to Roger, the son of Finlay, the harony of Drummeiller, which had belonged to Sir William Fraser, knight, and was resigned by him, with its free tenants, and its other pertinents, in the King's hands, before the great men of the realm. King David II. granted the harony to James of Tweedie; and it has been conjectured that he was of kin to Finlay. A "Fynlay of Twydyn" swore fealty to King Edward I., in 1296, for lands in the shire of Lanark (*Origines*, i., p. 204). Notice of King David's charter—"To James Tweedie of Drummeillier"—is found in Robertson's *Index of Charters* (p. 59, No. 19), but the roll where the charter itself was recorded is not now extant. Though the public registers do not contain any charter confirming the lands of Drumelzier of an earlier date than the reign of James V., there are charters in which the Tweedies are designated by that territorial title. In one dated 9th March, in the 33rd year of the reign of King David, mention is made of an annualrent payable by James of Twedi furth of the lands of Hopkelloch (Kailzie, in Traquair parish), and in a charter dated 14th May 1473 these lands (Hopkelyow) are stated to have been resigned by "James Twedy of Drummelioure," in favour of another James Twedy and Margaret Giffard, his spouse. Then, on 18th

September 1478, the half of the lands of Halmyre and the Camys were confirmed to Walter Twedy of Drummelliour. On 16th April 1489, King James IV. confirmed a charter by Christina Dikysoun, spouse of "Walter Twedy of Drummelzar," and one of the heirs of John Dikysoun of Smithfield, in favour of Elizabeth Twedy, her daughter, of lands called the Denys. On 15th May 1505, the lands of Clifton, in Roxburghshire, were confirmed to James Twedy, son and apparent heir of John Twedy of Drummelzare. These lands are stated to have been mortgaged by Walter Twedy of Drummelzeare and redeemed by James Twedy. The property in Innerleithen parish called "Horne-huntaris lands" was granted by King James IV. to John Twedy of Drummelzeare, under a charter dated 30th April 1511, which provided that the grantee and his successors should give two blasts on a horn to rouse the King and his hunters when they happened to be hunting in the "Kingis-hall-wallis."

In 1525 the lands of (1) "Estir Drummelzeare with the place (*loco*) of Tynnes, Hopcalzeoch, the half of Halmyre and Deinyshous, with mills and pertinents, extending in whole to 210 merks of yearly value, and belonging to John Twedy of Drummelzeare; (2) Wester Drummelzeare with place (*loco*) thereof, extending to £40 yearly and belonging to James Tuedy, his son and heir; and (3) Glenbrak and Glenumfort, in the shire of Peblis, and Cliftoun in Roxburghshire, extending to 100 merks yearly, and belonging both to father and son; were all appraised by Malcolm lord Flemyng for \$000 merks, on account of the marriage

(*maritagio*) of Katherine Fresale\* heiress of the lands of Frude, which appear to have been held of the Flemings as superiors. These lands were accordingly confirmed to Lord Flemyng by Crown charter, dated 12th August 1525, but were declared to be redeemable by the Tweedies within seven years on payment of the appraised sums and sheriff's fees (*Great Seal Register*, iii., No. 334.) Two years afterwards, Lord Flemyng resigned the lands in favor of himself and Jonet Stewart, his spouse, sister of the King, and a Crown charter in their favor was got on 28th October 1527 (*Ib.*, No. 515.) The writs whereby the Tweedies were reinstated do not appear in the Register; but that such restitution took place is shown by the fact that they subsequently dealt with the properties as their own. As was stated in the notes on Glenholm (p. 232), part of the compensation for the slaughter of John, Lord Flemyng, was the endowment by the Tweedies of an altar in Biggar Church for the celebration of masses for his soul. Accordingly, by a charter dated 10th August 1531, John Twedy of Drummelzear granted to Sir Andrew Broun, chaplain in that church, and his successors, an annual rent of £10 furth of the lands and barony of Drummelzear; and this was confirmed by the Crown on 2nd December thereafter (*Ib.*, No. 1093.) In 1540 James Twedy of Drummelzear resigned in favor of himself and Marion Stewart, his spouse, his lands lying on the west side of the burn of Drummel-

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\* It is supposed to have been in connection with the marriage of this lady, and the feudal claims thereanent, that the father of Lord Fleming had been slain by the Tweedies in the preceding year (1524).

zear, with the tower thereof; and a Crown charter was granted in their favor on 5th June of that year (*Ib.*, No. 2161.) Another Crown charter was granted to them on 26th February 1541-2 of the lands of Drummelzear (occupied by James Twedy, Patrick Wauch, William Young, William Harper, William Murdoursoun, William Smaill, William Lillay, and John Jonkesoun), excepting the grain mill thereof, occupied by John Swayne, lying on the east side of the Drummelzear Burn, and the fulling mill, occupied by John Jonkesoun, lying on the west side of the said burn, in the harony of Drummelzear and shire of Peblis (*Ib.*, No. 2606.) In 1557 James Twedy of Drummelzear, for implement of a contract of marriage between James Dowglas of Drumlangrig, knight, and Jonet Dowglas, his daughter, on the one part, and himself on the other part, conveyed to her, in liferent, and the heirs of the marriage, in fee, the £10 land of old extent lying on the east side of the burn of Drummelzear (supplying yearly 76 holls of oatmeal, 28 holls of harley, £52 of ferm, and the third part of 24 feeds of won hay); and this grant was confirmed by Crown charter dated 8th November 1557 (*Ib.*, iv., No. 1220.)

The Drummelzier estate of the Tweedies became overhurdened with debt, and was seized upon by creditors about the year 1623. From James Tweedie, the last of that race of lairds, the lands passed to his relative, John, lord Hay of Yester, under legal procedure taken on mortgages held by the latter. By a Crown charter, dated 20th August 1623, there were confirmed to his lordship "the lands and harony of Drummalzear, with

tower and manor place, which belonged to James Tweidie of Drummalzear, and were on 15th July appraised by James Hay, bailie, of Yester, for 6825 merks owing to him as assignee of John Landis, senior and junior; which appraisement the said James assigned to the said lord: Reserving to Andrew Hay, writer, the pendicle of the said barony called Glenumphard *alias* Badlew, as well as the part which belonged to . . . Hunter of Polmud, held of the said James Tuedy\* as the other half thereof" (*Great Seal Register*, viii., No. 518). The lands of Hopcarten were also acquired by Lord Hay; and these lands and the barony of Drumelzear were confirmed to "John, lord Hay of Yester, and lady Margaret Montgomerie, his spouse," by Crown charter on 1st March 1643, under the conditions specified in a disposition by James Tweidie of Drumelzear, Sir David Murray of Stanhoipes, knight, and Andrew Hay, writer (*Ib.*, ix., No. 1323). Lord Hay assigned Drummelzier to his second son, William Hay, from whom it passed by inheritance to the

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\* Polmood being held of a subject superior, the charters did not enter the Great Seal Register, and there is thus lost the opportunity of tracing the originating germ of the fanciful charter quoted by Pennecuik (p. 251), under which Malcolm Canmore is represented as granting the lands to an ancestral Hunter:—

"And that for a bow and a broad arrow,  
When I come to hunt in Yarrow.  
And for the mair suith  
I byte the white wax with my tooth,  
Before thir witnesses three,  
May, Maud, and Marjorie."

Interesting particulars as to the Hunters of Polmood and their estate, and also a view of Willie Wastle's abode—"the spot they ca'd it Linkumdoddie"—will be found in *Chambers' History*, pp. 425-9.

Hays of Dunse Castle; and with them it remained till 1831, when it was acquired by Andrew White (*Chambers' History*, p. 423).

The monks of Melrose had become landowners in upper Tweeddale at least as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century. The original grants have not been preserved in the chartularies, but it is probable they, like the subsequent confirmations, came from the Frasers. A charter, granted between the years 1291 and 1306, runs thus:—"To all the sons of Holy Mother Church, present and future, who shall see or hear the present writing, Symon Fraser, knight, son and heir of the late Sir Symon Fraser, greeting in the Lord. Know ye all that I, for the weal of my soul, and for the weal of the souls of all my ancestors and successors, have granted and by this my present charter confirmed to God and the Church of St Mary of Melros and to the monks serving and to serve God there for ever, all that donation which the said Sir Symon Fraser lately made to the foresaid monks of the whole land of Southkingildoris, together with the chapel of St Cuthbert of Kingildoris on the south side of the burn of Kingildoris; and likewise of the whole land of Hopcarthane, with all pertinents, rights, liberties and easements, belonging or competent to belong to the said lands and chapel, without any reservation. To hold and have the foresaid lands and chapel in free, quit, and perpetual alms, as freely and quietly, fully and honourably, as the charter of the foresaid Sir Symon Fraser, my late father, made thereupon, more fully testifies and bears. Moreover, in addition to the foresaid donation, I, the foresaid Symon Fraser,

of new give and grant, for me and my heirs, to the foresaid monks free ingress and egress, with all their animals and men following the said animals, for pasturage between Hesilyard and Haldeyhardsted, as the lands of the said monks admit. To hold and have to the said monks as freely, quietly, well, and in peace, as in my charter, which I have thereupon from Sir Laurence Fraser, late lord of Dummelliare, is more fully contained. And I, the foresaid Symon and my heirs, shall warrant, acquit, maintain and defend the foresaid lands of Kingildoris and Hopcartan and chapel of St Cuthbert, together with free ingress and egress foresaid, to the said monks, against all men and women. In testimony whereof I have appended my seal to the present writing. Witnesses: Sir Andrew Fraser, knight; William Perer, late sheriff of Twedal; Stephen of Glenqwhim, Robert Hastings, Patrick of Maleville, Michael of Wytteton, with sundry others" (*Liber de Melros*, p. 318, No. 355). The possessions of Melrose Abbey were scattered over almost every district in the south of Scotland, and it was essential for the proper management of the several estates that facilities of intercommunication should be maintained. In the notes on Glenholm (p. 228), reference was made to the acquisition of a wayleave through the lands of Mossfennan in the reign of Alexander II.\* To connect with the abbey lands at Harehope, in Eddleston parish, and thence with those in Eskdale, a further concession was obtained under a charter, also granted between

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\* The fact of the monks getting this wayleave before the year 1249 indicates that they were in possession of land in the neighbourhood before the time of Sir Simon Fraser.

the years 1291 and 1306, in these terms: "To all the sons of Holy Mother Church, present and future, who shall see or hear the present writing: Symon Fraser, son and heir of Sir Symon Fraser, greeting in the Lord. Know ye all that I, for the weal of my soul, and for the weal of the souls of all my ancestors and successors, have given, granted, and by my present charter confirmed to God and the Church of St Mary of Melros, and to the monks serving and to serve God there for ever, free passage to do their carriage through my land of Hoprew with their waggons and carts. Wherefore I will and grant, for me and my heirs, that they shall have that road which extends beyond the muir of Hoprew, viz., from the hurn which is called Merhurn on to the King's highway within the land of Edwylston.\* In testimony whereof I have affixed my seal to the present writing. Witnesses: Sir Andrew Fraser, knight; William Perer, Rohert Hastings, and Stephen of Glenwym" (*Liber de Melros*, p. 319, No. 356).

"Cristin, the hermit of Kingledores," was one of the witnesses to the marches of Stobo, so that it is not improhable the cell of this religious recluse formed the nucleus of the chapel, which before the close of the 13th century was erected there and dedicated to St Cuthbert. A dispute between the monks and the Flemings of Biggar regarding the chapel was, in the year 1417, settled on the terms here set forth:—"To all the

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\* Probably the Old Meldon Road, forming the direct route from Stobo and Lyne towards Eskdale. It has long been in disuse for vehicular traffic, but the track is still recognisable.

faithful of Christ, present and future, who shall see or hear this present writing. Malcolm Fleming, lord of Biggar, everlasting greeting in the Lord. Whereas in times hy past, there arose a controversy between religious men, the abbots and convent of the monastery of Melros on the one part, and my progenitors and myself on the other part, concerning the repairing and upholding a chapel in the territory of Kyngyldurris, and also the finding by the said religious of a priest to celebrate divine service, my claims heing always denied and contradicted by the said religious, therefore I, the said Malcolm, make known to you all, that for the good of peace and by the prompting of divine charity, I, for myself and my successors, for the weal of my soul and of the souls of all my progenitors, do, hy the tenor of these presents, fully, wholly, entirely, and quietly give up, renounce, and quitclaim to the said religious and their successors for ever, all right, claim, and action, had and to he had in the said chapel or in finding a priest thereto, from the beginning of the world to the end of time, so that neither I nor my heirs, nor any one in our name, shall in future be able to claim or exact any right, claim, or action, in the said chapel or in finding a priest thereto, contrary to and against the said religious and their successors; hut from all claim of right and all action we shall be wholly deharred and excluded for ever. I will also that if any forgotten letters or instruments shall be found, opposed or contrary to matters touching in any manner this my renunciation, they shall be beld to be of no effect or account, and null and void without any dispute and plea of law for

ever. In testimony whereof I have affixed my seal to my present writing before witnesses. At Bygar on the 4th day of the month of June 1417" (*Liber de Melros*, p. 524, No. 527).

At the Reformation the whole property of the monastery reverted to the Crown and was afterwards bestowed on laymen. On 2nd April 1558, Michael Balfour, styled commendator of Melros, by authority of royal letters dated 3rd March 1567, granted in feu ferm to Alexander Balfour of Denemyne, a long array of lands and properties, including the lands of Hopcartan and Kingilduris in the shire of Peblis, the feu-duty for Hopcartan being £3 6s 4d, and for Kingilduris £8 yearly (*Great Seal Register*, iv., No. 1819). In 1569 the abbacy was given by King James VI. to James Douglas, son to William Douglas of Lochleven, as abbet and commendator; and on 28th August 1609, King James granted to John, viscount of Haddington, lord Ramsay of Barnis, various lands which had formed part of the temporalities of Melrose Abbey, including the lands of "Hairhope, Hopcarten, Kingildoris, Wolfelyd, Troquair, called the lands of Tweeddall, in the shire of Peblis, and also a tenement in the burgh of Peblis; the whole being incorporated into the lordship and barony of Melrose (*Great Seal Register*, vii., No. 139). On 25th August 1618, the King granted to Sir George Ramsay of Dalhousie, knight, the lordship of Melros, which the viscount of Haddington had resigned (*Ib.*, No. 1913). By this charter the grantee was created lord Ramsay of Melros. Lord Ramsay thereafter resigned part of these possessions, including those in Peeblesshire, and on 30th September 1613, King

James confirmed them to Thomas Hamilton, Lord Bynning, president of the College of Justice (*Ib.*, No. 1915).

In 1613, Lord Bynning was created earl of Melrose, and a few years afterwards he became earl of Haddington. While earl of Melrose he conveyed part of the lands to the earl of Wigton. On 28th March 1620 King James confirmed and of new gave to John, earl of Wigtoun, the lands of Kingildores *alias* Chappel-Kingildores, in the lordship and regality of Melros and shire of Peblis; which lands sometime belonged to the abbey of Melros and were resigned by Thomas, earl of Melros, for payment of 13½ merks (£9) yearly as part of the blench farm owing for the lordship of Melros. (*Ib.*, viii., No. 4.) The lordship of Melros was confirmed to the earl of Melros on 14th February and 29th September 1621, but subject to certain exceptions, one of these being Kingildores granted to lord Wigtoun. The confirmations, however, included Hairhoip, Hopcartoun, Wolfclyd, and Troquhair, called "the landis of Tweddaill," and the Peebles tenement (*Ib.*, No. 127, 230.) Thomas, earl of Haddington, and Thomas, lord Bynning, his son, got a Crown charter embracing Hopcarten, for which a feu-duty of £3 6s 8d was payable, on 1st March 1634 (*Great Seal Register*, ix., No. 64.) Hopcarten, as has been mentioned, was confirmed to lord Hay in 1643; but the earls of Haddington kept up their title to the superiority (*Peebles Retours*, Nos. 111, 116, 160, 178).

On 17th July 1621 the King confirmed to the earl of Wigtoun the lands of Kingildurris *alias* Chapil-Kingildurris, which the earl himself re-

signed, and also the patronage of the churches of Stobo, Drummelzear, Dawick, and Brughtoun, which the earl of Lauderdaill, lord Thirlestane, resigned. There were payable yearly for the lands  $13\frac{1}{2}$  merks as part of the blench farm owing by Thomas, earl of Melros, for the lordship of Melros, and for the patronage one penny yearly (*Great Seal Register*, viii., No. 208.) The same lands and church patronages were in 1634 granted to John, master of Wigtoun, son of the earl, but the liferent of the latter was reserved (*Ib.*, ix., No. 22.) Three years afterwards the lands, along with others adjoining, were acquired by "Alexander Tweidie, in Wastsyde of Hairstanes, in liferent, and John Tweedie, his eldest lawful son, in fee," and they got a Crown charter on 31st July 1637. The properties are there described as "the lands of Kingeldoores *alias* Chapell-Kingeldoores, and the half of the lands of Over Kingeldoores called Kingeldoorhope (commonly estimated at forty soumes pasturage);" and are said to have been resigned by earl Wigton and his son, with consent of Lady Flemyng, spouse of the latter, in favor of the Twedies as assignees of Sir David Murray of Stanehope, knight (*Great Seal Register*, ix., No. 770.)

The Knights of St John of Jerusalem, an order of military monks originating with the crusades, held a large number of estates and properties in several Scottish shires, and these, about the time of the Reformation, came into the possession of the family of Sandilands of Calder.\* The chief house

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\* James Sandilands succeeded Sir Walter Lindsay as preceptor of Torphichen in 1547, under a gift which he had obtained in 1540 from the Master of Rhodes, Malta, then

or preceptory in Scotland was at Torphichen in Linlithgowshire, and the preceptor was generally styled Lord of St John of Jerusalem. By a Crown charter, dated 24th January 1563-4, Queen Mary granted to James Sandelandis, lord of Sanct Johnnis, several lands and baronies, including the estate of Stanehoip in the shire of Peblis, the whole being incorporated into the free barony of Torphichen (*Great Seal Register*, iv., No. 1499.) The published Registers do not show subsequent transmissions till the year 1645, when Sir David Murray, having acquired Stanhope, procured a confirmation from the Crown. By this charter, which has already been referred to in the Notes on Broughton (p. 208), King Charles I. granted to Sir David Murray of Stanhope, knight, and William Murray, his eldest lawful son, in fee, various lands, including Stanhope and its pendicles, which remained with that family till 1767, when, in consequence of the fourth baronet having been implicated in the Jacobite rebellion, the estate was put into the market and was acquired by James Montgomery, advocate, Edinburgh, the grandfather of the present proprietor.

In the Valuation Roll for 1893-4 Mr R. B. Mitchell is set down as owner of Patervan and Polmood, Sir Graham Montgomery of Stanhope, Mr James Tweedie of Kingledores, and Mrs White of the Drummelzier estates.

The registers of privy council and of the lords

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the headquarters of the Order. The proceedings relating to this gift, and the subsequent Crown grant of the lands and baronies of Torphichen, are narrated in "Appendix to the Second Report of the Historical MSS. Commission," p. 196.

auditors of causes and complaints contain many references to the lairds of Drummelzier, one or two of which may be noticed. On 11th June 1478 the lords auditors ordained Walter Twedy of Drummeliour to restore "to maister Adam of Cokburne of Skraling a futit cop of silver, with a coverytour of the samyn, double gilt," or else the value thereof, Adam at same time being required to repay 20 merks in security of which the silver cup had been given in "wed" or pledge to Twedy (*Acta Auditorum*, p. 65). On 4th February 1492, the lords of council found, "for ocht that they have yet sene, Johne Twedy of Drummelzare dois wrang in the vexacioun and distroubling of James Twedy, his brother, and his tenentis" in the peaceable possession and cultivation of the lands of Horne-huntaris-land, in the lordship of Innerleithen; and he was ordered to desist from such interference, James having produced a charter of the lands which he had obtained from the late James Twedy of Drummelzare. John was farther ordered to restore a "herezeld ox"\* which he had taken from the lands (*Acta Dominorum*, p. 272.)

The names of William Twedy of Drummelyeare and Adam Twedy of Drava occur in a long list of persons summoned to appear before the Privy Council at Edinburgh to answer for the "slaughter of David Riccio" (*Register*, 22nd March 1565-6; i., pp. 436-7).

Disputes having arisen between the Scotts and the Tweedies, a privy council was held by the

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\*"Herezeld" was the fine, usually consisting of the best ox or horse, claimable by a superior on the death of his vassal.

King at Neidpath on 8th November 1587 (*Register*, iv., 225), when Walter Scott of Branxholme, for himself and his friends (except the Scotts in Ewisdale), on the one side, and James Tuedy of Drummelzeare, for himself and his friends on the other, agreed to abide by the decision of the King and his council regarding all past actions and quarrels, criminal and civil, competent to either party against the other. Whatever settlement may have been concluded at this time fresh disturbances arose between the parties four years after, when a case of cattle lifting on a large scale is noticed in the Privy Council Register (iv., p. 709.) It is there stated that on 15th December 1591, Watt Scott of Harden, and other Scotts, who are named, with their accomplices, to the number of above 200 persons, tenants and servants of Walter Scott of Branxholme, "all bodin in feir of weir," had come to the landis of Drummelyear and Dreva, and violently reft forth thereof 4000 sheep, 200 cows and oxin, and 40 horses and mares, helonging to James Tuedy of Drummelyear and Adam Tuedy of Dreva; "togidder with the haill insicht and moveahlis of their tennentis houssis." Sir John Edmestoun of that Ilk, who had sometime previously become answerable for Branxholme's transgressions, was thereupon ordained to make good the skaith (*Ib.*, p. 721.)

The First Statistical Account of the parish (vii., pp. 153-5) was written by the Rev. William Welsh, and published in 1793. Being brief, it may be given in its entirety:—"Name, Soil, and Climate.—The antient and modern name of this parish is the same, and is said to signify, in the Gaelic, 'Here is a plain,' which accords very well

with the situation of the village, that is built on a rivulet called Pow Sail, at the head of a haugh of about 300 acres of inclosed land, divided into sixteen parks in grass, rented about 20s per acre; 30 years ago uninclosed, they set at 7s per acre. The parish is 12 miles long and at an average about 3 broad. The face of the country is beautifully varied with hill and rock, rivulets and small plains, lying on the Tweed. The soil is light but fertile. The air is healthy. The most frequent diseases are slow fevers, consumptions, and rheumatisms. There are no fish but trout and salmon.

“*Population* in 1755, 305. In 1790, 123 males, 147 females, making 270 in all. Births from 1744 to 1790, 403; burials for same period, 255; difference, 148. This and most of the neighbouring parishes are greatly decreased in number. A third of the inhabitants live in the village, the rest in farm and cot-houses. We have only 6 farmers, 7 weavers, 4 taylors and apprentices, 2 masons, 2 smiths, and 6 day labourers, the rest are shepherds, cowherds, and ploughmen. There are only one Seceder and one Episcopalian. The people are industrious. Only four old persons and a dumb man receive charity.

“*Productions*.—There is little natural wood here, only at Polmood a small one which formerly has been pretty large, but has been destroyed by bad management, and particularly by sheep. The soil is very fit for trees of every kind, and the late Sir James Nasmyth planted a great deal of fruit trees\* as well as fir, which have thriven

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\* In this orchard, according to Pennecuik (p. 267) was found the solution of a “remarkable riddle”—where, by

very well. There is no wheat. The grain is barley, pease, and oats. The farmers also sow turnip, and plant a considerable quantity of potatoes, of which the people are fond, and think that a statue ought to be erected to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who first brought them to Britain. Few grass seeds are sown on account of the sheep, which are great enemies to them. Servants' wages are high. A man, £6 per annum; a maid servant, £2 for the summer half-year, and about 25s. for the winter. The wages they receive enable families generally to live in a very different manner indeed from the poor in England, as they buy no articles of luxury. Provisions are double the price they were forty years ago, which bears hard upon schoolmasters and others whose salaries have not been augmented. A lamb cost 5s or 6s; a sheep, if fat, 11s or 12s; a fowl, 1s; butter, 10d per lb.; cheese, 6s per stone.\* The ploughs used are of the Scotch kind; few English, except by gentlemen or improvers, the land being full of stones. The celebrated Merlin is buried here; but no other person of great distinction."

In the Second Statistical Account, written in 1834 by the Rev. James Sommerville, it is stated that the population of the parish in 1831 was 107 males and 116 females, making a total of 223. According to the census of 1891 the population was 187.

On the subject of "Antiquities," Mr Sommerville says—"There are traces of a road along the top of the mountain *Scrape*, understood to have been Roman, and which probably connected the

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the help of an extraordinary ornithological feat, flesh, fish, and fruit might be found at the same time upon one tree.

camp at Lyne with the great road which ran from Carlisle towards Falkirk. There are also the remains of two old castles, the one called Tinnies Castle, supposed to be a corruption of Thanet.\* It is of so great antiquity that there is no tradition either of its erection or destruction. The walls are two Scots' ells thick, and the cement as hard as the stone. The other is called Drummelzier Place, evidently more modern. It was the residence of the Tweedies of Drummelzier, the last of whom died in 1617." In that valuable work, "The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland," which has thrown so much light on the subject of ancient Scottish edifices, Messrs M'Gibhon & Ross give descriptions and ground-drawings of each of these old fortresses. Of Tinnies (iii., pp. 159-60), which is reckoned much the older of the two, and assigned to the period between 1300 and 1400, it is said to have "consisted of a quadrangular enclosing wall, between 60 and 70 feet square, with round towers 18 feet in diameter at each angle. The tower at the northern angle still exists for about 5 feet in height, and has three shot holes in it. The foundation of the western tower is visible, and there are traces of the other two. The walls of the towers are about 4 feet thick, and the 'curtains' (walls) between are about 5 feet thick. The space within is covered with

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\* The Cymric word Dinas, signifying a fort (Veitch's Border History, i., p. 31), and easily convertible into Tinnis, affords a more plausible derivation. There is also a Tinnis Castle on the left bank of the Yarrow in Selkirkshire, and it was probably this stronghold which the Privy Council in 1592 ordered to be destroyed, but which Dr Chambers (History, p. 118), assumed to be the Tinnis at Drummelzier.

enormous heaps of stones and fragments of walls, probably the ruins of the dwellings within the *enceinte*. In its general outline this structure bears some resemblance to the castles of the first period (1200-1300), but from the thinness of the wall of the surviving round tower, and from its containing shot-holes, it seems to be of later date. The curtain walls, however, are thicker, and may possibly be portions of an original strength of the 13th century, to which round towers have been added at a subsequent period. . . . When Cardonnel published his views, about a century ago, one of the walls and two of the towers were in much better preservation than at present." Regarding Drummelzier Castle (iii., pp. 553-4), of which a view\* is given, it is stated that "only the angle tower and a portion of the main building now exist. It appears to have been a structure of the fourth period (1542-1700) in which the wing projects so as to flank two sides of the main building. The door is in the re-entering angle. The wing is vaulted and provided with shot-holes, and each window is also furnished with a shot-hole under the sill."

Subsequent to the Reformation, the lands, which had hitherto been possessed by the vicars of Stobo, with the exception of portions reserved for glehes, were feued out by Robert Douglas, who then held the office of vicar and its emoluments, though his ecclesiastical functions had probahly been superseded. By a charter, dated 18th June 1580, Douglas, designated "perpetual vicar of

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\* A view of this castle, taken in 1790, is also given in Captain Grose's "Scottish Antiquities."

Stobo," disposed to John Tuedy, tutor of Drummelzier, various properties, including the church lands of Drumlzear, with the pasturage of 48 souns of sheep; reserving 4 acres for a manse to the reader (or exhorter) of the parish; and it was stipulated that five merks of yearly feu-duty should be payable to the vicar. The charter was confirmed by the Crown on 20th March 1581-2 (*Great Seal Register*, v., No. 383); and by another Crown charter, dated 14th February 1606, the lands were confirmed to Marion Twedie, daughter of the tutor (*Ib.*, vi., No. 1706.) The patronage of the church, bestowed in 1588 on Sir John Maitland of Thirlestane, along with the patronages of other parishes in the Stobo group (*Ib.*, v., No. 1549), subsequently passed with these to the Earl of Wigton.

The area of Drummelzier parish was considerably curtailed when that of Tweedsmuir was formed out of it, but was again to some extent augmented when, in 1741, Dawick was suppressed and apportioned between it and Stobo.

The following list of ministers is compiled principally from *Fasti Ecclesie* (i., pp. 237-9, 261):—

- 1576—Thomas Bissait, exhorter in 1567; had Dawyk added to his charge, 1571; deposed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, 22nd August 1592, but still in the Register of Ministers, 1593.
- 1595—Robert Livingstoun, translated from Ellem; Brochtoun, Kilhocho, and Glenholm were also in the charge; translated to Skirling.
- 1598-1603—Archihald Row, A.M., Edinburgh University; translated to Stobo.

- 1603-4—Colin Row, A.M., Edinburgh University; brother of the preceding; translated to St Quivox.
- 1605-44—Alexander Greg, A.M., Edinburgh University; gave £10 towards library in Glasgow University, 1632.
- 1645-8—Robert Fleming, A.M., Edinburgh University.
- 1649-81—Richard Browne, A.M., St Andrews University; presented by the Earl of Wigton; required by Privy Council in 1661 to answer for assisting in admission of minister of Manor. Although he complied not with the Episcopal form of church government, he continued at Drummelzier till he was deprived by the Test in 1681.
- 1683-90—James Simson, translated from Broughton; deprived by Act of Parliament, 25th April 1690, restoring the Presbyterian ministers.
- 1690-8—Richard Browne, above mentioned, returned 23rd August 1688 and preached in the kirk four Sundays—in August and September 1689—but as the incumbent was still in the manse, and the act of parliament for restoring the old ministers had not been touched by the sceptre, and so no call given, he went back to Edinburgh, and returned 8th June 1690; died 20th April 1698.
- 1700-2—Patrick Russell.
- 1705-33—John Wallace, called 28th February, and ordained 10th May 1705; died 3rd June 1733.

- 1734-86—William Wallace, son of preceding; presented by Earl of Wigton; ordained 20th March 1734; died 11th June 1786, in his 79th year.
- 1787-1806—William Welsh, translated from Manor; presented by Duke of Queensberry, December 1786; admitted November 1787; wrote Statistical Account of the parish; died 28th January 1806.
- 1807-9—Robert Haldane, studied at Glasgow University; presented by John Græme of Eskbank, W.S., August 1806; ordained 19th March 1807; having been admitted Professor of Mathematics in the University of Andrews, his resignation was accepted by the Presbytery, 2nd October 1809.
- 1810-43—James Sommerville, translated from Symington; presented by John Græme, W.S., October 1809; admitted 1st February 1810; had D.D. from Edinburgh University, 4th January 1838; on joining in the Free Church secession he was declared no longer minister of this church, 24th June 1843; died 8th May 1844, in his 83rd year and 46th of ministry. Publications: Remarks on Hume's Doctrine on Miracles, 1815, 8vo; The Penitent Sinner directed to the Gospel, 1838; Statistical Account of the parish, 1834.
- 1843-65—John Taylor, died 28th June 1865.
- 1866-73—Robert Meiklem, B.D., ordained 3rd May 1866; died, 28th December 1873.
- 1874-7—John Hume Tod, M.A., ordained 25th

September 1874; resigned on account of ill-health, 23rd April 1877.

1877—William Milne, B. D., the present minister, ordained 26th September 1877.



XV.

*Tweedsmuir.*



## XV.

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SETTING aside amalgamations and reconstructions, Tweedsmuir is the youngest parish in the shire, and, indeed, the only one whose inauguration is chronicled. To the origin of each of the other parishes Topsy's theory regarding her own genesis—"Specs I grewed"—is not inapplicable. When in the twelfth century the light of history first dawns with tolerable clearness on the political and social conditions of the country, parochial institutions are found to be even then in course of development; and by the beginning of the seventeenth century their organisation may be said to have been complete. Disjoined, accordingly, from Drumelzier in 1643, Tweedsmuir, embracing the district formerly known as Over Drumelzier, forthwith started on its own account, fully equipped with all parochial accessories.

Connected with its

Wild glen of Fruid and Oliver,  
Set on the rocky steep,

Tweedsmuir will ever be haunted by memories of the Frasers, and specially of that Sir Simon who fought by the side of Wallace, and like him forfeited his life in his country's cause. Wallace himself, subsequent to the battle of Falkirk, and

during King Edward's usurpation, was hunted by English troops and spies, and was more than once traced to the company of "Sir Simon Fraser and other Scots, enemies of the King," while from other incidental allusions it may be gathered that the strongholds and territories of the Frasers were always open to him and used for his protection (see Bain's *Calendar*, iv., pp. 474-7).

Long before the War of Independence, however, the Frasers were notable people not only in Tweedsmuir but throughout the shire and the country. Oliver Fraser, who appears to have flourished about the middle of the twelfth century, is supposed to have been the builder of Oliver Castle. This stronghold was apparently in existence when the marches of Stobo were determined, as two of the witnesses are designated "Adam and Cosuold, sons of Muryn at the Castle of Oliver." Gilbert Fraser, said to have been father of the first Sir Symon, and grandfather of Wallace's associate, the hero of Roslin, is designated sheriff of Trequair in 1233\* (*Glasgow Register*, No. 130); and in 1265 Symon Fraser, sheriff of Treuequer, accounts to the Crown for revenues received from Treuequer and Pebles mills, the lands of Rumanoch and (to quote the Earl of Haddington's de-

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\* In an official inquisition, made in the year 1259, regarding the lands of Hopkelchoc, reference is made to a previous inquisition (date not given), made by Sir G. Fraser, Sheriff of Peebles (Acts of Parliament, i., p. 88). Simon Fraser, Sheriff of Trequair, is mentioned in a document dated 13th April 1268 (Bain's *Calendar*, i., No. 2679). These designations, Traquair and Peebles, as applicable to the sheriff's jurisdiction, seem to have been used indiscriminately in the 13th century. The modern county of Peebles probably embraces to a nearness the bounds of the old sheriffdom.

scription), "the maills of many severall lands in the shirefdome of Pebles" (*Exchequer Rolls*, i., p. 32). Sir Symon Fraser is designed sheriff of Peblys in a charter granted in 1266 (*Liber de Calchou*, No. 190), and also in another document granted between the years 1260 and 1268 (*Glasgow Register*, No. 216).\*

After the heroic Sir Simon Fraser had in 1306 shared the fate of his co-patriot Wallace, his estates came into the possession of his two daughters, one of whom married Sir Gilbert Hay, ancestor of the Hays of Yester, and the other married Sir Patrick Fleming of Biggar. In consequence of these matrimonial alliances the estates of the Frasers descended to the Hays and the Flemings.

By a charter, dated 12th August 1439, David of Hay (designed "David de Haia," lord of Yhester, of the barony of Olivercastel, of the barony of Hopprew, and of the barony of Duncanlau and of Morehame, knight), granted to his brother, Edmund of Haia, for his homage and service, the lands of Thalek and the lands of Kingildurris, both in the barony of Olivercastel and shire of Peblis, parts of Duncanlaw in the shire of Edinburgh, and also an annualrent of  $2\frac{1}{3}$  merks payable from the lands of Wester Hopprew in the shire of Peblis. This charter bears to have been granted at the castle of Peblis (*Castrum de Peblis*), apparently Neidpath Castle, a name which was in use by the end, though possibly not in the beginning, of the fifteenth century. The witnesses

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\* For further particulars as to the Frasers, reference may be made to Professor Veitch's *Border History*, i., pp. 300-35.

were Gilbert of Haia of the Mynhane, George Malevin, Thomas of Loch, burgess of Pehlis; Sir John Blount, vicar of Carmichel, and Sir Patrick of Mortoun, chaplain. This charter and another, relating to other properties, and granted by David Hay at the Castle of Yhester, on 7th March 1436, were confirmed by King James II. on 16th November 1439 (*Great Seal Register*, ii., No. 210). From another Crown charter, dated 12th July 1470, granted by King James III. to John the Haye, son and apparent heir of David the Haye of Yhester, knight, it appears that the lands of Olivercastel and the half of the lands of Over Kingildurris, together with the superiority of the tenandry lands of Frude, Polmude, Coquelande, and Glenquotho, in the shire of Peblis, had been acquired by Sir David from Robert, lord Flemyng, in excambion for the lands of the former within the barony of Bigare, with right of patronage of the church of Bigare and hospital thereof; but reserving to Lord Fleming "one messuage" of the lands of Olivercastel (*Ib.*, No. 995).

From an entry in *Acta Auditorum* (p. 38) in December 1475, it appears that Edward Huntar of Polmude had summoned Sir David Hay of Yester, and John the Hay of Oliver Castel, "to have schewin befor the King and his lordis of counsall quhilk of thame was chief baron of Oliver Castell." Edward, the purport and drift of whose action is not apparent, failed to appear, and nothing definite is recorded on the subject.

By a Crown charter, dated 2nd February 1511-2, King James IV. confirmed "to John, lord Hay of Yester, son and heir of the late John, lerd Hay of Yester, the lands and barony of Olivercastell,

which had belonged to the latter; also the half of the lands of Glenrusco, within the barony of Oliver-castell, which had belonged to John, lord Flemyng, in superiority, and John Murray of Fawlohill, in property, "which lands had been recognosed in the hands of the King on account of the alienation of the greater part without his consent; and the said lord Flemyng consented to the present infeftment in presence of the King and treasurer; and all which for special favor the King of new incorporated into the free barony of Oliver-castell: Rendering yearly for the lands three suits at the three head courts in the shire of Peblis; also ward, &c.; with licence for infefting the vassals" (*Great Seal Register*, ii., No. 3692). The same lands were confirmed to William, lord Hay of Yester, by Crown charter, dated 27th February 1590-1 (*Ib.*, v., No. 1830); and to his brother James, who succeeded him in the following year, a similar charter was granted on 29th May 1591 (*Ib.*, No. 1872.) John, lord Hay of Yester, got a Crown charter in the lands on 27th May 1650 (*Ib.*, ix., No. 2189.)

In Robertson's Index (p. 146, No. 37) there is notice of a charter by King Robert III. (1390-1406) "to Patrick Fleming, of lands of Honemener and Glenrustok, within the baronie of Oliver Castle in the shire of Peebles," but the roll containing the charter has disappeared. During Albany's regency there is a Crown charter confirming a mortgage of the lands of Oliver Castell granted by Malcolm Fleming of Biggar to Robert Dickson in security of £100 (*Ib.*, p. 159, No. 3<sup>2</sup>.)

According to an old feudal usage, a vassal forfeited his estate if he alienated more than the

half of it to a stranger without the superior's consent. Such forfeiture, technically termed the casualty of recognition, had been incurred by Lord Flemyng with reference to parts of his lands in Tweedsmuir, as shown by the grant to Lord Hay in 1511-2, and also by a Crown charter dated 9th June 1508. By the latter writ King James IV. granted "to his familiar clerk and daily servitor, Mr John Murray of Blakbarony, the lands of Overmenzeane, in the barony of Oliver-castell, which belonged to John, lord Flemyng, holding immediately of the King, and which were 'recognosced' in the hands of the King on account of the alienation of the greater part without his consent, and in which lands the said John, lord Flemyng, by a writing under his hand and subscribed by a notary public, granted that the said Mr John might be infeft, to be held ward of the King; and which lands the King, for good service, united to the barony of Haltoun-Murray, alias Blakbarony." The non-entry dues of the lands were also assigned to Murray, indicating that portions of Menzeane had been feued to subvassals, and of these portions accordingly Lord Hay would only acquire right to the superiority or feu-duties and casualties (*Great Seal Register*, ii., No. 3241.)

A charter of confirmation was on 9th April 1538 granted by King James V. to Malcolm, lord Flemyng, then great chamberlain of Scotland, of "the lands of Ovir Mynzen, Ovir Kingildurris, the superiority of the half of Glenrusco, and oneacre of land of Oliverecastell on the east side of the burn of Oliver on the side of the public road" (*Great Seal Register*, iii., No. 1774). Confirma-

tions of the same properties to Lord Flemyng's successors, including the earls of Wigton, are recorded in 1588, 1595, and 1614. In 1636, John, earl of Wigton, conveyed Over Mynzen, with the Oliver-castle acre, to Sir David Murray of Stanhope, who got a Crown charter on 17th March 1645, incorporating these lands into the barony of Stanhope-Murray (*Ib.*, ix., No. 1611). On 28th April 1654, William Murray of Stanhope was served heir of Sir David Murray, his father, in the parts of the lands and barony of Drumelzear called Glencraigo and Glenbrack, the half of the lands called Glenumphard *alias* Badlew, within the barony of Drumelzear, and the lands of Nether Munzeane in the barony of Olivercastell (*Peebles Retours*, No. 134).

A charter, undated in the Register, was granted by King Robert Bruce to David of Lindesay, knight, for his homage and service, of the lands of Hawkeschaws which were to be held of the Crown for the services of two archers in the King's host (*Great Seal Register*, i., p. 8, No. 35). James Lyndesay, knight, a successor of David, conveyed these lands and others adjacent to John of Maxwell, knight, and they were confirmed to the latter by charter of Robert II., dated 19th September 1372, in which they are described as "the lands of Haukschawys, Glengonvir, and Fynglen in the shire of Peblis"\* (*Ib.*, p. 100, No. 24).

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\* By an indenture made at Dumbarton, in the year 1400, between Sir John of Maxwell, knight, lord of Nether Pollock, and his son Robert, on the one side, and Sir John of Maxwell, knight, the son and heir of the lord of Nether Pollock, on the other side, it was agreed that the said Robert and his heirs should have the "Hawkschawland, Fynglen, and Carterhope in Twede Muir," with certain

Hawkshaw was long in the possession of a family named Porteous, but the Porteouses probably held of subject superiors, as no Crown charters in their favour are recorded. They appear to have been in possession in 1479, because on 27th October of that year the lords of council in Edinburgh ordained that "Jofra Litol and William Litill sall restore to Thomas Portews of Halkschawis 18 score of scheip milk yowis, price of the pece, 4s; spulzeit, takin, and withaldin be the said Joffra and William out of the landis of Halkschawis" (*Acta Dominorum*, p. 37). Ten years afterwards, on 16th February 1489, Thomas Porteus of Halkschaw was decerned by the lords auditors of causes and complaints to "content and pay to William, lord of Sanct Johns, 3 scor and 14 lammis takin be him of the said Williamis landis of Olivercastell, as wes confessit be the said Thomas in presens of the lordis, quhilkis gudis pertenis to the said William, lord of Sanct Johns, be ressoun of eschet, throw the being of William Twedy and Laurence Twedy, his tenentis, beand at our Soverane lordis horne for the tyme." The sheriff of the shire was also to take farther proceedings regarding the skaith sustained by the lord of St John (*Acta Auditorum*, p. 137).

The lands of Fruid in the barony of Olivercastell belonged at one time to the Tweedies of

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lands in the sheriffdom of Lanark (*Origines Parochiales*, i., pp. 206-7). "There was a chapel in ancient times near the tower of Hawkshaws on the banks of the Fruid water. Its remains were to be seen in the last century standing in a cemetery which was not then altogether forsaken" (*Ib.*, p. 205, citing Pennecuik).

Drummelzier and in the *Peebles Retours* (No. 88), it is mentioned that, on 3rd February 1631, "James Twedie of Drumailzear," was served heir of his father in the lands. The *Retours* (No. 147) also bear that Anna, Countess of Buccleuch, was served heiress of entail in the lands of Talla\* in the barony of Oliver-castell on 17th October 1661. Both Fruid and Talla eventually came into the possession of Lord Wemyss.

From the Valuation Roll of 1893-4 it appears that Colonel Anderson was proprietor of Carterhope, Mr Lyell of Hawkshaw, Sir G. Graham Montgomery of Menzion and Gameshope, Mr Scott of Fingland, Mr Tweedie of Oliver and Bield, Mr Thorburn, M.P., of Glenbreck, Mr Welsh's Trustees of Earlshaugh and Tweedshaws, and Lord Wemyss of Hearthstane, Crook, Fruid, Talla, and Nether Oliver.

There is one special celebrity of world-wide renown claimed for Tweedsmuir who must not be left unnoticed—no less a personage than Jack the Giant Killer. Jack's connection with the district is not as yet authenticated by anything discovered in mediæval archives, but the absence of documentary proof is counter-balanced by the boulder, from behind which "Little John"—there is a spice of Robin Hood here—shot his arrow, and the grave of his victim remaining in evidence at the present day; and if there are any unbelievers after that, it would be a waste of time to argue with them. The account of Jack's Tweedsmuir

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\* Talla is said to have belonged to the Hays in the 16th century. See Professor Veitch's poem and notes on "Young Hay of Talla," who was executed for the murder of Darnley. *Hillside Rhymes*, pp. 47, 104.

exploit will be found in the new *Statistical Account*, from which it appears that close by the road leading from the church to Menzion House, there is a standing-stone five feet above the surface, from behind which "a person of diminutive stature, known by the name of Little John, discharged an arrow at the head of a freebooter of formidable dimensions, and who, though on the opposite side of the Tweed, was unable to elude the deadly stroke. This event is thought to have given rise to the well-known story of Jack the Giant Killer. A tumulus at the spot where he fell is still pointed out as the giant's grave."

The *Statistical Accounts* of the parish may here be drawn upon for various particulars. The old Account (vol. viii., pp. 80-89), was written by the Rev. Thomas Muschet and published in 1793. The following are extracts:—"This district formed anciently a part of the parish of Drummelzier, hut was erected into a distinct parish in 1643. It is about 9 miles in length, and in many places as much in breadth. It is a hilly country, with some flats and morasses. A number of the hills are very beautiful, being covered with grass to the very tops; others have a mixture of heath; some are of a great height, particularly Hartfield and Broadlaw, which are about 2800 feet above the level of the sea. The river Tweed has its source at the south-west extremity of the parish, and runs through it in a north-east direction. It is joined by the waters of Core, Fruid, and Talla, besides several smaller burns or rivulets, all of which abound with trouts. *Cultivation and Produce.*—The arable parts of the parish produce oats, harley, &c., upon a light loam, with gravel

and sand at the hottom; hut owing to the great rains and early frosts, the crops are very precarious; indeed, the whole of the parish is by nature principally adapted for pasture. The mutton fed upon the heathy hills and flats is remarkable for delicacy of taste and flavour; although small, and seldom weighing more than 10 or 12 lbs. per quarter, it is far superior (for the table) to the large mutton fed upon a low and rich pasture. *Sheep and Wool.*—The whole of the parish contains 15 farms, which feed about 15,000 sheep, besides a necessary number of horses and black cattle. The graziers in the north of England are particularly fond of the Tweedsmuir breed of sheep; they buy them of all ages, and drive them to their farms, where they are much esteemed, being healthy and good thrivers. A number of the young sheep are sold at the Linton markets, in the month of June, to be driven to the Ochil and Alva hills, and other places in the Highlands of Scotland; a number of lambs, yeld sheep, and draught ewes, are sold to the hatcher, and help to supply the markets of Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c. *Population.*—The population of this parish has decreased considerably. About 70 years ago, the lands were occupied by 26 tenants, hut the farms have since that period been gradually enlarged in extent, and of course diminished in number; even of the 15 to which they are now reduced, so many are engrossed in the hands of the same persons, and these often settled in other parishes, that there are only 3 farmers at present resident in the whole parish. The whole number of dwelling-houses is only 51, and of these 3 are inns, situated at the Crook,

Beild, and Tweedshaws, upon the high-way from Edinburgh to Moffat, Dumfries, &c., which passes through this parish along the hanks of the Tweed, and is often (especially in that part of its extent which lies within this parish), in a very bad state, but will now meet with a thorough repair. The whole number of souls at present in the parish is only 227; the return to Dr Webster, in 1755, was 397, so that there is a decrease of 170. *Church, School, and Poor.*—The church was built in 1648. The Duke of Queensberry is patron. The lands in the parish belong to 7 different heritors, of whom only 1 resides. The poor are assisted by the weekly collections at the church. A school was lately instituted, and a schoolhouse built, hut the scholars are few in number. *Antiquities.*—Some remains of antiquity are to be seen in this parish near the highway, and a few miles above Beild there are several cairns, which have probably been raised over some ancient graves. Vestiges of ancient castles still remain at Oliver, at Fruid, where a family of the name of Fraser formerly resided; and at Hackshaw, the seat of the ancient family of the Porteouses."

The New Statistical Account was written by Dr Burns, minister of the parish, and published in 1841. Regarding the topographical appearances of Tweedsmuir the author says that "the highest hills are Broadlaw on the north and that part of Hartfell or Hartfield on the south, which comprehends its highest point of elevation. By an accurate calculation, made by order of Government, Broadlaw was found to be 2741 feet above the sea level and Hartfell 2635, the former being the highest hill south of the Forth. From the

summit of Broadlaw a prospect opens extensive and magnificent in the highest degree; for, while the eye passes over mountain after mountain in apparently endless succession, like waves of a tumultuous sea, it rests not till it reaches the English border and the German Ocean. It is worthy of remark as regards this and most of the other hills in the parish that they are of comparatively easy ascent, and are flat as attic plains on the top." *Hydrography*.—"A very insignificant well near Tweedshaws, at the upper extremity of the parish, gives rise to the far-famed river Tweed, which runs ten miles through the parish, in a north-westerly direction, and after pursuing a beautiful meandering course for ninety miles farther, loses itself in the German Ocean at Berwick. The source of the Tweed is half-a-mile from Lanarkshire on the west, and the same distance from Dumfriesshire on the south, and it is not a little remarkable that from the base of one and the same hill the three celebrated rivers, Tweed, Annan, and Clyde, take their rise.\* . . . The Core, Fruid, and Tala, three waters in this parish, run into the Tweed from the south-east. There are also nine burns, viz., Tweedhope, Glencraigie, Badlieu, Old Fingland, Menzion, Glenriska, Moat, Harestone, and Polmood. The only other of any consequence is Gameshope Burn, which joins the Talla Water. These different streams, great and small, have an abundant supply of trout, par, and eels. At the bridge over Tweed is Carlow's Linn, a small but

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\* According to the old rhyme:—

"Annan, Tweed, and Clyde  
Rise a' out o' ae hill-side."

interesting waterfall. . . . There is a lake in the parish worthy of notice, not on account of its extent, for it is only 586 yards in circumference, but as being, perhaps, the highest sheet of water in the south of Scotland. It is called Gameshope Loch, and abounds in excellent trout, though, on account of the dark and mossy hue of the water, they are of a black colour." *Antiquities*.—"At Fruid, Hawkshaw, and Oliver are vestiges of ancient castles, towers, or strengths. . . . The parish church stands upon an eminence resembling a Saxon moat, triangular in form, and thirty feet in height. It has sometimes been called Quarter Knowe, and supposed to have been a place of Druidical worship. Forsyth, in his *Beauties of Scotland*, says that it is generally supposed to be an ancient tumulus, and is commonly called a Roman work. Some of the old inhabitants suppose that it is an elevation left by the confluence of the Tala and the Tweed, which they say at one time overflowed the low grounds now forming the Glebe. . . . Near the dwelling-house at Hawkshaws are faint vestiges of a chapel and burying-ground, where the sculptured head of a monk was found some time ago." *Means of Communication*.—"There are post-chaises and horses at Crook, where is also our post office. The great road from Edinburgh to Dumfries by Moffat runs ten miles through the parish; and as the mail-coach passes along it daily it is of course kept in a state of excellent repair." After mentioning that the only support for the poor, there being few claimants, was derived from church collections, mortcloth dues, &c., Dr Burns refers to the curious custom which formerly existed of transferring

mendicant cripples from house to house, often at wide distances:—"Foreign mendicity annoys us greatly, and the conveyance of cripples from hence to Moffat on the one hand (fifteen miles) and to Broughton on the other (eight miles) forms, as might be expected, a very important item in our annnal expenditure."

The population of the parish is stated to have been 397 in 1755; 250 in 1775; 227 in 1790; 277 in 1800; and 288 in 1831. According to the census of 1891 the population was 207.

The disjunction of the parish from Drummelzier, as already stated, took place in 1643, and the church was built in 1646. A view of the church, "and the adjacent picturesque country, drawn from the hack of the Bield Inn, in 1790," is given in Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland*, ii., p. 56. The present church was erected on the same site in 1874.

The following list of ministers is taken principally from *Fasti Ecclesiae* (i., pp. 259-61):—

1648-61—Alexander Trotter, formerly of Barra; presented by John, earl of Wigton; died 24th June 1661, in his 63rd year.

1662-74—Robert Scott, A.M., formerly of Eddleston; presented by John, earl of Wigton; died October 1674, aged about 62.

1675 88—Francis Scott, son of preceding; presented by William, earl of Wigton, and collated by Robert, archbishop of Glasgow. There was no sermon, 3rd October 1680, "the minister hardlie daring stay sermon for murderers or robbers falling upon him, as of other ministers in the presbytery."

At length he was outed by the people after 9th May 1688.

1688-96—James Thomsons, called in 1687; ordained (at the Crook) 5th September 1688; translated to Peebles 29th October 1696

1698-1718—William Higgins.

1721-55—James Welsh, A.M., Edinburgh University.

1732-61—Christopher Cairns, A.M., Edinburgh University; ordained assistant and successor 1st August 1732; died 6th January 1761.

1761-93—Thomas Muschet; presented by William, earl of March and Ruglen; wrote Old Statistical Account of the parish.

1793-1830—James Gardner; presented by William, Duke of Queensberry; died 14th August 1830; publication: Account of the Parish, in the Literary and Statistical Magazine, ii.

1831-43—George Burnes, D.D., St Andrews University; presented by the Principal and Masters of St Mary's College, St Andrews; by joining the Free Secession and signing the deed of Demission, he was declared no longer minister of the Church, 24th June 1843; publications: Lectures and Sermons, 1820; Prayers, 1829 and 1862; The National Church a National Treasure, 1835; Account of the Parish, 1834.

1843-59—Archibald Tod; died 1859.

1860—John Dick, A.M.

1894—W. S. Crockett, ordained assistant and successor to Mr Dick.

XVI.

*Sir Thomas Crawford's Protocol Book.*



## XVI.

*Sir Thomas Crawford's Protocol Book.*

THOUGH in the 15th century the eldest sons of barons and freeholders were alone subject to a compulsory education act, and though, from the dearth of books and practical inutility (to most people) of clerkly skill, there could then have been little inducement for either young or old to tackle even the mildest curriculum, it is found that in Peebles the burgh authorities maintained a school and schoolmaster "tyll teche the chylder" from at least the year 1464. In these days the schoolmaster was always a cleric, and not a few of his pupils were doubtless prospective chaplains, preference being frequently made in such appointments to the sons of burgesses. To what extent the Peebles parents availed themselves of school privileges for their children cannot now be ascertained with any exactitude, but if the spread of education among the upper classes is indicated with approximate accuracy when a Scottish nobleman is represented as exclaiming

Thanks to St Bothan, son of mine,  
Save Gawain, ne'er could pen a line,

it may be imagined that few of the worthy burgesses troubled themselves about scholastic attainments. In their ordinary trading and com-

mercial affairs writing was not essential, and in transactions where it could not be dispensed with, such as in transfers of property, the writing was done by the town clerk or a notary. When a sale of heritages was carried through, the seller and purchaser (or their representatives), accompanied by a bailie, the town clerk (with a notary if the clerk was not one) and several witnesses, went to the premises, and by the interchange of symbols concluded the transfer. The notary thereupon set forth the facts in a document called an instrument of sasine, and the town clerk recorded the particulars in the "commoun buk," there to remain *in rei memoriam*. At the period in question notaries were always churchmen, but the earliest town clerks of Peebles of whom the records afford information appear to have been neither notaries nor priests. This may be taken as an indication that the burgh school was being used for the training of lay scholars as well as of those destined for the church. In 1459 there is a notice of "John Donald, bourou clark in that tym;" in 1460, of "Wyl of Balcaske, commoun clerk;" in 1462, of "Thom Yong, commoun clerk in that tym;" and in 1469 the bailies and whole community chose Thomas Yong and William Smayll to be joint "borow clerkis." On 14th October 1476 "Wyllyam Andersoun was chosyn common clerk and maid burges that ilk day." The next clerk noticed in the records was a priest and notary, named Sir Thomas of Crawford, and he, besides holding the clerkship from 1483 to 1497, was also chaplain of St James' altar\* in the

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\* This altar seems to have been poorly endowed at first. In 1457 two merks belonging to St James' altar, probably

parish kirk. Crawford's protocol book, in which he recorded transfers of property and other transactions during his tenure of office, is still preserved. It consists of 189 leaves of stout foolscap, numbered consecutively. On the reverse side of leaf 189 there is this docquet—"This book of Sir Thomas Crawford contenis ix <sup>xx</sup> viij leiffis, with blankis and all;" and this is followed by the subscription "D. Creichtoun."\* The book has an old parchment cover, on the inner side of which, facing the first page, there is written the Latin inscription given below,† to the effect that Sir

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its whole yearly revenue, were bestowed on the chaplain of another altar, but with the very proper condition that service should be done at the latter "for the sal (soul) that left tha twa mark." From an entry in the record in 1475 it appears that "ald William of Bothwell, burges," had been the donor, and service was then appointed to be resumed at St James' altar by "Sir Lowraus Jonson, schulmaster," a priest who was installed as chaplain, and who was charged "to do servis and messis saying als fer as the said anuellis (5 sums amounting to 2 merks) is of vail quhill mar cum." In 1476 the town augmented the revenues with an annual of 1s 6d, "to pray for ovr Soveran Lord the King and the Qwen, and for the weillfar of the said burgh;" and in the same year a more substantial endowment was given, viz., the mails or rents of Common Struder and Dawletbo, "to pray for the balyeis and the comonite and for the welfare of the burgh of Peblis for evirmar." Johnson, the schoolmaster, was to have the service during his lifetime, and after his decease a chaplain was to be appointed, "as has mast knowledge, to be sculmaster and to tech barnis."

\* David Creichtoun was town clerk in 1564, and this docquet was probably adhibited by him when the book was in his custody.

† Dominus Thomas de Crawford, presbyter, notarius publicus, presentem librum, usque ad actum resignationis et sasine Patricii Patrikson et Ysabelle Parkle, sponse sue, inclusive, composuit, indicavit et manu sua propria script., secundum formam et usum legum burgorum Scotie, et tunc eundem librum ab eo communitati de Peblis exhibuit.

Thomas of Crawford, priest, notary public, composed, published, and with his own hand wrote this book as far as the act of resignation and sasine of Patrick Patrikson and Ysabella Parkle, his spouse, and then produced it to the community of Peblis, according to the form and use of the burgh laws of Scotland. The first entry written by Crawford is dated 12th February 1483, and the last—the sasine to Patrikson and spouse, dated 18th September 1497—is written on the 108th leaf, at the end of which he has added—*“Presentem librum dominus Thomas de Crawford, notarius publicus, hic ab eo communitati de Peblis deliberavit officium extra deditque.”\**

Crawford thus left off the book when the paper contained in it was little more than half exhausted, but it was utilised so far by his successors. “John Bulloc, common writar,” *i.e.*, town clerk, used leaves 109 to 116, both inclusive, for recording proceedings in 1497 and 1498, and his successor, “Sir Patrick of Stanhous, common writter,” continued the writing down to leaf 144 with proceedings ending on 16th December 1500. Leaves 145 to 171, both inclusive, have been used for engrossing accounts and minutes between the years 1498 and 1541, and the remainder has been left blank. On the inner side of the old parchment cover, facing the last page of the volume, the following is written—“In Sir Thomas Craufurd buk, with Bullo wirkkis (works), ane part of Sir Patrick Stanhous and Maister John Hay, blankkis

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\* The present book Thomas of Crawford, notary public, hereupon delivered up from himself to the community of Peblis, and at same time resigned his office.

and all, ix <sup>xx</sup> ix leiffis.”\* John Hay, whose protocol book† for 1534-41 is still preserved, appears to have been town clerk during that period.

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\* All the Peebles Records were substantially re-bound two or three years ago. The volume containing Crawford's books is now lettered—"Protocol Book and Record from 12 Feb. 1483 to 16 Dec. 1500. Accounts, 1498 to 1541. Record, 1519-20." The record 1519-20 consists of eight stray pages which were found wrapping an old account (see Preface to Peebles Records, p. l, there—it seems erroneously—dated 1509 and 1520), and now bound here, between leaves 171 and 172, to secure their better preservation. Notaries' protocol books were regarded as public registers, and the Scottish parliament directed those relating to burghage properties to be under the custody of the respective magistrates.

† As illustrating the manner of celebrating anniversary services for the souls of the dead, an entry in this protocol book (p. 21) may be noticed:—William Schlaitter, a burghess of Peblis, and Katherine Schlaitter, his spouse, on 1st June 1534, bestowed an annualrent of ten shillings, payable furth of their property on the north side of the "Croiccgait," upon "Maister Johnne Colquhoun and his successouris, chapellanes of the altar of Sanct Peter and Sanct Paul," in the parish kirk, on condition of their "doand thairfor yerlye ane anniversare at the said alter for the saul of the said Katherine the day of hir deces, and sua perpetualye followand." Out of the money the chaplain was to get 16d. for his trouble in collecting it, and for setting of the "heirs" (frame for lights) and finding of the wax. Then follows a provision to ensure against the consequences of neglect—"Gif the said Maister Johnne and his successouris be negligent in setting of the said heirs, in finding of the said walx, and causing of the belle ringing to the *derige* and saulmes (soul mass), the curat of Peblis sall caus the sammyn be don and tak the proffet thairfor as he will ansuere to God; viij d. to caus the greit belle be roun to the *derige* and saulmes; to the clerk, vj d.; ij d. to the hand belle; and vj s. iiij d. to be equalye devidit amangis the remanent of the brethir of the queir of Sanct Androis Kirk in Peblis present the tyme of the doing of the saidis saulmes and *derige* alanerlye; the saidis chapellanes yeirlye as the day fallis singand *derige* at evin singand and sayand messis on the morne for ever." In explanation of "heirs" or herse, Mr Donaldson, in his Supplement to Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary, says that it "was an open framework of

Crawfurde's book, possessing the general character of the fine collection of Peebles records, is beautifully written and preserved in perfection. Consisting mainly of sasines—transfers of property—invaluable for topographical purposes but not of special interest otherwise, the selections made by the Burgh Records Society from this source were not numerous. For local history, however, the book is all-important.

At what time Crawford was first appointed to the chaplainry, or whether he held it in conjunction with the schoolmastership,\* has not been ascertained. He is found in possession of the chaplainry on 11th October 1490, when a farther endowment is recorded in his book (p. 34):—"Robert Dikeson and Thomas Henrison, bailiais of Peblis in that tym, passit to the common land pertening to the communitie of Peblis, lyand on the north parte of the Ald Mylne dame, at the south end of the common gait strekand to the Cross Kirk of Peblis, apoun the west pairt of the kyl, and thar the said Robert Dikeson, with consent and assent of the hayl communitie of Peblis, gevyn and grantit the said day within the tolboith, in the curt that day haldin, tuk up erd and stane of the said land, and

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wood or metal which was placed during a funeral service as a canopy over the coffin and covered with lighted tapers. Also, a similar permanent framework of metal occasionally placed over recumbent monumental effigies, on which lighted tapers were placed at the celebration of the obit and anniversary of the deceased, and on some other occasions.' Katherine's "heirs" was intended to be one of the temporary sort.

\* The chaplains, of whom in 1473 there were nine, besides the curate, seem to have been ready for municipal appointments. One of them was keeper of the "knok" in 1494.

laid it into the handis of Robert Dikeson, burgen of Peblis, and be wertew of his office he gave to hym, his airis and assigneis, hereditabil sasin and possession of ane howssteide of the said common lande, that is to say of fourty futtis of lenth and achten futtis of breid within the wallis of the said hows, with all fredomes, profitis, commoditeis, asiamentis, and rychtous pertinentis; with fre isch and entra as efferis for evir: savand ilk manis rycht. Payand thairfor yerly the said Robert, his airis and assignais, to Sir Thomas of Crawford, chaplane of Sanct James alter within the parich kirk of Peblis, and to his successouris chaplanys of the said altar, to pray for the communitie of Peblis in his and tharis messis to be don at the said altar of Sanct James, efter the quantite and avayl of saxten pennys of annual rent of the usual mone of Scotlande, at twa usual termes in the yer, Mertimes in winter and Witsunday, he twa equale portionis for evir. This sasin was gevin apon the west parte of the said kyl at ane hour efter non, or thar about, befor thir witnes: John of Craik, Thomas Folcart, Thomas Ewmond, John Davidson, William Mador, William Red, William of Frude, John of Crunzane, John Forfar, Symon Lowgh, John Ker, William Patrikson, Cuthbert Glasen, and John Richardson, burro sergeandis, and Sir Thomas of Crawford, public notar and commoun writar of the hurgh, with other divers."

For some reason not disclosed Crawford desired a re-appointment, which he obtained from the bailies and community on 21st March 1490-1 (p. 39):—"Sir Thomas of Crawford, chaplane of the chaplanry of Sanct James alter, within the

parish kirk of Peblis, comperit in to the tolboith of Pehlis, hefor Rohert Dikeson and Thomas Henrison, balyais of the hurgh of Peblis in that tym, in to the curt in jugment sittand with the communitie of the said hurgh, and thar the said Thomas humly besoicht and requirit the saidis halyais and communitie to gif to hym the said ohaplanry of Sanct James altar, vakande in thar handis be resignacion of the said Sir Thomas maid in to thar handis in the said tolboith the xx day of the forsaid moneth of March: The quhilkis halyeis, consel, and communitie of the said burgh, all with ane consent and assent, everie man be his aune voce, nan agansayand, frely grantit and gaif agane to the said Sir Thomas of Crawford the said chaplanry of Sanct James altar, with all profittis, fredomes, and pertinentis thair of, he makand and doand divyn service at the altar of the said chaplanry of Sanct James efter the tenor of the feftment of the sammyn and efter the avalis of the rentis thair of. The quhilk done, the saidis halyais passit to the said parish kirk of Pehlis, and thar, at the said altar of Sanct James, the forsaid Robert Dikeson, with consent of the communitie of the said hurgh, he imput and investit the said Sir Thomas into real, actual, and corporal possession and institution of the said chaplanry of Sanct James altar, with the pertinentis, be the deliverance of the key of the kyst of the said altar into the handis of the said Sir Thomas, and als the buk, chalice, and ornamentis of the said altar of Sanct James, in takyn of possession of the said chaplanry, he deliverit and gaif to the said Sir Thomas the cur and governyng of the said chaplanry committand aluterly to him, efter the

tenor of feftment thair of, befor thir witnes: John Dikeson of the Smethfeld, Martin of Balcasky, John of Craik, Thomas Ewmond, Thomas Mathoson, William Bell, Gilbert Williamson, William Robyn, William Allane, Patrick Patrikson, John of Crunzane, John Ker, Richard Tonno, Patrick Lawson, John Bullok, Robert Dikeson, David Robison, Thomas Folcart, William Bullok, Edwarde Dikeson, Andro Cady, John Howston, Andro Gibson, Robert Fylder, Symon Lowgh, William Frude, William Patrikson, Patrick Hennisoun, and John Richardson, burro sergeandis, with other divers."

Titles of property on the south side of the High Street and Crossgate, or Eastgate, frequently give the Waulk Mill dam, formed along the north side of Tweed Green and leading to the mill at the Gytes, as the southern boundary. The following sasine, dated 29th May 1495 (p. 84) affords an illustration:—"Mergaret the Vaich, the spows of George of Towris, burgen of Edinburgh, passit to her lande and byggin with the pertinentis, lyande in to the burgh of Peblis in the Cross-gait, one the south syd of that ilk, betwix the lande of George Davidson one the est parte, and the lande of Mertin of Balcasky one the west parte, and the Kingis Causa one the north parte, and the Walk Mylne dame one the south parte, and thar the said Mergaret of her aune verray fre wil, with consent of the said George, gaif wp, frely deliverit, purly and simpilly resignit, fra her for ever, all and hayl her said lande, bygin, and the yarde of the sammyn, with all fredomes, profitis, and pertinentis thair of, be the deliverance of erde and stane of the samyn byggin in to the handis of

Patrik Dikeson, [bailie, who delivered] the said erde and stane in to the handis of John Burnet and in to the handis of Sybel the Waich (Vaich), his spows, and gaif to thai twa and to the langar levar of tham twa, conjunctly and severally, and to thair assignais hereditabil sasin, stait, possession and conjunct feftment of all and hayl the saidis lande, byggin, and yarde, with all and sindre fredomes, &c. And attour the said Mergaret in to presens of the said balzae, in absence of her said husbande, of her awne verra fre will, the gret ath, a buk with her hand tuichande, scho swor at scho was nocht compellit, thret, constrenzait, nor inducit throw dred nor aw of the said George, her husband, to the resignatioun nor alienatioun makyn of the said lande, byggin, and yarde, with the pertinentis, but that scho maid the sammyn of her awne verray fre wil, and the samyn aith scho swor at scho suld nevir in tym cummyn revok nor agansay the said resignation nor alienation in na maner of way, in privat nor in apert, bot ever to hold the samyn resignation and alienation ferme and stabill but revocation, impedimont, obstakle, fraud, or gyll." Sir John Hannykyn, vicar of Mennar, was one of the witnesses.

Sir John Hannykyn, the vicar just referred to, had various properties and investments in Peebles,\* part of which be mortified to the Holy Cross altar in St Gordian's Kirk at Mennar. The original mortification, said to be dated 23rd December 1497, is preserved in the valuable collection of

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\* Some of these are noticed in Crawford's MS. book, pp. 83, 99, 112.

Barns MSS.,\* and it includes an annualrent of 6s 8d, which Crawford's book (p. 102) shows to have been acquired by the vicar from William Bullok, hurgess of Peblis, on 1st April 1497, and to have been payable furth of "the land and byggin of umquhyl Thomas Young, hurgen of the said burgh, lyand in to the west syd of the Northgait of the said burgh, betwix the landis of John Uschar one the north parte, and the land of John Ker one the south parte."

Melrose Abbey owned a property on the north side of the Old Town, a little west of the Leidgait (now Young Street). The property situated to the eastward of the abbey's plot was conveyed to Lord Hay of Yester on 6th October 1495 (p. 87):—"Wylyam Rowcastel passit to his land and bygin with the pertinentis lyand in to the Alde Toune of Peblis one the north syd of the sammyn, betwix the land of the abbey of Melros one the west parte, and the land of Sir Wilyame of Fulop on the est parte, and the common gait one the north parte, and common Kingis causay on the south parte; and thar the said Wilyame Rowcastel, of his auin fre wil, gaif wp frely, deliverit, purly and simpilly resignit, fra hym and his airis for ever, all and hayl his said land and bygin, with the yard and croft, and with all fredomes, profitis, and pertinentis, quhatsumever, be erd and stane, in to the handis of Martin of Balcasky, ane of the balyais of Peblis in that tym; the quhilk resignation the said balzae rasavit; and incontinent he deliverit and laid the said erd and stane in to the handis of ane rycht

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\* "Genealogical Account of the Family of Burnet, 1882," p. 66.

nobil and mychty lorde, John, lord Hay of Yester, sheref of Peblis, and gaif to hym, to his airis and assignais, stait, possession, corporal and hereditabil sasin, of all and hayl the saidis land, byggin, yard, and croft, with all fredomes, profitis, commoditeis, asiamentis, and rychwus pertinentis quhatsover, als wel nocht nemmit as nemmit, fer and ner, under erd and abon, wp and don, in lenth and in bred, for ever; savand ilk manis rycht. This resignation was maid and sasin was gevyn within the clois of the forland of the said byggin, at twa houris efter non or thar about, before thir witnes: John Elphinston, William the Hay of Menzeane, Wilyam Stewarton of that ilk, George Elphinston, Thomas Elphinston, John Auchinlek, Thomas Lawder, Sir Thomas of Crawford, publict notar, James Atkyn, Adam Dikeson, John Richardson, William Arykstane, and David Lowgh, burro sergeandis of Peblis, with other divers." A few years later Lord Hay resigned the property in favour of "Sir Wilyam of Fulop, chaplane of our Lady Chapel in the said towne," and it would then be merged with that chaplain's other property into one holding, possibly extending as far eastward as the Leidgait.



XVII.

*Maineure—Menevire—Mennare—  
Manor.*



## XVII.

*Maineure—Mencwire—Mennare—  
Manor.*

MANOR, under the form of *Maineure*,\* first appears in record in connection with ecclesiastical affairs. In the year 1186 Pope Urban III. confirmed to Bishop Joceline and the see of Glasgow various possessions, including the church of Peblis with the chapel of *Maineure*. That the chapel was at this time dependent on the church of Peebles is indicated by the terms of the confirmation, and is more fully established by subsequent writs. It seems that at some period, the precise date of which is not known, the Bishop of the see had assigned the church of Peebles to the canon who might for the time hold the office of arch-deacon of Glasgow, but under reservation of the vicarage, which included Manor. From the following appointment of a vicar of Peebles in the year 1256, it would appear that Manor required to be specially excepted in order to exclude it from that vicar's charge:—"To all the faithful in Christ who shall see or hear this writing: William,

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\* The Welsh *maenawr*, literally a district bounded by stones, and applicable to the territory of a baron, seems to afford a satisfactory derivation.

by divine mercy minister of the church of Glasgow, humbly greeting in the Lord. Know ye that when we assigned the church of Peblis to the archdeaconry of Glasgow, we reserved to us and our successors the collation of the vicarage of the said church as often as it should happen to become vacant: We, moved by affection, have granted to Richard, chaplain, sometime vicar of Linton Rotheric, the vicarage of the said church, fully and wholly, except the chapel of Menewir, which, with consent of the said vicar, we have given to Master Reginald, our archdeacon of Glasgow, to be possessed for his lifetime. In testimony whereof we have caused the present writing to be authenticated by the guarantee of our seal. Given at Alnecrum, on the morrow of the Circumcision (2nd January), in the year of our Lord 1256" (*Registrum Glasguense*, No. 204). By the middle of the 15th century Manor was a parish, by designation at least, as there is in the town's repositories at Peebles a document, dated 30th June 1458, whereby "Sir Richard Purdy, vicar of the parish church (*ecclesie parochialis*) of Mennar, in the diocese of Glasgow" made up a title to certain annualrents which had been given by Thomas Lowis of Mennar, furth of properties adjoining the North Loch at Edinburgh. In 1401, also, when the prebends in the diocese were taxed for the ornaments of the Cathedral, Menare was rated at £5, a sum equal to that exacted from Stobo. The archdeacon is again found in possession of the vicarage in the year 1555, when he appointed a resident vicar to serve the cure:—"Alexander Dick, primary archdeacon of the metropolitan church of Glasgow,

and parson and vicar plenary of the parish church of Menar, with consent of the archbishop and chapter, has appointed Sir William Turnover, priest, vicar of the church of Menar, with a pension of twenty-four merks, together with all the small oblations, and the toft and croft of the said vicarage, and gave charge to the dean of Christianity of Peblis that he should give to him canonical institution and possession of the said pensionary vicarage. At the city of Glasgow, on the 1st day of June in the year of our Lord 1555 " (*Ib.*, No. 524).

The ancient church of Manor, dedicated to St Gordian or St Gorgon, with its surrounding cemetery, was situated near the head of the valley, on a site which is now marked by a memorial cross, erected by the late Sir John Naesmyth in 1874. The date when the old church was deserted\* cannot now be satisfactorily determined, but the parish church has been on or near its present site from the middle of the 17th century at least. In the will of William Burnet, who died 1574, he directed his body to be buried in "St Gorgones Kirk of Mener." That church services, however, were then maintained at the old site is uncertain. There were "church lands," situated near the new site, disposed of in 1598, and these were said to have formerly belonged to the archdeacon of Glasgow, but perhaps this cannot be taken as conclusive evidence that a church also then existed on the spot. In the old church there was an

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\* Open-air religious services, instituted by Mr Macvicar, minister of the parish, are now annually held on the site of the old church.

altar of the Holy Cross, of which the Burnets of Barns were patrons; and there is printed in the "Genealogical Account of the Family of Burnet" a mortification, dated 23rd December 1497, whereby John Burnet of that ilk, and Sir John Hannykyn, vicar of Menar, endowed the chaplain of the altar with certain properties on the south side of the Crocegait and others on the south side of the Old Town of Peblis. In the year 1546, William Burnet of Barns presented John Lewis to the chaplainry, probably the last appointment which was made, as the Reformation matured shortly afterwards. At the time of the Reformation the altar is reported to have had an annual revenue of 45s. (*Origines*, i., p. 239).

The earliest landowner connected with the parish of whom there is any trace was John of Baddeby, who made allegiance to the English King in the year 1296. There were several charters granted by Scottish Kings not long after this period, but the rolls containing them have mostly all disappeared. Among these missing charters (noticed in *Robertson's Index*, p. 24), there were five granted by King Robert the Bruce. One of these confirms a charter by one of the Alexanders to William Beddebie of the lands of Menner; another also confirms a charter by "King Alexander" to John Baddebie of the same lands; by the third, Bruce grants to Adam Marshall "the haill barony of Mener" in the vale of Tweed; the fourth is described as a charter by Bruce "to Ade Marshall of ane bounding infeftment of the barony of Mener;" and the last is a charter by the same king "to Alexander Baddebie, when Ade Marshall compearit in

parliament and resigned the barony of Mener.” On 4th August 1323 there is notice of a petition of Sir Alexander of Badley against Adam Marshall concerning the lands of Mener (*Ib.*, p. 28, No. 5). The result of this application is recorded in the proceedings of the Scottish Parliament in 1348 (vol. i., p. 122), thus translated:—“It is to be remembered that on the 4th day of August 1323, in the full parliament of our lord the late King Robert, held at Scone in presence of the venerable fathers the lord Maurice, by the grace of God, bishop of Dumblane, and the lord Bernard, by the same grace, abbot of Aberbrothock, chancellor of Scotland, and of very many others, nobles of the kingdom, there assembled, compear-ed Sir Alexander of Baddeby, asking the whole land of Mener within the shire of Peblis, in the half of which land Adam Marshall stood heritably infet by our foresaid lord the King. And answer was given to the said Alexander, by the lord King, that whereas the said lord King, by a certain ordinance, had of his grace granted to the said Sir Alexander the other half of the said land of Mener, it had till then been in the choice of the said Sir Alexander either to hold himself content with the said grace and ordinance, or to reseise our said lord the King in the said half granted to him; and our lord the King should do him full justice upon his petition: Which Sir Alexander, renouncing all claim of right for himself and his heirs in the premises, and wholly abandoning his suit, held himself in all things content for himself and his heirs forever with the foresaid grace and ordinance of the lord the King; unless the said lord King, moved by his goodness,

should decree or will to do him otherwise more ample grace in the premises. In testimony of which enrolment the seal of a noble man, lord Malcolm Flemyng, earl of Wigton, at the request of Robert of Dunbar, clerk of the rolls, together with the seal of the same, is openly appended to the present enrolment, at Dunbar, on the 1st day of August in the year of our Lord 1348." The barony appears to have passed from the Baddebys and Marshalls by the time of Robert III. (1390-1406), as that King is said to have given a "charter to Sir William Inglis of the barony of Maner, for the slaughter of Thomas Struther, Englishman, in single combat;\* reservand the lands possest by William Gladstanes, knight, in the said baronie and superioritie thereof" (*Robertson's Index*, p. 137, No. 18). This charter appears to be the one granted in 1396, and said to be still preserved among the Barns papers. The lands were to be held by Inglis for the annual payment to the King of a penny "at the church of Menar on the feast of St Gorgon, in name of blench farm if asked" (*Genealogical Account*, p. 20).

In the same reign (Robert III.) there is notice of a charter "to Thomas Baird of the lands of Possaw, Langhall, and Kirkhope, Caverhill, half lands of Glak, Glenrath, and Letteis in the barony of Maner" (*Index*, p. 144, No. 35).

It is stated in Dr Chambers' History, and also in *Origines*, that the Bairds were merged by mar-

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\* Or, as more fully put in *Origines*, the charter was granted by the King "to his kinsman, Sir William Inglis, in reward for his notable exploit in slaying Thomas de Struther, an English knight, in single combat, on the marches."

riage in the Naesmyths of Posso, and that thus the latter acquired the estates confirmed to Thomas Baird by King Robert III. The printed Registers do not supply a connected series of writs, but such of them as do exist are not in the main inconsistent with that view, though, as regards portions of the lands, the Hays of Smithfield intervene. On 30th April 1549, Thomas Hay was served heir of James Hay of Smythfield, his brother, in the half of the lands of Posso and of the superiority of Glenrath (*Peebles Retours*, No. 1). On 17th July 1617, John Hay was served heir of Alexander Hay of Smeithfield, his father, in the half of the lands of Posso (*Ib.*, No. 49). On 9th November 1609, James Nasmyth was served heir of Mr Thomas Nasmyth, his father, in the half of the superiority of the lands of Glenrath (*Ib.*, No. 43). By a Crown charter, dated 9th March 1611, King James VI. confirmed to James Nasmyth of Posso the half of the lands and barony of Posso, with the whole of the mansion, manor place, and fortalice thereof; the half of the superiority of the lands of Glenrathnes in the barony of Posso; all which the said James personally resigned. Also the other half of said superiority, which Alexander Hay, fiar of Smethfeild, with consent of John Hay of Smethfeild, his father, resigned. The charter also confirmed to Agnes Burnet, spouse of James Nasmyth, in liferent, the lands of Kirkhoip and the quarter of Langhach, resigned by the said James, in full satisfaction of her terce (*Great Seal Register*, vii., No. 443). By another Crown charter, dated 5th February 1619, King James VI. confirmed to James Nasmyth of Posso, and Agnes

Burnet, his spouse, in liferent, and to Michael Nasmith, their eldest son, in fee (in excambion of the quarter of Langhaugh in which Agnes was formerly infeft in full of her terce), the pendicle of Stobo called Kirkhope, and the lands of Stirkfield in the barony of Brouchtoun; also to the said James in liferent and Michael in fee, the remainder of the said James's half of the lands and barony of Posso, with mansion, &c.; the superiority of the lands of Glenrath (as well of the half which belonged to the said James as of the half disposed by Alexander Hay); also the half of the lands and barony of Posso, with fortalice; which John Hay and others resigned; and all which the King of new gave, including the lands and fortalice of Kirkhope, the said lands of Stirkfield called Over Stirkfield, the barony of Posso, comprehending the lands of Eister, Posso and an acre belonging thereto at the head of the meadow of the Wodhuis, sometime called the acre of the laird of Posso (*acram domini Posso*) the lands of Wester Posso, Langhauch, Hors-hoprig, the superiority and property of Glenrathnes, with fortalices, manor places, muirs, &c., and incorporated the whole into the free barony of Posso, ordaining the place of Eister Posso to be the principal messuage: "Provided that whenever the said James, during his lifetime, shall pay a gold angel (or £6), within the church of Menner, or shall consign the same on four days' warning, in the hands of a sufficient man residing in the parish, he shall have regress to the lands" (*Ib.*, No. 1769).

The designation "Lowis of Menner" occurs in several 15th century writs. Thomas Lowis has

already been referred to as the granter of a charter to the vicar of Manor in 1458. By a charter dated at Peblis, 24th September 1548, John Lowis of Mennar, for a sum of money paid to him, sold to Sir Alexander Dik, archdeacon of Glasgow, the lands of Dillerburn and Dogflat in the barony of Mennar. The witnesses were Mr William Curroure, Mr William Lawtie, James Nasmyth, John Lilla, Thomas Bard, Sir William Nuby, notary public, and Mr Martin Lowis. The charter was confirmed by the Crown on 29th September (*Great Seal Register*, iv., No. 254). These lands the archdeacon in 1555 sold to John Moscrop, advocate, who immediately thereafter disposed of them to Michael Nasmyth. The latter purchaser got a confirmatory charter from Queen Mary on 20th January 1562-3 (*Ib.*, No. 1443). On 13th January 1624, James Nasmyth of Posso was served heir of Michael Nasmyth of Posso, his grandfather, in the lands of Dillerburne and Dogflat (*Peebles Retours*, No. 61).

On 20th May 1549, John Lowis of Mennar sold to John Lowis, son of Mr Martin Lowis, the lands called Hallmedo and Horswarde, extending to a 40d. land of old extent (lying between the lands of Tempilhauch, Hundelishope, Wodhous, and the vill of Menner), within the barony of Menner, with power to cast peats in the common of Menner. The charter was confirmed by the Crown on 13th February 1550-1 (*Great Seal Register*, iv., No. 579). In January 1550-1, John Lowis sold these lands to Robert Scott of Haithpule, in liferent, and Adam Scott, his son, in fee. The son of the latter, Simon Scott of Bonytoun, got a confirmatory charter from James VI. on

24th April 1607 (*Ib.*, vi., No. 1894). On 20th March 1606, John Lowis of Maner was served heir of John Lowis of Maner, his great-grandfather, in the lands of Welschehouss, within the lordship of Hundelhoip (*Peebles Retours*, No. 30); and on 4th April 1622, John Lowes of Menner was served heir of Thomas Lowis, his father, in the half of the lands and barony of Menner (*Ib.* No. 58).

By a charter, dated 30th November 1598, Robert Douglas, brother german of William Douglas of Caveris, sold to James Dikiesoun in Kirktown of Menner, the church lands and glebe of the parish church of Menner, with the teind sheaves included, which were never wont to be separated from the ground, in the parish of Menner and shire of Peblis; paying to the king three merks, with 3s. 4d. of augmentation, in name of feu farm. The charter was, on 26th November 1605, confirmed by King James VI., who, moreover, for services rendered to him and his predecessors, granted the lands (which formerly belonged to the archdeacon of Glasgow) to Dikiesoun of new in feu farm (*Great Seal Register*, vi., No., 1682). These lands were subsequently acquired for the Barns estate. On 18th December 1651, William Burnet of Barnes was served heir of William Burnet of Barnes, his grandfather, in the kirk lands and glebe of the parish church of Manner, with teinds, &c. (*Peebles Retours*, No. 127).

From a rental of Barns estate in 1687, contained in the "Genealogical Account," it is found that Mr Burnett then owned, in addition to the home farm, the lands of Haswellsykes, Over Glack, Kirktown, Halmeadow, and Horsewaird, "the

quarter lands of Woodhouse," the lands of "Town of Manner," and the lands of Templehouse, all in Manor parish, beside Woodgrievington and Bonnington in the parish of Peebles. The part of Haswellsykes called Caverhill had been held by "John Burnet of that Ilk" as early as the year 1498, under a tack granted by Elspeth Caverhill and Patrick Dickison, her husband. On the decease of Elspeth, Burnet got a renewal tack from William Ingles, who was then designed of Murdistoun, but was still owner or superior of certain estates in Manor.\* The rental right was probably, according to a common practice, transformed in course of time into a feu holding. The Burnet and Caverhill families were about this time connected by marriage. Parts of Woodhouse and Glack were in 1781 exchanged with Sir James Naesmyth for his share of Caverhill, these lands having formerly been held by joint proprietors under the run-rig system. Hallmanor, Manor Mill, Castlehill, and Glenrath are also included in Barus rentals between 1716 and 1760. The lands of Dollarhurn and Dogflat are specified in a charter granted by John Lowes of Manner to William Burnet in 1545, and confirmed by Michael Naesmyth, the superior, in 1565. Other properties

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\* In *Acta Auditorum* (page 187), under date 1st December 1494, there is notice of an "actioun and caus persewit be Alexander Fokkert and Christiane Lowis, his spouse, againis William Inglis of Murdistoun, for the wrangwis spoliatioun, away taking, and withhalding fra thaim of auchtene bollis of mele, and almery, and a girdill, price 40s.; and kow, price 26s. 8d.; the some of sextene merkis of the thrid of the males of Murdistoun; and 20s. of annuall of the thrid of the landis of Glack and Caverhill, as is content in the summondis." The case was continued for proof till March following, but the record of that date is not printed.

had been acquired from the Pringles or Hoppringills. By a charter, dated at Edinburgh 20th December 1534, David Hoppringill of Smailhame, with consent of Margaret Lundy, his spouse, conveyed to James Hoppringill, his son, his half of the harony of Mennar; for payment to the King of a silver penny yearly on the feast of St Gorgon in the church of Mennar in name of blench farm; reserving the liferent of the granters. This charter was confirmed by King James V. on 2nd January following (*Great Seal Register*, iii., No. 1435). On 22nd May 1600, James Pringill of Quhytbank and James Pringill, his son (for implement of a contract between them on the first part, William Burnet of Barnis on the second part, William Lewis, merchant burgess of Peblis, and John and Thomas Burnett, sons of John Burnett in Wodhouse, on the third part), sold the same property to William Burnet, and this grant was confirmed by Crown charter on 19th September following (*Great Seal Register*, vi., No. 1239). On 19th June 1629, James Patersone of Caverhill was served heir of James Patersone of Caverhill, his grandfather, in the lands of Caverhill and the third part of the lands of Glak in the barony of Menner (*Peebles Retours*, No. 82). This property was perhaps also added to Barns estates, but the connecting title has not been noticed. The particulars regarding the disperison of these estates, will be found in Dr Chambers' *History* (pp. 399-402).

The Veitches of Dawick were at one time landowners in the parish. On 31st July 1637, King Charles I. confirmed to Alexander Veitche in Nether Horsburgh, in liferent, and Alexander

Veitche, younger, his son, in fee, portions of the lands and barony of Menner, called the Maynes or Castelhill of Menner, Halmedow and Horswaird, with an acre of land at the end of the meadow called Wodhousaiker in the parish of Menner; which lands John Lowis of Menner resigned. There were also confirmed to Alexander, the elder, the parts of the half barony called the lands of Halmaner, with the lands called Halmanner lands and Hairhop, and the mill of Menner, mill lands, multures, and sequels; which lands the said John Lowis and Issobella Scott, his spouse (with consent of Dr Theodore Hay, parson of Peebles and Menner, and archdeacon of Glasgow, donatory of the moveable escheat and liferent of the said John), disposed to Malcolm Inglis of Mennerhead, and Isobella Pringle, his spouse; and they all assigned the property to Alexander Veitche, elder (*Great Seal Register*, ix., No. 757). Alexander Veitche, designed "of Mener," subsequently resigned all the properties in favour of Sir John Veitche of Dawick, knight, and Lady Cristina Nasmith, his spouse, in liferent, and William Veitch, their son, in fee; and they obtained a Crown charter of confirmation on 17th February 1645 (*Ib.*, No. 1581). On 28th November 1672, Sir John Veitch of Dawick was served heir of William Veitch of Dawick, his great-grandfather (*proavi*) in the lands of Glenrath and Horshoprig in the barony of Posso and parish of Maner (*Peebles Retours*, No. 163). On 25th February 1696 Michael Veitch was served heir of his brother William Veitch, son of Sir John Veitch of Dawick, in the property contained in the confirmation charter of

1645 (*Ib.*, No. 200). On 13th April 1699, Captain Robert Baillie of Mannerhall was served heir of conquest of his paternal uncle, James Baillie of Mannerhall, merchant in Edinburgh (immediate younger brother of George Baillie of Mannerhall), in the same lands; with the astricted multures of Over and Nether Glenraths, and other multures in the barony and parish of Manor, with the lands of Wellshouses in the same parish (*Ib.*, No. 205). How the Baillies came into possession and how divested is not apparent, but the reference to the heir of conquest indicates that James Baillie had been either a purchaser or a mortgagee.

Hundleshope, bordering on the Cademuir Hills, that ancient heritage of Peebles burgesses, formed a considerable holding in the parish. On 5th June 1357, King David II. granted to John Trumhull (predecessor of James Gledstanes of Coklaw), the lands of Hundwellishoppe, in the shire of Peblis, with free ingress and egress in the common pasturage of Cadmoure; saving services to the King. This charter was authorised to be transumed and sealed of new by a Crown charter, dated 25th June 1534 (*Great Seal Register*, iii., No. 1392).

The Gledstanes\* of Coklaw, who took their territorial title from an estate in Roxburghshire, had by their title deeds a right of pasturage on Cademuir Hills, and the exercise of this privilege brought them into frequent collision with the

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\* As is well known, the ex-Premier's lineage has been traced from Gledstanes of Coklaw. It was so recent as 1835 that Mr Gladstone's father (John Gladstones, afterwards Sir John Gladstone) obtained the royal license to drop the final letter in his name.

burgesses of Peebles. Many of their sanguinary conflicts are chronicled in the Burgh Records and Privy Council Register, and it seems to have been consequent on one of these periodical battles that the magistrates of Peebles received the following letter from their provost, William, lord Hay of Yester. The letter, addressed on the back "To the Baillies and Counsale of Peblis," is not dated, but from internal evidence it appears to have been written during one of the Regencies between 1567 and 1578, and its interesting contents shew the advantages to the burgh of having a friend at court:—"Baillies, I commend me to yow. Ye sall wit I have myself merit to the Regent grace the boisting quhilkis the lard of Gledstanis hes usit aganis yow for the occupation of your beretage and propirte of the Cadmuiris, and hes said to his grace that, nochtwitstanding the greit oppressiones and divers slauchteris done be him to yow in tyme passit, ye war of mynd netber to persew bim now criminalie nor civilie swa ye culd have sum certantie now presentlie that ye mycht leif in quietnes now and use your awin propirtie intymcuming wibout bis truble. I desirit his grace to speik thairin that ye mycht knaw qubat ye mycht lippin to, ye (yea?) and schew bim ye behuvit to be maid cleir of bis cummer, or than I as provest to yow culd nochts se yow suffer ony ferder injurie of bim atber be werd or deid. The Regent grace bes said he will nochts onlie speik bim thairin bot he will command bim to mak yow certane that ye sall nawis be molestit be him bot be ane law. I schew his grace that the last slauchter be committit ye gat him in warde thairfoir in the castell of Don, and

ane act was maid afore the previe counsale that he suld nocht cum out of warde till satisfactionn wer maid to the town, quhilk act he sayis he desiris be raisit and sene, and I causit this herere to speik Alexander Hay thairanent, quha can declair yow and thai buikis had been heir presentlie the samyn had hene put to executioun upon him, and that he the Regent grace awin consent. Till the Regent returne to Edinburgh I think it gude that this mater sleip, and than this act may be rasit agane him and put to executioun, and sua ye salbe certane of him. In the meyn-tyme, I desire that ye call and convene your counsale togidder, and caus the haill inhabitantis pas and teill thair awin partis particularlie, and in speciall the quartermaisteris to be inhibit and dischargit of settin of the gers that will nocht teill and saw thair partis, ye (yea?) and dischargit of thair fredome of hurght, to the quhilk I sall weill consent. Sic as may teill, I meyn of, and will nocht. Attour I desire ye heir na comptis of the commoun geir of nane that hes intromet thair-with as thesaureris till I be present, and than ye sall se that I sall do gudwill that the samyn sall nather be misusit in tyme past nor to cum. Pay thir twa thair wagis for I gart thame tarie with me. (Signed) William, lord Hay of Yester.” (Original letter in town’s repositories).

By a charter, dated 24th February 1614, King James VI. granted to James Gledstanes, son and apparent heir of James Gledstanes, of Coklaw, and Beatrice Ker, his spouse, the lands of Hundillishope, Acolmfeild, Wode-grevingtoun, 4 ac. 3 roods of land at the east end of the hurgh of Peblis; with common pasturage on the hill and

lands of Kaidmure. All these lands had belonged to the elder Gledstanes and were now resigned by him (*Great Seal Register*, vii., No. 1011).

Shortly after this Hundleshope appears to have passed out of the possession of the Gledstanes in consequence of having been attached for debt. On 14th December 1618, King James VI. granted to John Scott, portioner of Hundilshoip, the lands of Hundilshoip, Alcolmfeild, Wodgrevingtonn, with commony and common pasturage in the hills of Kaidmure, 4 ac. 3 roods, at the east end of the burgh of Peblis, with the pendicles of Hundilshoip, called the Mylnetoun, Mylnetounmylne, Halyairdis, and Merchdyke, all contiguous to the said lands of Hundilshoip, with fortalices, fishings, and pastures; which lands belonged to Walter Gledstanes of Coklaw, son and heir of James Gledstanes apparent of Coklaw (son of the deceased James Gledstanes of Coklaw), and with certain other lands and tacks of teinds were, on 27th June 1618, appraised for 7825 merks owing to the said John Scott, and other 390 merks of messengers' fees (*Great Seal Register*, vii., No. 1944). As usual in cases of attachment for debt, the lands were to be redeemable within seven years, but the privilege does not seem to have been exercised. On 11th August 1625, John Scott of Hundillishope was served heir of John Scott, his father, in the same lands (*Peebles Returns*, No. 69); and on 13th September 1636 King Charles I. confirmed them to John Scott of Hundelshope and the heirs of him and Helen Geddes, his spouse, which lands were thereupon incorporated into the free barony of Hundilishope (*Great Seal Register*, ix., No. 593).

A portion of Hundleshope, called a 4 husband-land,\* appears to have been held by the Scotts of Harden from the Gledstanes as superiors. On 13th January 1620, King James VI. ratified various charters, including one by Walter Scott to Sir William Scott of Harden, knight, of a 4 husband-land of Hundelishoipe, in the barony of Hundelishoipe and shire of Peblis; to be held of Walter Gladstanes of Coklaw, baron of the said barony, in blench farm; dated at Hawick 10th June 1618 (*Ib.*, vii., No. 2114). Sir William Scott of Harden, knight, was, on 30th August 1642, served heir of Walter Scott of Harden, his father, in the same property, then described as a 36s 8d land of old extent (*Peebles Retours*, No. 115); and on 19th September 1676 Sir William Scott of Harden, son and heir of the former Sir William, had a similar service (*Ib.*, No. 168).

Another Scott possessed at one time a portion of Glenrath, as the *Retours* (No. 76) show that on 21st February 1628, Walter Scott of Glenrath was served heir of James Scott, his father, in the fourth part of the lands of Glenrath, with the parts thereof called Cosserislandis, in the parish of Menner.

At the county muster which was held in the King's Muir of Peebles, in presence of James Nasmyth of Posso, sheriff-depute, on 15th June 1627, Manor parish was thus represented:—(1) John Scot of Hundilshop, absent himself, six of his men present, horsit, with two futmen, all

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\* A husband-land was equivalent to two ox-gates, or 26 acres, and a 4 husband-land therefore consisted of 104 acres.

with lances and swords. (2) The laird of Menner present, weil horsit, accompanied with 7 horsemen, all with swords and lances. (3) William Burnet, elder of Barns, present, weil horsit, with a buff coat and steil bonnet, lance and sword, accompanied with 7 horsemen, with lances and swords, with one futman with a lance. (4) Walter Scott of Glenrath, absent himself, 4 of his men present, horsit, with lances and swords, and ane steil bonnet. (5) The laird of Glack, absent himself, 3 of his men present, horsit, with twa lances and swords. (6) The laird of Posso, sheriff-depute, with buff coat, steil bonnet, twa pistols and sword, accompanied with 14 horsemen with lances and swords (Dr Chambers' *History*, pp. 149-51).

The principal owners in Manor parish, according to the Valuation Roll of 1893-4, were Dr William Anderson, proprietor of Hallyards and Milton; Sir John Hay, of Hundleshope; Mr Horsburgh, of Manorbead; Miss Kidd, of Woodhouse; Sir James Naesmyth, of Posso, Kirkhope, Newholmhope, Langhaugh, and Dollarburn; Mr Tweedie, of Glenrath, Hallmanor, and Castlehill; and Lord Wemyss, of Barns, Haswellsykes, Caverhill, Glack, Cademuir, Kirkton, and Crosshouses.

The First Statistical Account of the parish was written by the Rev. William Marshall, and published in 1792. The following are extracts:—  
 “The extent of the parish is about nine miles in length, from the south-west to the north-east, and three miles in breadth. The number of acres is said to be 18,110. *Soil, Climate, &c.*—This part of the country, like the other parishes in

Tweeddale, is mountainous, but where it is more open there is excellent arable ground. The hills in the upper part of the parish, on both sides of the water of Manor, are very high, and so closely adjoining to each other, as to occasion very sudden inundations when the rainy seasons set in. The winds most prevalent here are the south and south-west, which are chiefly owing to the narrow strath, there being a continued chain of hills on both sides the water for six miles. The air, though in some of the higher grounds intense, is both pure and wholesome, and fewer epidemical diseases prevail here than in most parts of Scotland. *Produce, &c.*—Pease, oats, bear, and potatoes, are the common produce of the arable farms. A few years ago turnips were introduced into this parish, for fattening cattle, and have succeeded as well as could be wished. There is, however, one great hindrance towards carrying on this species of improvements, which is the want of enclosures; otherwise the raising of this most useful vegetable would be still more general among the farmers. . . . The wages of servants vary almost nothing throughout the whole county; the men getting about £6 and the women £3 per annum.” *Cattle.*—The horses kept by farmers are numbered between 80 and 90, black cattle about 190, and sheep about 8700, wool realising from 7s to 9s the stone. *Rent.*—The farms were let to 16 tenants, one of whom paid £220, two £150 each, one £105, five £100 each, and seven from £20 to £60 each; total rental, £1685 sterling. “*Population.*—The number of inhabitants appears to have greatly decreased since the beginning of this century. About 50 years ago there were 35 tenants, whereas at

present there are only 16. The population in 1755 amounted to 320, at present it is only 229. This diminution is difficult to be accounted for, as it can hardly be ascribed to the junction of many small farms, like that of some other parishes." There were 4 wrights, 2 masons, 1 miller, 1 weaver, and 1 smith. The day school, inconveniently situated, was attended by about a dozen pupils, and 8 attended the night school. "*State of the Church, &c.*—During the time of Episcopacy, the church was situated four miles distant from the present one, where it was perhaps more central. It bore the name of St Gordian's Kirk. It was removed, about the middle of the last century, to the bottom of the parish, where it now stands. For many years it remained in a ruinous state, till, upon an application to the heritors, both it and the manse were repaired. His Grace the Duke of Queensberry is patron. The stipend is paid in money, and amounts to about £70 18s. The glebe measures 23½ Scottish acres." The people "are all of the Established Church, except one family, and a few servants, who are partly Burghers and partly Anti-Burghers, the whole not exceeding 16. . . . This parish, like others in the neighbourhood, labours under great disadvantages, by being about 18 miles distant from coals. They are generally bought in summer, and cost about 1½d the stone. The greater part of the inhabitants, however, use peats."

The Second Statistical Account was written in 1834 by the Rev. James Cruickshank. Treating of the Antiquities of the parish, he describes the remains of two ancient camps which had not

previously received due attention. "The more extensive camp is situated near the farmhouse of Cademuir, and must have commanded the pass which diverges from the vale of Manner, and leads eastward in the direction of Peebles. A steep and lofty hill rises on either side of the camp, and at a little distance from it; and a morass, existing within the memory of some of the present inhabitants, extended from the foot of either hill to the extremities of the circumvallations. These last, which are semi-circular mounds of earth, and which, by that form, seem to indicate that they are of British or Danish origin, consist of an interior semi-circle, measuring about 80 paces from the one extremity to the other, and of four curvilinear fortifications, about 5 paces broad, as many high, and 106 in length. A road, 5 paces in breadth, leads from the centre of the inner semi-circle, directly west, and bisects the exterior lines, which are 12 paces apart. If any trenches and mounds corresponding to these and connected with them existed on the east they have disappeared. The other camp occupies a commanding site upon Chester's Hill, a steep conical eminence, nearly a mile distant from the intrenchments which we have described. The fortifications consist of loose stones piled upon each other, to a breadth varying from 9 to 11 paces, and within the last twenty years, were upwards of five feet high. The exterior wall is of an elliptical figure, and measures 222 paces in circumference, within which there is another wall of a circular shape, occupying nearly the whole breadth of the circumscribing fortification, and forming of course two crescents at the extremities

of the latter. Within the compass of the circle the ground seems to have been hollowed out artificially, the excavation deepening towards the centre." Mr Cruickshank then gives reasons for contraverting the formerly received opinion that the camp was a Roman one, and mentions that English coins, those of an Edward and of Elizabeth, have been found at or near the camp. "Besides the fortifications already mentioned, three other circular entrenchments, of much smaller dimensions, are severally visible upon Houndhill, Woodhouse, and Ring-knoll of Hall-Manner; but these appear to have been erected for the protection of live stock during the incursions of the English, which, owing to the proximity of this district to the borders of England, were very frequent. There still remain the ruins of some of the fortified residences of the chieftains, which formed a confederate chain of beacon-towers from whose fire proof summits the signals of smoke by day and fire during the night proclaimed in the course of a few minutes to the whole inhabitants of the vale the approach of the English moss-troopers. Of these towers there were originally six: — Mannerhead, Dollarburn, Langhaugh, Horse-hope-shank, Castlehill, and Caverhill. This last communicated with Neidpath Castle on the Tweed downwards and with the beacon-tower on Lyne upwards. In addition to those, there were houses of defence (peel-houses) at St Gordian's or Gorcham's Kirk, Old Posso, Glenrath, Town of Manner, Woodhouse, and Barns—the last of which is still preserved entire. That at Posso seems to have been more extensive and modern than the others; and the one at Town of Manner

was generally called the Temple House, from the circumstance of it and part of the adjoining lands having at one time belonged to the knights of that Order. . . . The antiquities which remain to be noticed are the 'Standing Stone,' a rude obelisk, 'with uncouth sculpture decked,' which, having been removed from the position which it originally occupied, was built into the wall by the side of the parish road, and is supposed to be an aboriginal monument; the 'Font Stone,' which stood in St Gordian's Chapel, but was afterwards removed to mark the spot where three lairds' lands meet; the Giant's Grave, a tumulus which has never been opened; and lastly, 'some appearance of a building,' says Armstrong, 'on the summit of Woodhill, called *Macbeth's Castle*,' but which that statist, in despair of making anything of the vague popular tradition respecting the famed Scottish tyrant, believes to have been consecrated for the worship of Woden by the Druids, whose memory cannot be held in sufficient reverence for the relief which they afford to many a puzzled antiquary."

Mr Cruickshank alludes to the frequent visits made by Sir Walter Scott to his friend Professor Ferguson at Hallyards, where he made the acquaintance of David Ritchie, prototype of the "Black Dwarf." These visits to Manor vale have also been commemorated in the *Bride of Lammermoor*, where it is related that a hawk had been obtained "from an eyry, all the way at Posso, in Mannor Water." Mr Cruickshank mentions that the "*Falco peregrinus*, hunting-hawk, builds regularly on Posso Craigs. This was a royal eyrie during the reign of

some of the last of the Jameses; and the breed of hawks procured from it was in such high repute as to be esteemed superior to any in Scotland, and equal to the finest brought from Norway."

The population is stated to have been 320 in 1755; in 1791, 229; in 1811, 302; in 1821, 324; and in 1831, 254. According to the census of 1891 the population was 249.

In MacGibbon and Ross' *Castellated and Domestic Architecture* (iii., pp. 414-8), reference is made to Barns Tower, the ruins at Castlehill and Posso. All are supposed to have been constructed subsequent to 1542. Barns Tower, of which a sketch and ground plans are given, formed a rectangular keep, 28 feet by 20 feet, and 3 stories in height, with an attic. The tower on Castlehill (sketch and ground plans given) has been a rectangular block, 37 feet 6 inches by 39 feet 6 inches, a much stronger building than Barns, the walls being about 7 feet thick. Of Posso Castle, the ancient seat of the Bairds, only a few fragments of walls remain. It seems to have been a courtyard 76 feet by 68 feet, with a small keep at the northern end, 30 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches, the walls of which were 4 feet 3 inches thick.

It is stated in *Origines* (p. 239) that Manor had a reader after the Reformation, the archdeacon of Glasgow keeping "the personage of Peblis and Maner." "Cranstoun, reidar at Mener," was one of the witnesses to William Burnet's will; and "Thomas Purvis, reidar, Mennar," with a stipend of £14, 6s. 8d., appears in list of ministers, &c., in 1567 (*Genealogical Account*, p. 22). In *Fasti Ecclesiarum* (i., p. 250), it is said that Archibald Douglas, minister of Peebles in 1573, was pre-

sented to the archdeaconry by James VI. in 1577, and that he "seems to have betaken himself to Manor in 1586, but yet held the benefice, and continued in 1608." The following is a list of ministers since 1598:—

1598—Gilbert Tailzeour, formerly of Bathgate, continued in 1615.

1622-59—Alexander Spittal, A.M., Glasgow University; gave £10 towards building library of that University; was member of the Commissions of Assembly 1645 and 1647; died December 1659.

1661-3—John Hay, A.M., Glasgow University; presented by John, Earl of Tweeddale, with consent of the Parson of Peebles, August 1661. Episcopacy having been restored 6th September, his settlement was forbidden by the Privy Council, 10th December, but his admission was completed, notwithstanding, on 12th December, for which seven ministers who were present were required to compare and answer. He was again presented in August and admitted October 1662; translated to Govan 1663.

1663-83—David Thomsone, translated from Dawick. He was attacked by a number of armed men, 9th September 1680, and fell as dead, when they plundered his house and stole his horses. He was deprived in 1681 for refusing the Test; again presented and admitted 1682. Being disabled from the ministry through loss of hearing, occasioned by wounds in his head from the swords of these bloody

ruffians and other hardships, he was obliged to lay down his charge; Privy Council in 1689 allowed him share of collection uplifted for the French and Irish Protestants; died January 1692.

1683-90—Robert Smith, A.M., formerly of Crawford; demitted 1690.

1695-1721—Andrew Mitchell, A.M., Edinburgh University; translated to Newbattle, 1721.

1722-39—Archibald Bruce, presented by William, Earl of March; died 13th September 1739.

1743-74—William Anderson, presented by William, Earl of March; died 20th June 1774.

1775-87—William Welsh, presented by William, Earl of March; translated to Drummelzier.

1788-1830—William Marshall, presented by William, Duke of Queensberry; wrote the Statistical Account of the Parish; died 1830, in his 76th year.

1828-33—Adam Cairns, presented by Francis, Earl of Wemyss and March, and ordained assistant and successor 21st August 1828; translated to Dunhag, 1833.

1833-43—James Cruickshank, presented by Francis, Earl of Wemyss and March; translated to Stevenston, 1843; wrote Second Statistical Account of the Parish.

1843-61—John Little; died 1861.

1861—Peter Macvicar,



XVIII.

*Megget.*



## XVIII.

*Megget.*

SITUATED near the head of Yarrow vale, and lying in a watershed different from that of any of the other parishes in Peeblesshire, all of which, except in some of their northern fringes, send their waters direct to the Tweed, Megget occupied a somewhat isolated position in the county, while its union for parochial purposes with Lyne, a district fourteen miles distant, was a still more inconvenient arrangement; but these anomalies, long tolerated, have at last been remedied. The Local Government Act of 1889 provided the requisite machinery, and in 1891 the Boundary Commissioners appointed under the act severed the Meggat district from Peeblesshire and annexed it to the parish of Yarrow and shire of Selkirk.

Randulf of Meggete is one of the witnesses to the perambulation of Stoho marches (*circa* 1200); and Thomas of Hay is referred to as a proprietor of lands in the locality in the year 1236 (*Origines*, i., p. 223). In 16th century charters, Lord Yester's lands in the Megget district are described as forming part of the barony of Hoprew. Thus, on 7th October 1509, King James V. granted to John Hay, son and apparent heir of John, lord

Hay of Yester, and Elizabeth Douglas, his spouse, the £20 land of Wester Hoprew, the £20 land of Fulyarde, Scheilhoipe and Winterhope, on the south side of the water of Megot, in the barony of Hoprew and shire of Peblis, and certain lands in the constabulary of Hadingtoun (*Great Seal Register*, ii., No. 3378). On 6th October 1576, William, lord Hay of Yester, was served heir of William, lord Hay, his father, in the lands of Eister Hopprew, Edstoun, and Meggot (*Peebles Retours*, No. 11). By a charter, dated 27th February 1590-1, King James VI. confirmed to William, lord Hay of Yester, several properties, including the lands of Megott, all of which were incorporated into the lordship and barony of Yester (*Great Seal Register*, v., No. 1830); and on 29th May 1591, the properties were confirmed to James Hay, as heir of his brother William, then deceased (*Ib.*, No. 1872). The lands of Rodono, adjoining lord Yester's Megget property, anciently belonged to the Ahbey of Melrose, and these appear to have been acquired by his lordship after the Reformation. By a Crown charter, dated 18th April 1599, King James VI. granted to John, master of Yester, the lands of Rodono called Langhank, Quhytehoip, Litillhoip (or Litill Quhytehoip) *alias* Rodono-chapell and Meikillhoip, with woods and lakes, in the shire of Selkirk, which sometime belonged to the ahbey of Melros; paying thereof 50 merks of feu farm, with  $12\frac{1}{2}$  merks of augmentation (*Great Seal Register*, vi., No. 893). The Rodono property is supposed to have been anciently connected with the parish of Traquair (*Origines*, i., p. 223); hut in the year 1621, when questions relating to the plantation of

kirks was occupying the attention of the Scottish Parliament, there was presented to that body "ane supplicatioun gevin in be Johnne, lord Hay of Yester, and the possessoures of the landis of Rodonno, desyreing that the samen landis of Rodonno, with the pertinentis, suld be declarit to have been and to be in tyme cuming a pairt of the parochin of Lyne; as also craveing that it might be lawfull to the said Johnne, lord Hay of Yester, to build a kirk upon the maist commodious place of his landis of Roddono or Megget, for serving of the inhabitantis thair of at such tymes as they suld be impedit by storme of wether\* from cuming to the kirk of Lyne" (*Acts of Parliament*, iv., p. 607). The result is understood to have been the formation of the united parish of Lyne and Megget.

Lord Yester's estates in Megget, following the destination of his lordship's other estates, eventually passed into the possession of Lord Wemyss, the present owner.

Henderland, another estate in the parish, bordering on Megget Water and St Mary's Loch, belonged of old to the Cokburnes, a family of some note in Border story. On 10th April 1383, King Robert II. confirmed to Peter of Cokburne, son and heir of Peter of Cokburne, the lands of Henriland, with the pertinents, and lands in the town of Bothill, and also the lands of Kyrkhurde, in the town thereof, with the pertiuents, within the shire of Peblis, and the lands of Suudreland, with the manor thereof, within the shire of Selkirk; which lands formerly pertained to the father and

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\* Mere distance does not seem to have been an element of consideration.

were resigned by him; but reserving his own liferent (*Great Seal Register*, i., p. 163, No. 11). Having joined in the Douglas rebellion of 1452-5, the laird of that time had his estates forfeited, but they were restored to him a few years afterwards. By a charter, dated 29th March 1464, King James III. confirmed to William of Cokburne, the lands of Henryland and of Bothill, in the shire of Peblis; the lands of Skiftounholme, in the lordship of Annandale and shire of Drumfreis; which properties had fallen into the King's hands through the forfeiture of Cokburn for treasonable support given by him to James of Douglas, the traitor, and his accomplices (*Great Seal Register*, ii., No. 788). One of the laird's successors also got into trouble with his Sovereign, but no leniency was extended to him, and he came to a tragic end. Alexander Leighton in one of the *Border Tales* — "The Royal Raid" — gives a picturesque narrative of the march made by King James V., at the head of a large force, into the Border territory, for repression of the turbulence which had been more than usually rampant during his minority; and the popular tradition of the summary execution of Cockburn of Henderland, at his own door, is there told in gruesome detail. For the credit, however, of the young Scottish sovereign and of the manners of the period, it is satisfactory to find the story disproved by the testimony of authentic records. Cockburn underwent trial before a legal tribunal at Edinburgh on 16th May 1530, was convicted of high treason and executed, and his lands were forfeited.\* The tomb of

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\* It is known that one of these Border incursions of the King took place in July 1529. If Cockburn had been appre-

"Perys of Cokhurne and hys wife Marjory," in the old burying-place at Henderland, was at one time supposed to be that of the unfortunate laird, while the pathetic ballad called *The Widow's Lament* has been associated with the traditionary accounts of his death. Further particulars on these subjects will be found in Professor Veitch's *Border History* (ii., pp. 18-20). The forfeited estates were disposed of by a charter, dated 4th April 1532, whereby King James V., for service rendered and to be rendered by James Flemyng, one of his pages of honour (*uni puerorum suorum ab honore*), granted to him the lands of Hinderland and Sunderland, extending to a £20 land, with the tower, and the patronages of the churches and chapels thereof, in the shires of Peblis and Selkirk, all belonging to the King by reason of the forfeiture of the late William Cockburn of Henderland, accused in presence of the King, convicted and condemned to death, for certain crimes of *lese majesty* perpetrated against him (*Great Seal Register*, iii., No. 1155).

Subsequent members of the Cockburn family seem to have re-acquired possession of Henderland, as on 16th October 1623, William Cokhurne of Henderland was served heir of his father, also named William, in the 5 merk lands of Brymme-

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hended on that occasion he must have awaited his trial for several months, but it is probable that the seizure took place at an after period. When James was passing through Peebles in July 1529, he confirmed a grant of property to the Cross Kirk, "quhair ane pairt of the verray croce that our Salvatour was crucifyit on is honorit and kept." The document, which is given under the privy seal, "at Peblis," on 1st July 1529, is still preserved in the town's repositories.

law and the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  merk lands of Brigend (*Peebles Retours*, No. 60); and by a charter, dated 22nd Mareh 1634, Samuel Cockburne of Henderland, for himself and Elspeth Govane, his spouse (for implement of a contract between them, with consent of William Govane of Cardrona, donator of his escheat and liferent), sold to John, lord Hay of Yester, and his heirs male, the lands of Henderland, Broomielaw, and Brigend, with the manor place of Henderland, in the shire of Peiblis. The charter was ratified by King Charles on 29th March, but excepting the lands of Henderland from the confirmation (*Great Seal Register*, ix., No. 102).

Notwithstanding the union of Lyne and Megget, writs relating to lands in the district continued to describe them as connected with the parish of Traquair. Thus, on 11th May 1658, James, earl of Southesk, lord Carnegy of Kynnaired and Leuchars, was served as heir of his father, earl David, in the lands of Greivstoune and pendicle called Gillshauch (old extent £12); the lands of Orchyaird, Newhall, and lands of Fethane, within the parochin of St Bryde, the lands of Henderland, within the parochin of St Bryd, with other lands in Selkirk; the lands of Caberstoune, within the parochine of Innerlethine (*Peebles Retours*, No. 144). On 17th October 1661, Anna, countess of Buccleugh, was served heir of taillie and provision of her sister, Mary, countess of Buccleugh, in the lands and barony of Meggitt, comprehending the lands and manor of Cramalt, the lands and manor of Stept, the lands and manor of Craigierig, the lands and manor of Spleitriebræ, the lands and manor of Shielhope; the lands of Tala

within the barony of Olivercastell; an annual rent of 1800 merks furth of the lands of Griestoun and the pendicle called Gillihauch; the lands of Quilt alias Newhall, Fetham, and Henderland, within the parish of Saintbryd, and of other lands in Selkirk (*Ibid.*, No. 147). St. Bride was one of the names by which the parish of Traquair was anciently known.

About the middle of last century Henderland is found giving a title to Alexander Murray, one of the lords of session, and latterly the property was inherited by Mr Wolfe Murray of Cringletie, who disposed of it to Lord Wemyss in 1862. With the exception of the Free Church property, the church belonging to the heritors, and a house belonging to the parochial board for administrative purposes, the whole property in Megget district, now transferred to Yarrow parish, belongs to Lord Wemyss, and consists of the farms of Henderland, Megget Head, Cramalt, Syart, Craigierigg, and dwellings named Glengaber, Megget Knowes, Shielhope, and Winterhopeburn.

From the *Old Statistical Account* (xii., pp. 556-64), written by the Rev. Andrew Handyside, and published in 1794, it is ascertained that there was then "no school of any kind nearer to Megget than that of Yarrow, which is 8 or 9 miles distant. This want is severely felt, especially by servants who have large families, who must either send their children to a great distance for education or be at the expense of teaching them at home. Yet much to their credit they are not inferior in religious knowledge to any of their neighbours." In 1792 the population was 80 (37 males and 43 females); there were

12 inhabited houses; 40 acres under tillage and the rest pasture; 15 horses, 54 black cattle, and upwards of 10,000 sheep. "In Megget there is neither church nor chapel of any kind. Public worship is therefore performed in the different farm-houses by rotation, which is far from being either decent or convenient . . . . Boetius, Buchanan, and other historians inform us that gold was formerly found in Glengaber Water and some small traces still remain of the ground which had been dug in search of that precious metal."

In the *New Statistical Account*, written by Mr Affleck in 1834, it is stated that "the chapel in Megget, erected about thirty years ago for the convenience of public worship, with an apartment in it designed for a school, was built, not at the expense of the heritors, but with money otherwise obtained, combined with the aid of the resident farmers, who assisted in collecting materials for so useful an edifice. . . . The school in Megget, on account of the state of the roads, the numerous streams which intersect them, and the usual severity of the weather, is not kept during the winter. A teacher is engaged, who begins his labours about Whitsunday, and continues them till Martinmas following. The heritors have allowed £7 yearly for the support of the school. The parents of the scholars furnish the teacher in succession with board and lodging."

The population of Megget in 1792 was 80, and that of Lyne 72. Since then the vital statistics of the two divisions of the combined parish have been given *in cumulo*, and according to the census of 1891 the population was 190. A list of the

parish ministers was given in the notes on Lyne (pp. 175-8).





XIX.

*Scravelyn—Scraline—Skirling.*



## XIX.

*Seravelyn—Seraline—Skirling.*

THE Church of Skirling appears on record as early as the year 1275. At that time a complaint had been made by the dean and chapter of Glasgow against Master William of Lyndesay, the archdeacon, and Master William Salsar, the official of Glasgow, for infringing the rules of the cathedral church of St Kentigern; and the bishop of Dunblane, whom Pope Gregory had appointed judge, ordered the rural dean of Peebles and Lanark to summon Lyndsay and Salsar to appear before him. Dean Yvan accordingly repaired to Eddleston, where an archidiaconal chapter of the clergy was being held, and made the requisite citation on 23rd July, and on the following day he caused Lyndsay to be cited a second time at "his own church of Scravelyn"\* (*Registrum Glasguense*, i., No. 228). Whether Scravelyn was styled Lyndsay's church in respect of his holding the benefice, or only because he chanced to have his abode within the parish for a time, is not apparent (*Origines Parochiales*, i., pp. 182-3).

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\* Chalmers, in *Caledonia*, gives British and Gaelic words from either of which the name of Scravelyn Burn may have been derived, and he considers that the place has taken its name from the stream.

In any case it is not improbable that he was related in some way to the lord of the manor, if the surmise be correct that the Lyndsay family were its early proprietors. Large portions of the Lyndsay domains were inherited by an heiress, Cristiene de Lindesay, who was succeeded by her son, William de Coucy, during the minority of David II. Coucy conveyed the lands to his son, also named William, and as Edward III. of England was then in possession of the southern shires of Scotland under the transfer by Edward Balliol, that King confirmed Coucy's charter on 5th June 1335. Among the subjects confirmed are included the manor of Scravelyn and the "avowesson" of its church (*Ib.*, p. 183; Bain's *Calendar*, iii., No. 1159). Another allusion to property derived from the same family is found in the notice of a charter by King Robert I., whereby he confirmed to William Twedie certain tenements in Scravelin\* which Gilbert Lindsay forfeited (*Robertson's Index*, p. 27, No. 10). It was probably with reference to this property that in the year 1331, a complaint was made by the lord of Skirling against William of Twedy for not making suit and service to him (*Ib.*, p. 29; Acts of Parliament, i., p. 512).

In another 13th century writ it is stated that Andrew, the vicar of Dunsyer, and "Hugh, then chaplain of Scravillyn," affixed their seals to a charter granted by John, lord of Dunsyer, at Glasgow in the year 1299 (*Regist. Glasg.*, i., No. 253).

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\* Erroneously printed "Striveling," but corrected in *Origines*, p. 183. In old MSS. the letters "c" and "t" are frequently indistinguishable.

The rector or parson of Skirling appears to have held out against the English usurpation during the war of Independence, as in an account of revenues derived by Edward from forfeited lands south of the Forth, for the years 1302-4, there is credited the sum of "20s., from the land of the rebel rector of Scravelyn" (Bain's *Calendar*, ii., p. 425). Richard Robertson, who was for a number of years one of the auditors of the King's Exchequer Accounts, is designated "Rector of Skraling" in 1493 and 1496 (*Exchequer Rolls*, x., pp. 395, 604). The rectory and the vicarage are together rated in Baïamund's Roll at £66 13s 4d., and at the Reformation, in the year 1561, they were reported to be let on lease for the small sum of £10 (*Origines*, i., p. 183.)

In the beginning of the 14th century Skirling is referred to as a barony in the possession of knights bearing the name of Monfode. Among the missing charters of Bruce's reign there is notice of one whereby that King had granted "to John Monfode the haill barony of Skraveline, with the advocation of the kirk thereof" (*Robertson's Index*, p. 24, No. 10). Margaret of Monfode, daughter of Sir John of Monfode, the grantee of the missing charter, gave to a chaplain serving in the church of Dunmanyne (Dalmeny in Linlithgowshire), certain annualrents, confirmed by King David II. in these terms:—"Know ye that we have approved and ratified that donation and grant which Margaret of Monfoode, in her widowhood, made and granted to a chaplain for the perpetual celebration of divine service in the church of Dunmanyne, of an annualrent of nine merks of sterlings owing to her furth of the lands

of Hopkelloch by James of Twedi and his heirs; also of two merks of sterlings payable furth of her lands of Scraline." The confirming charter is dated at Edinburgh, 9th March 1362 3, in the 33rd year of the king's reign (*Great Seal Register*, i., p. 26, No. 34). Margaret of Monfode left, by her marriage with Alexander of Cokburn, a son named William of Cokburn; and by her marriage with Walter of Cragy, a son named John of Cragy, who died without issue, and a daughter named Margaret of Cragy, who became the wife of Sir John Stewart, knight. The division of Margaret's heritage was long disputed before the king and his council; and in the year 1379 it was determined that William of Cokburn should have the whole barony of Scralyne, with the advowson or patronage of the church, as freely as Sir John of Monfode, his grandfather, held them in the time of King Robert of illustrious memory (*Origines*, p. 184). The barony and pertinents were thereupon confirmed to William of Cokburn by a crown charter granted by King Robert II. on 8th December 1380 (*G.S.R.*, i., p. 144, No. 88).

The account rendered by the bailies of Haddington to the exchequer in the year 1405 hears that King Robert III. had granted to William of Cokburn of Scralyne for service done and to be done to him and to James Stewart, earl of Carryc (afterwards King James I.), an annuity of £10 from the fermes of that hurgh (*Exchequer Rolls*, iii., p. 635). The last payment is included in the account rendered in 1422, where he is designated the late Sir William of Cokburn, knight (*Ib.*, iv., p. 369). Sir William was one of the Scottish

statesmen sent to England to negotiate for the release of King James (*Ib.*, p. lxxviii.)

“Master Adam Cokburne” got sasine in the lands of Skraling in 1461 (*Exchequer Rolls*, ix., p. 667); and in 1467 “Adam of Cokburn of Skraling” is witness to a crown charter (*Great Seal Register*, ii., No. 926). In the year 1478 the Lords Auditors found that Walter Tuedy of Drummellour should restore to Master Adam of Cokburne of Skraling a cup of silver double gilt, having a foot or pedestal and a lid or cover, which Cokburne had laid in pledge to him for 20 marks (*Origines*, i., p. 184). Adam Cokburn was a member of the King’s Privy Council, and his name frequently occurs in the Register between the years 1478 and 1480. He was one of the arbiters who pronounced decree at Edinburgh on 21st October 1478 in a question as to the mill of Abercorn, &c. (*Historical MS. Commission Report*, ix., Appx., p. 233, No. 215).

William Cokburne was vested in part of the barony lands in the year 1481 (*Exchequer Rolls*, ix., p. 681). On 15th February 1492-3 the lords of council ordered that “William Cokburn of Skraling, knyght, sall content and pay to Thomas Middilmast of Greyston the soume of four skore of merks, aucht to him be the said William, be the said Williamis obligacion in forme of indenture, for the contract of mariage completit betwix the said Thomas and Mergrete Cokburn, sister to the said William; . . . and ordanis that letteres be writtyn to distrenze the said William his landis and gudis thairfore” (*Acta Dom. Con.*, p. 285). In the following October, Cockburn had an action “aganis Thomas Middlemast of Grevistoun, for

the wrangwis detentioun and withalding fra bim of 23 score of scheip" (*Ib.*, p. 303). On 24th October 1493 there is notice of an action persewit be Mergaret Lindesay, laidy of Skraling, and Patrik Aldincraw, her spous, aganis Alexander Crommy and Thomas Curry, for the wrangwis occupationn and manuring of four merkis worth of land liand besid the burgh of Hadingtoun" (*Ib.*, 314).

There is preserved among the muniments of the Duke of Roxburgh a charter by William Cokhurne of Skirlyne, granting to Walter Ker of Cesfurde his whole lands of the harony of Cesfurde in the sherifffdom of Roxburgh. The charter is dated at Jedburgh, 22nd November 1493, and the granter's seal bears the legend—"S' DNI WILELMI KOKBVRN"—seal of Sir William Cokhurn (*14th Report Historical MS. Commission*, pt. iii., p. 17, No. 29). The charter was confirmed by King James IV. on 13th. March 1493-4 (*Great Seal Register*, ii., No. 2199). An entry in the Lord High Treasurer's Accounts for the year 1494 95 (p. 211), indicates that Cokhurne had compounded for some transgression:—"Item, ane composicioune maid wyth Schir William Cokburne of Scraling, knyght, for ane remissioun to bim and his broder and tbair compliceis, 200 markis."

In 1507 a question had arisen between Sir Alexander Cockburn, rector of Scraling, and James and William Cockburn, farmers of the lands called "Threpislak and Sowthluke," on the one part, and Mr Adam Colquhoun, rector of Biggar, on the other part. Two protocols (Nos. 271 and 272), printed in Glasgow Diocesan

Registers, refer to certain procedure in the case, which probably related to tithes disputed between the parsons of Skirling and Biggar.

On 9th August 1511, King James IV. granted to William Cokburne, son and heir apparent of William Cokburne of Scraling, several lands in Perthshire, in return for good service and also in satisfaction for a certain sum promised by the king to be given on the completion of the marriage between him and Margaret Cokburne, servitrix to the Queen (*G.S.R.*, ii., No. 3611). In the year 1513 the lords of council ordered that William Cokburn of Skirling should restore the goods following which had been escheated to the king, and had by him been bestowed upon Mathew Campbell, but were afterwards taken away by Cokburn, viz., 3 "verdour" beds and an arrass bed, 3 pairs of sheets, a board (table) cloth of dornwik (diaper), 6 smocks of the same, a board cloth of linen, a feather bed with a bolster, 4 cods (pillows), 2 "verdour" beds, a pair of fustian blankets, a ruff and curtains, 2 pairs of sheets, a pair of blankets of "smal quhyte," a feather bed, and 2 saddles with their "repalingis;" estimated in all to be worth £35 (*Origines*, i., pp. 184-5).

On 26th February 1551, James Cokburne was served heir of William Cokburne of Skirling, knight, his brother, in the lands and barony of Skirling, with patronage of the church and chaplainry thereof (*Peebles Retours*, No. 8). The new knight took an active part in public affairs, and was an adherent of Queen Mary, in whose service he held various appointments. Robert Birrel, burgess of Edinburgh, notes in his Diary that on

21st March 1566-7 "the castell of Edinburghe was randed to Cockburne of Skirlinge at the Queen's command. This same day, ther rais ane vehement tempest of wunde, which blew a very grate shipe out of the rode of Leith, and sicklyk blew the taile from the cocke which standes on the tope of the steiple away frome it; so the old prophesy came trew—

Quhen Skirling sall be capitaine,  
The cocke sall want his taile."

Cockburne had also been appointed collector of certain crown revenues, as appears from an act of the lords of privy council (Register i., p. 526), dated 7th July, 1567 which sets forth that they had been "informit that James Cockhurne of Scraling, being dilatit, suspectit, and callit to underly the law for art and part of the tresson-abill murthour of umquhile the King, the Quenes Majesteis lait husband, and diverse otheres wickit crymes and enormities, . . . intendis (hefoir the day quhilk he sould compeir to underly the law) to intromet with hir Majestieis rentis and fruits, under pretense of ane allegit commission of comptrollarie maid to him the tyme of hir Hienes bondage and schamefull thraldome in the Erl Bothuillis cumpany"—purposing to apply these rents and fruits against the commonweal of the realm. The privy council therefore ordered all persons liable to withhold payment of any sums demanded by Cockburn under authority of his commission. In the month of August, Cockburn appears to have undergone trial for complicity in the Kirk-of-Field tragedy, as an entry in the Edinburgh records (iii., p. 240) refers to the payment of 15s "to the thre swescheouris

(drummers) that playit afoir the toun the xxij. day of August the tyme af the halding of the assys upoun the laird of Skyrling, Richardtoun, and Capitane Edmistoun for the alledgit slauchter of the King."

In the "Diurnal of Occurrents," published by the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, there is an account of the demolition of the castle of Skirling in June 1568:—"Upoun the xj. day of the said moneth, James, erle of Murray, regent of this realme, accompanyit with the erle of Mortoun and my lord Home, departit af Edinburgh to Biggar, and tuik the men of weir with thame, with thrie pieces of small artailyerie. Upoun the xij. day of the said moneth the said regent put ane certane powder in the place of Striveling [Skraling] and demolished the samin,\* and thairefter past to the

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\* The writer of the second *Statistical Account* mentions that the castle was never rebuilt or re-inhabited, and that succeeding proprietors occupied a house in the village. If this be so, it must be the latter place which is referred to in the Privy Council Register when narrating a curious case of abduction which took place in 1594. On 6th September of that year, a complaint was made to the privy council (Register, v., p. 165) by Margaret Hay, daughter of the late Thomas Hay at Eddelstounkirk, that upon 24th August last, "His Majesty, being occupiit at the honourable action of the baptisme of the Prince, his hieness darrest sone, quhen his Majesteis puir subjectis luiked leist for ony wrang or violence," Thomas Hay, brother of Johnne Hay of Smeithfeild, and others, came to the dwelling-house of the complainer's mother in Sheiplaw, within the shire of Pebblis, "and thair perforce tuke the said Margarect, and carryed her away with thame to the place of Halthrie, . . . sho being a puir young damsell of xiiii. yeris of age, . . . [but] sho was reskewit furth of thair handis" by William Cokburne of Skraling, who still detained her in his "house of Skraling." The lords ordained Cokburne to release the complainant, who was represented by Alexander Horsburgh of Harcaris, her procurator, "swa that sho may remane with hir said moder and uthir freinds at hir plesure."

place of Kenmure, pertening to John Gordoun of Lochinvar, and thair keist doun the samin to the ground; and thairfra past to the toun of Dumfreis . . . .”

At a parliament, summoned by the Regent Moray, and held in August 1568, a number of noblemen and barons who had espoused the cause of Queen Mary against the party who supported the Regent were declared traitors, and the name of Sir James Cockhurn is included in the list (Acts, ii., p. 57). Shortly after this both parties in the State agreed to submit their differences to the arhitation of Queen Elizabeth, and Cockhurn was appointed one of the commissioners to represent the Queen. An entry in the privy council register (ii., p. 134) dated 8th May 1572, mentions that James Cokburne of Scraling, having failed to answer to such things as had been inquired, although charged under the pain of rebellion, the lords ordained that he should be “put to the horn,” *i.e.*, declared an outlaw, but he appears to have come to terms with the authorities, as his name appears in a list of those who granted sureties under date 27th June 1572 (*Ib.*, p. 714). On 28th February 1574-5 “Sir James Cockburne of Scraling” is one of the sureties for Johnstone of that ilk appearing before the privy council (*Ib.*, p. 434); and “Scraling, knycht,” is a suhscriber of the “Band of Roxhurch,” a bond of loyalty to King James, suhscribed at Jedburgh on 28th August 1578 (*Ib.*, p. 549).

On 13th July 1586, the King granted to William Cokburne, (first-horn son and heir apparent of Sir James Cokhurne of Scraling, knight), and Helen Carmichaell, his future spouse, certain lands at

Haddington; and also to the said William the lands and barony of Scraling, the £20 land of Robertoun and Newholme, the £10 land of Heidis united to the said barony, with castles, mills, woods, fishings, and the patronages of churches and chaplainries in the shires of Peblis and Lanark; all which the said James, with consente of Jean Hereis, lady of Skraling, his spouse, resigned in favour of the said William and Helen; reserving the liferent of the barony to Sir James and certain rights to his lady (*Ib.*, v., No. 1005).

In 1592 the laird of Skirling obtained a mark of royal favour in the shape of an act of parliament erecting the town of Skirling into a burgh of barony with various privileges (5th June 1592, c., 84):—"Oure Soverane Lord, with avise of the estatis of this present parliament, having consideration of the gude and thankfull service done to his Majestie and umquhile our darrest mother, be umquhile Sir James Cokburne, father to Williame Cokburne, now of Skirling, and for divers utheris considerationis moving his Majestie, and speciallie having consideration that thair is dyvers and sindrie inhabitants within the shirefdome of Peiplis far distant fra the principall burgh of the said schire, quhairby thay can nocht guidlie repair at the faires and marcat dayis of the said burgh for doing of thair lesume effayres and traffique of thair guidis, cornis, and utheris merchandice; and that the toun of Skirling is ewest (nearest) to the maist pairt of the said shirefdome farrest distant fra the said toun of Peiplis: Thairfoir his Majestie, with avise foirsaid, ordanis the said toun of Scraling to be erectit in ane frie burgh of barronie, with all easementis,

liberties, and commodities, and in als ample and large forme as ony hurgh of baronie within this realme; with power to keip and proclame ane fair day to be ohservit within the said hurgh upoun the fourt day of Septemher yeirlie, and ane mercat day ouklie upoun Fryday. And for the said Williamis better securitie, gif neid beis, ordanis ane new infeftment to be grantit to him upoun his awin resignatioun of all and hail the landis and baronie of Skirling, with toure, fortalice, &c., and towne of the samyn; with erectioun of the same in ane frie burgh of haronie in maner foirsaid in ample and large forme. And in the meantyme ordanis publicatioun to be maid heirop at the mercat croces of the burghis of Peiplis and Lanerk and utheris places neidfull."

William Cokhurne was served heir of his father, Sir William Cokhurne of Skirling, on 20th December 1603 (*Peebles Retours*, No. 23). Shortly before this date the Privy Council Register (vi., p. 527), contains notice of an action in which Dame Jeane Hereis, Lady Skirling, relict of Sir James Cokburne of Skirling, complains that although she is "servit and kennit to the sonny terce\* and thrid parte" of the lands of Letham and others in the constabulary of Haddington, and has ever sence the decease of her husband, been in posses-

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\* A widow had right to the liferent of a third part of her husband's lands, called her terce, and was entitled to have the lands divided between herself and the heir by a process called "kenning" the terce. In this division, after determining by lot whether to begin by the sun or the shade, *i.e.*, by the east or the west, the Sheriff set off the first two acres for the heir and the third for the widow, and so on till the whole lands were apportioned. Sometimes entire farms, in place of alternate acres, were taken.

sion of the same by uplifting the mails and profits from the tenants, yet Helene Carmichael, relict of Williame Cokburne of Skirling, and James Twedy of Drummelzear, now her spouse, have masterfully uplifted from the said tenants the maills and fermes for the crops 1601 and 1602, and threatened to hereave them of their lives if they did not comply. Further, about Martinmas last the said James Twedy and his servants reft from complainer's tenants of her conjunct fee lands of the Netther Mains of Skirling two oxen belonging to her. She is "ane ageit gentilwoman, destitute of hir husband and freindis, quha ar far duelling frome hir;" hence these oppressions. The lords remit the matter to the lord ordinary, but ordain the defender to find caution for the indemnity of the pursuer in £1000.

By a charter, dated 2nd July 1612, William Cokburne of Skirling (for implement of a contract of marriage entered into in 1604 between the late James Hammiltoun of Libertoun and Jean Hammiltoun, his daughter, on the one part, and himself on the other part), granted to his spouse, in liferent, the part of the lands and barony of Skirling called *the tua Rawis* of the town of Skirling, another part of the barony called the lands of Kirklabill in the parish of Skirling, and the lands of Newholme, with fortalice, in the parish of Dolphingtoun; but reserving to lady Jean Hereis, senior lady of Skirling, the liferent of Kirklabill, with fortalice. This charter was confirmed by crown charter, dated 21st August 1612 (*G.S.R.*, vii., No. 746). The lauds and barony of Skirling were confirmed to William Cokburne

by crown charter, dated 19th January 1615 (*Ib.*, No. 1160).

In October 1612, license under the signet was given to William Cokburne of Skirling to go abroad to France, Germanie, Flanders, or any other foreign country, for the space of three years (*Privy Council Register*, ix., p. 466). His affairs seem to have been unprosperous, as the Privy Council Register (x., p. 456), under date 6th February 1616, contains notice of a "complaint by Robert Hay, indwellair in the Cannogait, that William Cokburne of Skirling remains unreleased from a horning of 16th January for not paying to pursuer £370 13s 4d. of principal and 100 merks of expenses. Pursuer appearing personally, and defender not appearing, the Lords ordered the Captain of the Guard to apprehend defender, seize his houses, and inventory his goods for the King's use."

By charters dated 8th June 1619, Wm. Cokburne of Skirling (with consent of Jeane Hammiltoun, his spouse, and also of Mr Levingstoun, minister at Skirling, and his spouse, Marion Fortoun), granted to Mr John Skene, one of the ordinary clerks of session, under reversion, (1) 16 oxgates of land in the barony of Skirling in the part of the *tua Rawis* of the town of Skirling called the *South-thrid*, with the acres and remaining pieces of land called the *od pairtis* therein, and the lands of Meirburne extending to 8 oxgates,\* and Standcastell, to 8 oxgates; also, in special

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\* On 13th February 1606 Adam Ros was served heir of Adam Ros, his father, in 8 oxgates of lands in Meirburne (*Retours*, No. 23). Perhaps this portion had been feued and only the superiority retained.

warrandice thereof, the Littille-maynes of Skirling, extending to 8 oxgates, the *North-thrid* of Skirling, to 24 oxgates, with acres and *od peices* therein and pasturages, in the harony and parish of Skirling; and (2) an annualrent of £40 forth of the *Eist-thrid* of the town and lands of Skirling, and in warrandice thereof an annualrent of £40 furth of the Meiklemaynes of Skirling. These charters were confirmed by the crown on 8th June 1619 (*G.S.R.*, vii., No. 2035). Skene's charter was virtually a mortgage, but by the charter next to be noticed the connection of the Cockburn family with their Skirling property was finally severed. On 13th July 1621, King Charles I. confirmed to Mr Alexander Peihlis of Skirling, advocate, and Agnes M'Cairtney, his spouse, the lands and barony of Skirling, with the burgh of barony of Skirling, and a fair and market, with the patronage of the church and parish of Skirling, all which William Cokburne of Skirling, with consent of Jean Hammiltoun, his spouse, and others, resigned. Moreover, the King of new erected the town of Skirling into a free hurgh of barony; with power (1) to the said Alexander to make hailies, burgesses, &c.; (2) to the hurgesses to "pack and peill," to huy and sell; (3) to the said Alexander to hold a court and have a market cross; (4) to hold a weekly market on Friday, with a free fair yearly on 4th September and continuing for three days (*Ib.*, viii., No. 201). Peihlis resigned the barony in favour of his daughter Katherine, and John Hammiltoun of Trahroun, her future spouse, hut reserving his own liferent, and this resignation was confirmed by crown charter on 3rd August 1621 (*Ib.*, No. 217).

John Hamilton entered into possession\* of the lands but did not retain them long. As is shown by a crown charter, dated 7th October 1641, they were resigned by John Hamilton of Skirling in favour of the King's servitor, James Levingstoun, who is designated of His Majesty's bed chamber, and keeper of his privy purse. In addition to the subjects contained in the charter of 1621, there were confirmed to Levingstoun the temple lands of Bourhill, Sanct-Johnnes-hill, Sanct-Johnnes-croft, and the Graystane-aiker, in the barony of Skirling and shire of Peiblis; which temple lands were sometime held of Thomas, earl of Haddington (*G.S.R.*, ix., No. 1003). Ratified by Act of Parliament, 1644, c. 292.

In 1663 the barony belonged to Sir James Murray, who on 8th October of that year got an Act of Parliament changing the weekly market from Friday to Wednesday, and granting him another free fair to be held in the town of Skirling on the first Wednesday of June yearly, in addition to the other fair on 4th September.

Oswald of Dalders in Stirlingshire is the next owner traced in the records. On 10th April 1683, David Oswald of Dalders was served heir of Mr Andrew Oswald of Dalders, his father, in the lands and barony of Skirling, with the burgh thereof and the fairs and markets; also in the temple lands of Bourhills; the lands called Saint Johnshills, with the croft of land called Saint

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\* At the weaponshawing held in 1627, James Cockburn, baillie for Sir John Hamilton of Skirling, knight, was "present for the said Sir John's name; accompanied with horsemen, all with lances and swords, and four jacks" (*Chambers' History*, p. 149).

Johnscroft, and the acre of land called Graystaines aiker (*Peebles Retours*, No. 187). The writer of the second *Statistical Account* thus traces the ownership of Skirling after it left the Cockburns:—"Having passed from them, the barony appears to have descended with rapid succession from one family to another for about a hundred years. In 1647 it belonged to Sir James Hamilton of Priestfield. Thence it passed to Sir James Murray. 'In 1683 David Oswald of Dalders was infeft in the lands and baronie of Scrawline.' At the revolution the estate of Skirling was possessed by a General Douglas of the Queensberry family, who, according to tradition, fell at the battle of the Boyne. Immediately after this it was purchased by John, first earl of Hyndford, for his second son, the honourable William Carmichael, and in that line it has continued ever since, the present (1834) sole proprietor of the parish being Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael of Skirling, Bart., great-grandson of the honourable W. Carmichael by Helen, his eldest daughter, married to Sir J. Gibson of Durie."

With the exception of a few properties in the village, the whole of Skirling parish belongs at the present time to Sir Thomas D. Gibson Carmichael. The names of the farms and lands as appearing in the valuation roll are Candieburn, Gallalaw, Knockend or Cambwell, South Mains, Loanhead, Waulkmill, Skirling Mains, Skirling Craigs, Muirburn, and Kirklawhill.

The following are extracts from the first *Statistical Account* (iii., pp. 254-7), written in 1792 by the Rev. William Howe, minister of the parish:—

*Situation, &c.*—"The western boundaries of the

parish are also the boundaries of the shire. It is two miles and a half long and nearly the same in breadth. The general appearance of the surface is uneven. We have no mountains, but there are three small green hills in the parish; on part of two farms there is some short beather. The soil is fertile though generally light. . . . The house of Skirling appears, by the vestiges of the walls, to have been large. It was surrounded by a morass or bog, except a small space on the south-west side, and that was defended by turrets. The entry to the house was by a bridge of stone over this bog. *Fairs*.—We have four annual fairs here, two in May, one in June, and another in September. At these fairs are sold horses, cows, shoes, saddlery ware, cooper's articles, sickles, and pedlar's goods." *Population*.—120 males and 114 females—total, 234, a decrease of 101 since 1755. *Productions*.—"The chief crop here is oats, with which between 300 and 400 acres are annually sown. Each acre, at an average, will produce between five and six bolls. Between thirty and forty bolls of pease are the utmost that are sown in one year. Potatoes and turnips thrive in this soil. Every farmer here sows five or six lippies of flax seed; cottagers and those who have small possessions two or three lippies. Each lippie produces between 12 lb. and a stone of scutched flax. The waste ground in this parish serves for sheep walks; and there may be of such ground between seventy and eighty acres. There are between seventy and eighty horses in the parish. *Church, &c.*—John Carmichael of Skirling, successor to the late Lord Hyndford, is patron. The church here was pro-

ably first built as a chapel of ease for the proprietor and his tenants. It appears to have been rebuilt in 1720. The manse was built in 1636 and rebuilt in 1725. The glebe contains 7 acres 3 roods 19 falls. *Miscellaneous.*—There are ten farmers, one of them possessing five and other two two farms each. These ten farms contain, at an average, 200 acres each; average rent 4s. per acre. Besides these ten farms there are ten smaller possessions about this village, which are enclosed with hedges and ditches and with belts of planting. They are rented at 20s. and 25s. per acre. . . . The roads in this parish are at present in bad repair, owing to a great part of the lead from Leadhills and Wanlockhead passing from one end of it to the other. The statute labour is exacted in kind, and is found to be inadequate to the keeping of the roads in proper repair.”

In the second *Statistical Account*, written in 1834 by the Rev. John Alpine, minister of the parish, reference is made to a Covenanter belonging to Skirling:—“In the disastrous days of the persecution under the cold-blooded Stuarts, Peter Gillies of the Waulk Mill, Skirling, was one of those who were devoted unto death in the sacred cause. Having had a Presbyterian minister preaching in his house, he was in 1674 hunted from his house by Sir James Murray, the laird, and Mr James Buchan, the curate. For several years he wandered about from place to place. At last he was apprehended in the month of April 1685, at Muiravonside, was carried by the lawless soldiery to the west country, and after enduring many insults and much cruelty was on the 6th of May executed at Mauchline,” and

there unceremoniously buried "with other four, his fellow-martyrs."\*

Among other local equipments Mr Alpine mentions that "There is a jail in the parish, the proprietor having a baron-bailie appointed, who has the power of imprisoning for forty-eight hours, but fortunately it is required only for holding the mort-safes and other parochial implements."

The population of the parish in 1755 is stated to have been 335; in 1775, 234; in 1779, 234; in 1801, 308; and in 1831, 358, of whom 98 resided in Skirling village. According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish was 216, a somewhat startling decrease.

There is here given a list of ministers, compiled principally from *Fasti Ecclesiæ* (i., pp. 228-9, 390), where it is stated that the church was dedicated to St Mary:—

1580—John Purdy.

1594—James Hunter, translated from Borthwick to Skirling and thence to Smalholm.

1596-1640—Robert Levingstoun, translated from Drumelzier; demitted, 1640.

1640-50—Kenneth Logie, A.M., Edinburgh University; translated to Kirkcaldy in 1650.

\* The Martyrs' Monument at Mauchline is now a conspicuous object on the village green. An older and partially decayed tombstone, formerly laid over the grave but now built into an adjoining wall, has an inscription containing the names of the martyrs and other particulars, finishing with these lines—

Bloody Dumbarton, Douglas, and Dundee,  
Moved by the Devil & the Laird of Lee,  
Dragged these five men to death with gun and sword,  
Not suffering them to pray nor read God's Word.  
Owning the Word of God was all their crime.  
The Eighty-Five was a Saint killing time,

- 1655—John Greig, A.M., Glasgow University; suspended in May 1661 for joining the Protestors, which was taken off 21st November thereafter; deprived by Act of Parliament, 11th June, and Act of Privy Council, 1st October 1662.
- 1664—David Hay, translated from Cathcart; died May 1666.
- 1667-76—James Buchan, A.M.; presented by the laird of Skirling; translated to Prestons in 1676.
- 1677-85—William Lyone, A.M., St Leonard's College, St Andrews.
- 1686-9—Thomas Douglas. He deserted his charge and was deprived by Act of Parliament, 25th April 1690, restoring the Presbyterian ministers.
- 1687-9—John Greig, A.M., formerly noticed, after being indulged at Carstairs, and been imprisoned in the Bass, returned, and was present at the first meeting of ministers in the bounds of Lothian and Tweeddale, 6th July 1687, after toleration had been granted; died, May 1689, aged about 71, having been strict in discipline, and anxious to promote the interest of holiness.
- 1690-9—Robert Law; translated to Shotts.
- 1701-15—John Murray, A.M., Edinburgh University; died, 1715.
- 1718-19—Alexander Douglas; deposed, 1719.
- 1720-64—Thomas Henderson, chaplain at Leadhills; died, 7th May 1764.
- 1765-96—William Howe; presented by John Carmichael of Castlecraig, advocate; died,

- 10th December 1796. Wrote Statistical Account of the parish. He had a son, James, distinguished as an animal painter.
- 1797-1836—John Alpine, teacher of elocution in London; presented by John Carmichael of Skirling. Wrote second Statistical Account of the parish. Died, 1st November 1836.
- 1836—David Gardner, became assistant to Mr Alpine; was presented by Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael of Skirling in 1836, but died 6th January 1837.
- 1837-43—William Hanna, translated from East Kilbride; presented by Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Bart. By joining in the Free Secession and signing the Demission he was declared no longer a minister of the Church, 20th June 1843; demitted his charge at Skirling in 1848; admitted to St John's, Edinburgh, in 1850; D.D. in Glasgow University, 1847, and in Edinburgh University, 1864. Author of life of Dr Chalmers and various other publications.
- 1843-54—William M'Kenzie, ordained, 10th November 1843; died, 21st February 1854.
- 1854-88—Matthew Armstrong, ordained, 9th June 1854; died, 13th January 1888.
- 1888—John B. Armstrong, succeeded his father; ordained, 5th July 1888.



XIX.

*Orde—Urde—Kyrkurde—Kirkurd.*



## XIX.

*Orde—Urde—Kyrkurde—Kirkurd.*

THOUGH not enumerated among the possessions of the see of Glasgow when King David's inquiry was reported on by the old and wise men of Cumbría, it is not improbable that the church of Orde was then in existence. Before the end of the century in which the Inquisition was made, the *Ecclesiam de Orda* was, by three successive Popes, confirmed to the bishops of Glasgow (1170-1186). Early in the following century, the church comes into notice in connection with the endowment of a religious and charitable institution situated in an eastern shire. King Malcolm IV., who reigned between 1153 and 1165, had founded a church and hospital at Soltre, on the Lammermoor hills, and according to the fashion of the period the pious and benevolent from all quarters of the country assisted in providing the necessary endowments. It appears that the ecclesiastical authorities at Orde considered that all their revenues were not needed for the locality, or could at least be better distributed, and these were accordingly assigned to King Malcolm's foundation, on condition that a priest should be appointed to attend to the spiritual wants of the district. Bishop

Walter of Glasgow settled the endowment, by a charter granted in 1231-2, in these terms:—"To all the sons of holy mother church, present and future: Walter, by divine mercy, minister of the church of Glasgow, eternal salvation in the Lord. Be it known to you all that we, inspired of divine piety, and at the instance and petition of Sir Richard Germyne, true patron of the church of Orde, have given, granted, and by this our present charter confirmed to the church of the Holy Trinity of Soltre and the brethren serving and to serve God there, for their own support and that of the poor, the church of Orde, to be possessed for their own uses and support of the poor for ever; with lands, teinds, offerings, and all other things justly pertaining to the said church, in free, pure, and perpetual alms; on condition, however, that it shall be lawful for them to present to us, or our successors, one of themselves a fit person as priest for the said church, who shall be bound fully to answer to us in things spiritual and to them in things temporal; and if he in time coming shall be found by them to be unfit or unfaithful, it shall be competent to remove him by the authority of us or our successors, and to present another to be substituted in the foresaid manner. We will also that the foresaid church of Soltre and the brethren of the said place shall have, hold, and possess the foresaid church of Orde, for the uses of themselves and of the poor, as freely, quietly, fully, and honourably as any religious house has, holds, and possesses any benefice in our episcopate; and as the charter of the said Richard Germyne to the said brethren concerning this collation more fully testifies and bears. Sav-

ing to us and our successors the episcopal right in all things, and also to David, clerk of justiciary, and his brother, their right in their lifetime. In testimony whereof we have caused our seal to be appended to the present writing. These witnesses: Master Johne of Brade, canon of Glasgow; Master Ralph of Brade, his brother; Master Richard of Orewell, Sir Richard of Prebend, Adam, our chaplain, Sir Warin, Walter, our clerk, and many others. Given, in the year of grace 1231, on the first Wednesday next after the feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary. At Alnecrum" (*Registrum de Soltre, Bannatyne Club*), p. 24, No. 29).

It will be observed from the Bishop's charter that the original grant was made by one Sir Richard Germyne,\* patron of the church, and probably then lord of the manor. Between the years 1208 and 1214 the manor belonged to Sir Robert of London (a son of King William the Lion), under whom it was held by William the son of Geoffrey, lord of Orde. Walter Murdach was another proprietor about this time, as he made a grant of lands at Orde to the monks of Paisley before the year 1227. Whether Germyne succeeded either of these proprietors has not been ascertained, and indeed it appears that the territory was then divided among several owners (*Origines*, i., pp. 186-7).

Another confirmation of the grant was given by Bishop William of Bondington in the year 1255-6:—"William, by divine mercy, minister of the

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\* The same donor gave to Soltre the Church of Lempitlaw, in the parish of Sprouston, in Roxburghshire.

church of Glasgow, greeting in the Lord. Be it known to you all that we have granted and by episcopal authority confirmed to the House of Soltre, and the master and brethren in the said house serving and to serve God for ever, the church of Orde which is in our diocese, with lands, possessions, and all others pertaining to the said church: Which church, with its pertinents, we will and grant that the foresaid master and brethren, by our gift and confirmation, shall hold and possess for ever for their own uses; saving the bishop's right in all things. In testimony whereof we have caused our seal to be appended to this writing. Witnesses: Master Nicholas, archdeacon of Teviotdale; Sir Robert, treasurer of Glasgow; Sirs John and Richard, our chaplains; John of Annand and William of Suineford, our clerks, and others. Given at Allynecrum on the morrow of the conversion of St Paul, in the year of the Incarnation 1255."

When, about the year 1460, Queen Mary of Gueldres founded the College and Hospital of the Holy Trinity at Edinburgh, the hospital at Soltre and its endowments were annexed to the new foundation. From the revenues of Kirkurd, the sum of £46 9s was appointed to be taken yearly for the repair of the collegiate church and for supply of the necessities therein. The sacristan, who drew the revenues was, on the other hand, instructed to attend to the repairing and upholding of the church of Kirkurd. From accounts printed in "Collegiate Churches of Mid-Lothian," published by the Bannatyne Club, it is found that the revenues received from Kirkurd were in 1503, £40; 1505, £42; 1512, £48; and in 1530, £50. In

1558 "the personage of oure kirk of Kirkwird" was set to two tacksmen on a lease for nineteen years at a yearly rent of £50. The expenditure in the year 1507-8 embraces a sum of 34s for the "reparacioun of Kirkurd," but the hulk of the items throughout relate to the upkeep of the Edinburgh Church, such as 10s "for x Estland burdis to the over kirk; item, in drinksilver, 4s; 3 dussoun of rachteris, 7s; for one candilstik of bras, 15s; for nalis, lokkis, bandis, and keis to the place, 32s; for four greit gestis to our Lady Ile, 24s; for 10 cartis of stanis, 20s; to the glasinwright, 14s; to William Sclater and with him 2 men for 12 dais dennar and noneschankis,\* £5; for the mending of the stokkis of the greit hellis, 11s; for mending of ane challice with the hraid fute and balf ane unce of silver, 16s." In 1530 a sum of £6 is disbursed "for repair of the choir of Kirkgurd."

At the Reformation, the provost and prebendaries of Trinity College adopted the new tenets and retained their benefices; but in the year 1574 King James VI. appointed Archibald Douglas, son of a hurgess of Edinburgh, to the parsonage of Kirkurd, and the latter seems at first to have held himself independent of the College authorities. An arrangement, however, was effected between them. In a chapter beld by the provost and prebendaries at the College on 6th June 1583, "Maister Archibald Douglas, now persoun of Kirkurd, provydit be presentatioun of the Kingis Majestie, offerit himself willinglie to be jointin in the cbaptour of the said college, and to do nathing without thair advyse concerning the

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\* Noon repast, luncheon.

said personage, and also to demit the samyn agane, as gif it never war, in favouris of the college, with sic ordour as may be admittit be the lawis of the realme, according to the supplicatioun gevin in allready be the provest, prehenderis and hospitalaris, to the Kingis Majestie and lordis of secreit connsale, and is content to be excludit from all intromissions of ony of the communes\* of the said college exceptand samekle as salbe appointed to him for serving at the said kirk; under the quhilkis conditionis the provest and prebendaries admittit him as ane member of the said college, and to have place in the chaptour thair of in tymes cuming." A note on the margin of the register mentions that this agreement was, on 5th June 1606, "produced be Mr Isaac Broun in modum tituli contra magistrum Archihaldum Douglas," indicating that some question had then arisen regarding the parsonage. In the year 1585 the town council of Edinburgh acquired all the rights of the provost and prebendaries of Trinity College, including the parsonage of Kirkurd and relative patronage. The connection between the rural church and King Malcolm's foundation, renewed with that of Mary of Guedres, and latterly continued under the management of the civic corporation of Edinburgh, subsisted till the year 1720, when the town council, as administrators of the Hospital, sold the patronage of the parish, realising the sum of £400 Scots, which was added to the funds of the charity. Nothing seems to have been derived from the teinds, which were probably exhausted by that

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\* Revenues of the college held for the common use of its members.

time. The purchaser was James Geddes of Rachan, then owner of lands in Kirkurd parish.\*

"Adam of Horde," along with William de la Chaumbre and other burgesses of Peebles, appears in the Ragman Roll, under date 28th August 1296 (Bain's *Calendar*, ii., p. 197); and on the same day, though at a different part of the roll, there occurs the name "Adam de Horde del counte de Peebles," (*Ib.*, p. 207), perhaps the same person under another designation.

The name is usually written Orde or Horde in 13th century records, but shortly afterwards the prefix came into use. In the autumn of 1310 Edward II. of England led an army into Scotland, taking as his line of march from Roxburgh, which he left on 21st September, the Tweed, Lyne, and Clyde valleys, passing Traquair, Kirkurd, Biggar, and Lanark, and reaching Cambusnethan on 8th October. An entry in the Wardrobe Accounts, noting a payment made to the King's farrier "at Kirkord," on 29th September (*Ib.*, iii., No. 168), shows that the full name had already been adopted.†

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\* Information for the foregoing has been obtained from "Charters of the Collegiate Churches of Mid-Lothian," edited by Mr David Laing for the Bannatyne Club; Sir James Marwick's "History of the Collegiate Church of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity of Edinburgh," with relative volume of charters; and council records and accounts as printed in law proceedings.

† "The name of the parish of Kirkurd was formed by prefixing the Scoto-Saxon kirk—the *cyrk* of the Anglo-Saxon's—to *Urd*, the Celtic name of the place. The *Ord*, *Urd*, and *Aird* in the Gaelic signifies an eminence or height, whereof there are several in the manor of *Urd*. *Urd* or *Ord* was of old the name of a large manor, which appears to have been co-extensive with the whole parish of Kirkurd" (*Chalmers' Caledonia*, ii., p. 952).

It is long since the Duke of Buccleuch's ancestors were settled as landowners in Kirkurd parish. As early as the reign of Alexander II., the Scotts held an estate in the adjoining parish of Linton, and in the next century they are found in possession of part of Kirkurd. Walter, the son and heir of Robert Scott, had from King Robert II., in 1390, a charter changing the tenure of his lands and barony of Kirkurd from ward to blench (*Origines*, i., p. 187). In 1449-50, Walter Scott, by a document to be afterwards noticed, renounced certain rights in a portion of Kirkurd lands which had been gifted to a chapel in Dalkeith.

In the town's repositories at Peebles there is an original charter granted by the laird of Kirkurd in 1462, giving to James Tweedie of Drummelzier an annual rent from his lands:—"To all who shall see or hear this charter: Sir Walter Scot, knight, lord of Bukcluch and of Kyrkourde, greeting in the Lord everlasting. Know ye that I have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to my beloved cousin, James of Tuede, lord\* of Drummelzier, for his manifold counsels, helps, and benefits rendered to me, an annualrent of two merks, usual money of Scotland, payable yearly furth of my lands of Kyrkourde, with the pertinentis, lying in the barony of Kyrkourde, within the shire of Pehlis; to be paid yearly to the foresaid James, his heirs and assignees, at two usual terms in the year, Martinmas and Whitsunday, by equal portions. To hold and have the foresaid annualrent of two merks, with the pertinents, to the said James, his

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\* *Scottice*, laird,

heirs and assignees, of me and my heirs in fee and heritage for ever. . . . Paying yearly therefor to me and my heirs a penny of the foresaid money in the parish church of Kyrkourde, on the feast of St Kentigern, in name of blench farm if asked only. . . . In testimony whereof my seal is appended to this my present charter, at Peblis, on the 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1462." The seal is slightly worn at one of the corners, but otherwise it and the document are in perfect condition.

By a crown charter, dated 7th December 1463, it is set forth that King James II., in consideration of the faithful and praiseworthy service rendered to his father and himself, in his tender age, by his beloved knight, Walter Scot of Kirkurde and David Scot, his son and apparent heir, during the rebellion of James of Douglas and his brothers, granted to the said David Scott, and his heirs, lands in several shires, including the lands of the barony of Kirkurde in the shire of Pehlis, which had belonged to the father and were resigned by him; but reserving the father's liferent and the "terce" of Margaret, his spouse (*G.S.R.*, ii., No. 772).

In the year 1526, James Murray of Fawlohill had become a creditor of Sir Walter Scott, there designated as knight of Braxxelve, and he attached the lands and mill of Kirkurdo and the lands of Monchousse, both in the shire of Peblis, in satisfaction of the debt. The attachment was confirmed by crown charter, dated 9th November, but the lands were redeemable on payment of the debt within seven years (*G.S.R.*, iii., No. 387). Two years later Walter Scot conveyed the lands

and barony of Kirkurde to his son, David Scot, reserving his own liferent, and this transfer was confirmed by crown charter, dated 28th October 1528 (*Ib.*, No. 695). The registers of charters and services of heirs show subsequent transmissions, but it is unnecessary for the present purpose that these should be specially referred to.

Among the charters relating to the earldom of Morton, published by the Bannatyne Club, there are many relating to the several Peeblesshire estates which belonged to the Morton branch of the Douglas family. By a charter, granted in the year 1331, King David II. confirmed to William of Douglas of Lothian "the whole land of Lochurde, with the pertinents, which Michael 'marescallus' (the marshal) resigned, in presence of the nobles of our kingdom, at Berwyce upon Tweed on 21st March" (Morton Charters, No. 38). From a rental of the barony of Dalkeith, made up about the year 1376, it appears that the lands of Louchurde were then let to Richard, son of Alan; Robert, son of Adam; Roger Wode, Gregory of Moss, John Hird, and Laurence, son of Richard, at a rent of £8. The lands of Kirkurde were let to Alan, son of Gilbert, and Thomas, son of Patrick, for £5. On 24th March 1382-3, the lands which then belonged to Sir James of Douglas, lord of Dalkeith, were erected by King Robert II. into a regality, which included part of the barony of Kirkurd and the lands of Lochurd (*Ib.*, No. 174). At the end of the following year (5th Dec. 1384), Sir James granted to the chapel of St Mary and St John, founded by him within the castle of Dalkeith, all his lands of Louchurde and also forty shillings of sterlings yearly from his lands of

Kyrcurde, within the shire of Peblis, and that for the sustentation of a chaplain and support of the ornaments of the chapel and altar (*Ib.*, No. 176). In 1406, Sir James Douglas transformed the chapel into a collegiate church for a provost and five chaplains. To the third chaplain were assigned ten pounds of sterlings yearly, whereof twelve merks were to be taken from the lands of Louchurde and the remaining forty shillings from Kirkurde. Dalkeith endowment was fortified by a charter, dated 25th January 1449-50, and already referred to, whereby "Walter Scot of Bukeluch, and of the barony of Kirkurde, knight, with consent of David Scot, his first-born son and apparent heir, . . . for the weal of my soul and of the souls of my father and mother, and of all the souls of my ancestors and successors and of all the faithful dead," granted to the collegiate church of St Nicholas of Dalkeith, and to Sir John of Balkasky, chaplain, and his successors, canonically appointed to the prebend of Louchurde, all right which the granter had to the superiority of the lands of Louchurde, with the lands of Kirkurde, annexed by Sir James Douglas to the foresaid prebend (*Ib.*, No. 221).

About the beginning of the thirteenth century Walter Murdach gave certain lands at Orde to the Clugniac monks of Paisley. The grant was confirmed by Pope Honorius III., between the years 1225-7; and the lands were included in the jurisdiction of regality which the abbey obtained from King Robert III. and King James II. (*Registrum de Passelet*, pp. 72, 91, 410). The confirmation by King James II. was granted on 13th January 1451-2 (*G.S.R.*, ii., No. 523).

The precise site of the abbey lands at Kirkurd has not been ascertained. Long before the time of the Reformation the property would likely be feued out, and when the abbey possessions were converted into a temporal lordship either the crown or its donee would only be entitled to draw the feu-duty.

The contributions from Kirkurd to Soltre, Paisley, and Dalkeith did not exhaust the list of its "foreign" endowments. In the year 1398, Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, founded at Bothwell, near Glasgow, a collegiate church for a provost and eight prebendaries, and bestowed on it the lands of Nether Urd, with its mill (*Origines*, i., p. 54). In the year 1543 five of the prebendaries, in as many charters, conveyed to Andrew Hammiltoun of Ardoch and Margaret Stewart, his spouse, five portions of land, each described as consisting of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  oxgangs of the ville of Neddier Urd, with the eighth part of the mill thereof and the multures, within the barony of Kirkurd. The names of the occupiers of four of the portions so conveyed are given: (1) John Symson and William Clerk; (2) Robert Ferguson and Marion Geddes; (3) James Roger and John Denholm; and (4) William Clerk and John Symson. Along with each lot of Nether Urd there was given a 40s. land of Cathkin in Lanarkshire; and a cumulo feu-duty of about £5 was payable from each combined lot to the prebendaries. An oxgate of land extended to 13 acres, and a 40s. land to eight oxgates, so that the feu-duty for Nether Urd lands would be about £2 per lot. The prebendaries' charters were confirmed by the crown on 20th January 1546-7 (*G.S.R.*, iv.,

Nos. 52, 53). In 1625 the prebendaries of the collegiate church of Bothwell, who were then in the enjoyment of the benefices, granted a charter to Mark Hammilton, one of the ordinary mace bearers before the lords of council and session, of their lands of Nether Urd, with mill and multures, viz.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  oxgangs sometime occupied by John Simpstone and William Clerk;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  oxgangs sometime occupied by Robert Ferguson and Marion Geddes;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  oxgates sometime occupied by John Clerk and William Ferguson;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  oxgates sometime occupied by John Lyn, Catherine Rodger, and John Simpstone;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  oxgates sometime occupied by Thomas Millar, John Millar, Robert Simpson, and Robert Millar;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  oxgates sometime occupied by James Rodger and John Denholme; and other two lots of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  oxgates each, the occupiers of which are not named. The charter was confirmed by King Charles I. on 20th February 1630 (*Ib.*, viii., No. 1532).

On 24th March 1636, Jonas Hamiltoun of Quotquot was served heir of John Hamiltoun of Quotquot, his father, in the lands and harony of Kirkurde (*Peebles Retours*, No. 103.) Quotquot, or Coitquot, came to be called Coldcoat, and the latter name was afterwards changed to Macbiehill. Pennecuik refers to other two Hamiltons, one at least a laird of Coldcoat, who were macers in the court of session. The office was perhaps hereditary at that time, and Jonas may have succeeded to the lands granted to the macer in 1625.

Armstrong states that "Netherurd formerly belonged to a son of the Tweedies of Drummelzier, and afterwards to a John Law, 1685," and adds

that the estate was held of the Duke of Hamilton as superior. Subsequently a family named Lawson owned the property for some generations, and in 1835 it was purchased by John White, son of Andrew White of Drumelzier (*Chamber's History*, p. 457).

The Geddes family were for a long time landowners in the parish. In the year 1434 John of Geddes, laird of the half of Ladyhurd, resigned all that land with its pertinents into the hands of his overlord, Wat Scot, lord of Morthinyston, who thereupon granted it anew to "ane honest man, William of Geddes" (Original charter at Castlecraig, cited in *Origines*, i., p. 187). On 6th June 1620 James Geddes, portioner of Kirkurde, was served heir of John Geddes, also portioner there, his father, in (1)  $5\frac{1}{4}$  oxgates of land of Kirkurde and the half of the lands of Ladyurde; (2)  $2\frac{3}{4}$  oxgates of Kirkurd; and (3) 3 oxgates and 19 sounes of grass of Kirkurd (*Peebles Retours*, No. 55). James Geddes, the son of John, was on 23rd August 1632 served heir of his father in the same lands, and also in other  $2\frac{1}{6}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{12}$  oxgates (*Ib.*, No. 93). On 16th January 1677 James Geddes of Kirkurd was served heir of John Geddes of Kirkurd, his brother, in the barony of Rachan and other lands, including the several oxgates of Kirkurd and the half of Ladyurd above mentioned (*Ib.*, No. 169); and on 19th December 1699 a son, also named James, was served heir of his father (*Ib.*, No. 206). These properties are believed to have been acquired by John Carmichael of Skirling in 1752.

King Robert I. granted a charter which has not been preserved in record but is referred to in Ro-

bertson's Index (p. 24, No. 2), as in favour of "John Craik of the half of the barony of Urde, quhilks he gat in marriage fra Edward Cockburn." The second King Robert, on 10th April 1383, confirmed a charter by Peter of Cokhurne to his son and heir, also named Peter of Cokburne, of "the lands of Kyrkhurde in the ville thereof with the pertinents," along with other lands, including "Henriland," in the same shire, and property in Selkirkshire, but reserving the father's liferent (*G.S.R.*, i., p. 163, No. 11). The property here referred to has not been identified in subsequent transmissions; and the same may be said of the lands alluded to in the following extract from the proceedings of the Auditors of Causes and Complaints under date 20th October 1479:—"In the actioun and caus persuit be Mergret Somerville, the spous of umquhile Johne Lindesay of Cokburne, and Johue Lindesay, his son, aganis Johne Liudsay of Cowanton (Covington) and master James Lindesay, person of Cowanton, anent the wrangwis withhalding fra thaim of certaln evidentis of the landis of Kirkurd, pertening to umquhile the said Johne, . . . becaus it was clerly provit befor the said lordis that the said master James has the said evidentis, and has withhaldin the samyn in prejudice of the said Mergret and hir son, the lordis auditoris ordanis that letteres be written to his ordinar the Bishop, exhorting and praying him to compell the said master James be his spirituele authoritie to deliver the said evidentis of the said landis to the said Mergret and hir son as efferis" (*Acta Auditorum*, p. 94).

Reference has already been made to a lease of

the parsonage of Kirkurd, which was granted by the chapter of Trinity College in the year 1558. The tacksmen were "Maister James Scott, provost of Corstorphiu, and William Scot burges of Edinburch," and the let was for 19 years at a yearly reut of £50. From a renewal of this tack, granted by the parson in 1597, and a confirmation by the King, it is ascertained that the ancestors of the Scotts had been in possession of the parsonage for a long course of years:—"Be it kend, &c., me, Mr Archihald Dowglas, persoun of Kirkwrde, and als undoutit vicar of the samyn,—hailing consideratioun that the personage and vicarage of Kirkwrde, with the mans, gleib, and kirk-landis of the samyn, togidder with all and sindrie the teindscheves, utheris teyndis, hayth grit and sma, fruittis, &c., thairof, has appertenit in tak and assedatioun to umquhile Mr James Scott, provost of Corstorphein, umquhile William Scott, his sone, and to thair predecessouris, as kyndlie takismen\* of the samyn, past memorie of all men, for payment to me and my predicessouris of 50 pundis money as for the personage dewtie, and 10 merkis for the vicarage dewtie foirsaid; and understanding that my guid frend, Robert Scott, hurges of Edinburgh, and Barbara Scott, his spous, dochter lauchfull to the said umquhile William Scott, ar and hes bene maist kyndliet† to succeed in the tak, baith be reasoun that the said umquhile William had na sone to succeed to him thairintill, as alsua he in his awin tyme had ovirgevin all takis rycht in favouris of the said

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\* Tacksmen succeeding through kinship or relationship.

† Next of kin.

Robert and his spous, quha according thairto hes bene in possessioun of the fairsaid teyndschevis, &c., alsweill befoir as sen the said umquhile William Scottis deceis; and I being no wayis myndfull to invert thair auld possessioun, &c.—Thairfoir, and for divers grit sowmes of money thankfullie payit—with the expres advyse, consent and assent of patroun of the said kirk, dene and chaptour of Glasgow, within quhais diocie the samyn lyis—to have sett and in tak and assedatioun lettin to the said Robert Scott and Barbara Scott” and their heirs and assignees, the parsonage, &c., as above mentioned, for 19 years from Lammas 1597. The rent as augmented was to be £66 13s 4d yearly. In the confirmation charter by King James, in favour of Robert Scott, designated merchant-burgess of Edinburgh, dated 22nd June 1599, it is stated that he and his authors had been native possessors and tacksmen of the parsonage and vicarage of Kirkwrde, with the teind scheaves and other teinds and fruits, and with the church lands thereof, for the space of two hundred years or thereby. The King ratified the new tack, and, for good service and certain sums of money paid, granted to Scott in feu-farm the Kirklandis of Kirkurd, extending to twelve acres or thereby; reserving to the ministers of Kirkwrde the manse and four acres for a glebe. The feu-duty payable to the crown was fixed at £4 3s 4d yearly (*G.S.R.*, vi., No. 2926).

The lands which had formerly been in possession of the vicars were also disposed of after the Reformation. By a charter, dated at Halierudeshouse, 17th February 1576-7, “Richard Weir, vicar of the parish church of Kirkurde,” in con-

sideration partly of a price paid and partly of the stipulation for payment of an annual feu-duty of five merks, granted in feu farm to James Douglas, a son of Regent Morton, his church lands of Kirkurde, with houses and pertinents as occupied by himself and by Hugh Cokburne, brother of James Cokburne of Scraling, knight, and his sub-tenants; but reserving to the minister, reader, or pastor of the church sufficient for a manse and glebe. The charter was confirmed by the king on 14th March 1576-7 (*G.S.R.*, iv., No. 2662). This conveyance of the vicar's glebe seems to have been annulled either under the general revocation of grants of church lands, or by forfeiture of the estates of James Douglas, as, on 27th May 1599, King James granted the same lands to James Cokburne, son of the late John Cokburne of Newholme. There was the like reservation of a glebe and manse, and the feu-duty was augmented by 6s 8d (*Ib.*, vi., No. 915). Two years afterwards the king granted another charter, setting forth that, in return for good service, he had given to John Geddes, portioner of Kirkwrd, the church lands of Kirkwrd which of old had belonged to the vicars thereof, and which had reverted to the crown on account of the forfeiture of James Douglas of Spott. The same feu-duty was stipulated for as in Cokburne's charter (*Ib.*, No. 1262).

On 22nd December 1653, "Peter Dunlop, sounne to maister William Dunlop, apothekar, burges of Edinburgh," was served "heir of James Dunlop, wryter in Edinburgh, his father brother, in the Kirklands and Tempill-lands of Kirkurd, and 15 soumes gresse in the commoun pastouradge of Kirkurde, with the teind sheaves and other teinds,

within the parochin of Kirkurde" (*Peebles Retours*, No. 131). By another service, on 6th August 1658, Peter Dunlop, as "heir of Mareon Tuedye, daughter to John Tuedye, tutor of Drummelyear, his goodame," acquired her right to "the tempel-landis of Kirkurde, and 15 soumes of grasse upon the common pasturage, with the teind sheaves" (*Ib.*, 145).

The ownership of the parish, which was formerly somewhat scattered, is now within compact compass. The Duke of Buccleuch owns part of Kirkurd and Ladyurd, with Milnside and Mount Farm; Sir Thos. Gibson Carmichael, Bart., has Kirkurd, Castlecraig, Lochurd, Ladyurd, Kirkdean, Harestanes, and West Mains; and Mrs White possesses Netherurd Mains, Brylands, and Netherurd Farm and Mill.

The Rev. David Andersen, wrote the old Statistical Account of the parish; and, towards the close of a lengthened ministry, it fell to his lot to contribute also the second instalment. After suggesting a derivation of the name, which in the subsequent Account he relinquished in favour of that given by Chalmers, Mr Anderson, in 1794, proceeds thus:—"The length of the parish from east to west is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  English miles, and its breadth from north to south from 3 to 4. The parish, in general, presents a surface finely diversified. The parish, from actual survey, contains 6620 acres English measure. The soil is of different kinds. Towards the small river Tarth, it is mostly loam; in one large farm we meet with clay; but the prevailing soil is gravelsh. The light soil is preferable for crops, as the parish lies in general high, being upwards of 600 feet

above the level of the sea. Though the air is sharp it is pure and healthful. Distempers are far from being frequent. Rheumatism is the most prevalent. *Rivers and Hills.*—The Tarth runs along the north end of the parish and divides it from Linton and Newlands. It abounds with a trout of a superior size and flavour from what is caught in the neighbouring rivers, owing perhaps to the stillness with which the river flows, and the abundant provision to be met with in its numerous pools. The highest hill is Hell's Cleugh, on the summit of which is a small cairn, called the Pyked Stane, the boundary of three parishes, viz., Stobo, Broughton, and Kirkurd. From this cairn is a view of the country beyond the Forth, and a chain of mountains, from the east part of Fife as far as Dumbartonshire. South of the Forth the view extends as far east as North Berwick; likewise to the Eildon Hills near Melrose, and Cheviot Hills in Northumberland. The height of this hill above the level of the sea was found by Captain Armstrong, who made a survey of the county, to be 2100 feet." There were then four heritors in the parish, and of these Mr Carmichael of Skirling and Mr Lawson of Cairnmuir had their principal seats there. There were five farms rented above £50 each, and ten under £50. Gross rental, £850. "*Services, &c.*—A few services are still performed by the tenants, such as driving of coals, casting, winnowing, and driving peats home. There are a considerable number, too, of kain hens paid. There is a public house in the parish for the accommodation of travellers. It has no bad effect on the morals of the people, who are, in general,

a set of sober and industrious men. Two great roads pass through this parish, the one from Edinburgh to Moffat, the other, lately made, from Peebles to Glasgow. They are upheld by road-makers, and are kept in tolerable repair. The statute labour was converted some years ago by Act of Parliament. The bridges are kept in excellent repair. Among the advantages formerly mentioned which this parish enjoys, may be added its vicinity to lime, but notwithstanding of the acknowledged advantages arising from lime to land, the farmers here have not generally (as yet) availed themselves of it. One disadvantage which this place labours under (and which was specified above) is the exaction of services; but there is another grievance under which the farmers groan and which calls loudly for redress, and that is the payment of multure. The tenants are thirled to the mills, and pay a high multure, which is a great bar to improvement. By thirlage a forced employment is given to the mills, for which there would be no demand, if things were left to their natural course. Though the generality of the country around is fitter for sheep pasture than tillage, yet no less than four corn mills are found on the water of Tarth, all in the space of about a mile and a half, two of which are situated within the parish. *Ecclesiastical State.*—The church was rebuilt in 1766, when it was removed about half-a-mile westward from its former situation in Kirkurd policy. Around it there is a piece of ground appropriated for burying; but, though this burial ground has been now opened for upwards of twenty years, the old churchyard, for various reasons, is still very much used. The

stipend, with the addition of a manse and a glebe of nineteen acres, will amount to upwards of £80 sterling. The manse, offices, and glebe, which were formerly at a considerable distance from both kirks, are now in the neighbourhood of the new. The manse and offices were all new built in 1788. The greatest part of the new glebe (which was excambed for the old) has been inclosed by the minister, at his own expense, with hedge and ditch. John Carmichael, Esq. of Skirling, is patron. *Poor*.—As there are no rates, the poor are supported from the weekly collections in the church, by dues at proclamations for marriage, by dues for mortcloths, and the interest of a capital of £140 at 5 per cent. *Miscellaneous Observations*.—There is a copious sulphureous spring near Kirkurd House. A chemical analysis was made of it some years ago by Doctor Black of Edinburgh, by which it was found to be stronger than the sulphureous water at Moffat, but weaker than that at Harrogate. It has been used of late with success in several distempers. Coal, peat, and turf, are all used here for fuel. In gentlemen's families, coals are always burnt; they are situated at 8 or 9 miles distance. Peats to a great extent and depth, and of very superior quality, are found in one farm in this parish; they are not cast. The tenants have a privilege of casting peats in different mosses in the parish of Linton, and consequently avail themselves of that privilege. Until 1752, the large estate of Kirkurd was the resident property of Geddes of Rachan for 1100 years, while Rachan, from whence the title was taken, is reported to have been in the possession of the Geddeses for

1300 years.\* James Geddes of Rachan was born in this parish in 1710, was educated for, and practised several years at the bar, but died of a consumption before he arrived at the age of 40. He published an essay on the composition and manner of writing of the ancients, and left behind him several other tracts. *Antiquities*.—In the parish of Kirkurd are two small mounts, called the Castle and Law. They are surrounded with a dike of an irregular form. Mr Gordon in his Itinerary, thinks them artificial, but does not form any conjecture as to their use. There is to the east of these, a circular fortification on an eminence near Ladyurd, called the Rings, and another to the west, on the farm of Lochurd, called the Chesters; hence they are supposed to have been a military erection; and a place called Camprigend, a mile south to the last of these, farther confirms the idea. More than 30 years ago, there was found in the Mount Hill a clay urn full of bones, which was surrounded with four broad stones, and covered with a stone on the top. There was lately found at the bottom of the same hill a stone coffin, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep. Its bottom was gravel, the sides built of several stones, and the cover one entire stone. The body was not lying at full length, as, by the size of the bones, it ap-

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\* Random guesses of this sort were formerly common with regard to most old families. A Geddes branch is found anciently in Nairnshire, but where the original stock came from is not definitely known. The name appears to be the plural of ged, *i.e.*, a pike. The family arms consisted of three pikes' heads, insignia which will be found on the seal appended to the Peebles document of 1427 referred to *antea*, p. 231.

peared to have been about 6 feet long. The hones appeared entire when first discovered; but, upon being exposed to the air, and lifted up by the hand, they crumbled to dust. There were found among the bones three flint stones, one resembling a halbert, another of a circular form, and the third cylindrical. The first is supposed to be the ancient weapon called the stone celt, the other were two kinds of warlike instruments. There was also discovered a small ring. This is a Druidical amulet; and it was an indication that a person of rank was here interred. *Hairstones*, so named, perhaps, from a few erect stones arranged circularly, is said to have been a place for religious worship. In the immediate neighbourhood are the Kirkdean and Temple lands" (vol. x., pp. 177-86).

In the Second Account, written in 1834, it is stated that "There is one school in the parish, attended on an average by about forty scholars, but often by more from its vicinity to other parishes. Occasionally there are a few scholars instructed in Latin and Greek, and practical mathematics. There is scarcely an individual upwards of twelve years of age in the parish who cannot both read and write, and the people are alive to the benefits of education. *Library*.—A parish library was instituted in 1810, and is upon the whole in a flourishing state. A school library was likewise founded in 1828 "

The population of Kirkurd parish is stated to have been 310 in 1755, 288 in 1792, 327 in 1801, 387 in 1811, 352 in 1821, 318 in 1831, when two principal proprietors were non-resident, but on their return before 1834 the numbers were 360.

There were 65 families in 1792 and 57 in 1834. The population according to the census of 1891 was 265.

List of ministers of the parish subsequent to the Reformation\* (*Fasti Ecclesiae*, i., pp. 243-5, 261):—

- 1574-1616—Archibald Douglas, son of a burghess of Edinburgh, presented by James VI., when Linton and Newlands were also under his care, with a stipend of £50; removed to Linton before 1576 but returned about 1585; was refused collation to Skirling, 20th June 1592, and died before 19th April 1616.
- 1616-38—John Bennet, A.M.; translated from Broughton; presented by town council of Edinburgh; was member of Assembly 1638, and died same year.
- 1639-41—Thomas Lamb, A.M.; formerly of Glenculze; presented by town council of Edinburgh; slew a Restalrig farmer, for which he was executed at Edinburgh, 2nd September 1641.
- 1642-59—Alexander Dickson, A.M., Edinburgh University; presented by town council of Edinburgh; translated to Eddleston, 26th October 1659.
- 1661-77—John Philp, A.M.; presented by town council of Edinburgh; translated to Queensferry in 1677.
- 1678-80—George Robertson, A.M.; translated from Queensferry; presented by town

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\* In the "Register of Ministers, &c., and their Stipends," printed for the Maitland Club, it is stated (p. 43) that Thomas Paterson held the office of Reader at Kirkurd in 1570, and had a stipend of £20.

council of Edinburgh; deposed 3rd November 1680.

1681—Laurence Mercer, A.M.; translated from Craigie; presented by town council of Edinburgh; probably deprived on account of the Test.

1683-89—David Spence, A.M., Edinburgh University; appointed by town council of Edinburgh; deposed by privy council, 17th September 1689, for not reading the Proclamation of the Estates, not praying for their Majesties William and Mary, not observing the thanksgiving, and not intimating the proclamation for the French and Irish Protestants, and declaring publicly it was as lawful to go and hear mass as to hear a sermon in a meeting-house.\*

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\* On 1st May 1689 the Committee of Estates had under consideration a supplication given "by Mr David Spence, minister at Kirkcaldy, humbly representing that wher, notwithstanding of the late proclamation emitted by the meeting of the Estates, dischargeing all persones whatsoever to trouble any ministers who then were in the actual possessione and exercise of their ministerial functione, yet upon the 25th day of Apryle last four or five persones within the parochene, with some others without the same, came in ane hostile maner to the petitioner's house and took away the poors box and mortcloath and other things belonging to the church, and commanded him to remove with his family within eight dayes, otherwayes they would east all his plenishing to the doors, and in the meanetyme discharged him to preach; notwithstanding he was willing to give obedience to the saids Estates their proclamationne, and also that all the heritors within the parochene does punctually keep the church, and all the people except a very few; and therefor supplicating their lordshipes to grant the petitioner their protectione." The Committee, considering that the petitioner was willing to give obedience to the proclamation of the Estates dated 13th April, ordained the poors box, mortcloathes, and other things belonging to the kirk to be

- 1690-93—Alexander Bruce, A.M., Edinburgh University; called by the town council of Edinburgh (at the request of the parishioners); demitted, 1693.
- 1694-1740—Alexander Walker; called by the Presbytery; demitted, 1740.
- 1742-87—Thomas Gibson; presented by James Geddes of Kirkurd; got a new church built in 1766; died, 27th January 1787.
- 1787-1836—David Anderson, son of minister of Manor; presented by Earl of Hyndford; wrote Statistical Accounts of the Parish—Old and New; died, 16th December 1836, in his 77th year.
- 1837-43—Walter Paterson, presented by Sir Thomas Carmichael of Skirling, Bart. By joining in the Free Secession he was declared no longer a minister of this church, 24th June 1843. Wrote the "Legend of Iona," with other poems, Edinburgh, 1814.
- 1843-65—Thos. Gray, A.M.; demitted his charge, 1865.
- 1865-70—Robert Henderson; translated to Old Kilpatrick, 1870.
- 1870-80—John Milne, M.A.; translated to Green-side Church, Edinburgh, 1880.
- 1881—Thomas Duncan Miller, M.A.; translated from Glenshee, Presbytery of Dunkeld.

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restored, and the heritors to secure Spence in the peaceable exercise of his ministry and possession of his house and goods (Acts of Parl., vol. ix., appndx., p. 4).



XX.

*Rothmanerie—New-Landis in Tweddale*  
*—Newlands.*



## XX.

*Rothmanic—New-Landis in Tweddale  
—Newlands.*

IN the extensive re-allotment of land which took place in the twelfth century, the north-western corner of Peeblesshire seems to have been divided between two southern settlers named Cumin and Evermele. Cumin became lord of the territory which eventually developed into Linton parish, while Evermele may be regarded as the first Norman or Saxon owner of Newlands. Of the previous possessors nothing has been traced, though it is possible that their names were perpetuated in the designations of their holdings.\* With the advent, however, of the new owners, and in con-

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\* *Rath*, in the Celtic language, denoted the encircling wall of an encampment, and has also been used to signify a Court hill—the place for administering justice, or the headquarters of a native chief. In more settled times it signified a homestead. Rath-erick (Linton was anciently called Linton-Rotherick) and Rath-maneic (Rothmanic was the name under which Newlands first appears on record), may possibly be supposed to identify Erick and Maneic either as former owners of homesteads or chiefs of tribes whose lands were now appropriated to others. Skene remarks that *Rath* has entered largely into the topography of Scotland in different forms, and cites “Rothy” (in Rothiemay and Rothiemurchus) as one of them.

sequence of their conformity to the prevailing custom of applying portions of such acquisitions to pious uses, the obscurity is partially dispelled. Romanno, under varying forms, of which Rothmanic is the earliest, was the name of a wide district, forming the nucleus of the modern parish of Newlands, and perhaps nearly co-extensive with its boundaries.

Holyrood at Edinburgh and Newbotle on the Esk appear to have been favoured about the same time with grants from Rothmanic. About the year 1164 or 1165, a gift which had been made by Philip of Evermele was confirmed by King Malcolm in these terms:—"Malcolm, King of Scots: To all the sons of universal mother church, and to all his faithful, greeting: Know all, clerics and laics, present and to come, that I have granted and hy this my charter confirmed to God and the Holy Cross of the Castle of the Maidens, and to the canons serving God there, that land which Philip of Euermele gave to them in alms and confirmed by his charter, viz., a ploughgate of land in the fief of Rothmanic; with pasture for a thousand sheep: To hold to them as is attested to them by the charter of the said Philip. Saving to me my service in the said land so much as helongs to me of the land if Philip fails in the service which he owes to me. Witnesses: Engleram, hishop of Glasgow; William, abbot of Melros; Nicholas, chancellor; Walter, son of Alan, steward; David, Olifer, Walter Corbet. At Selescrie" (*Liber Sancte Crucis*, p. 18, No. 22). The grant was also confirmed by King William the Lion (1165-71; *Ib.*, p. 24, No. 27).

Between the years 1189 and 1199 the son of

Philip confirmed and extended his father's grant: —“ Philip of Evermel, *secundus*, to all the sons of holy mother church, greeting. Know all, as well future as present, that I have given and by this my charter confirmed to God and the church of the Holy Cross of Edenburgh and canons serving God there, all that land in Romanoch which they held of my father and cultivated by themselves and their men, to the fullest extent that they held the same on any day or night in the time of my father. Moreover I give to them in augmentation, for the soul of my father, and for the souls of my predecessors, and for the weal of my soul and the souls of my successors, the land which lies conterminous and next their land towards the north, all as it extends the breadth of their land onward to the marches of my land and Lynton. And likewise that which is conterminous and next their land towards the south, viz., the whole as it extends by the length of their land to the marches and boundaries of my land. And common pasturage in the whole Romanoch for a thousand sheep and for sixty cattle (*animalia*), and for their own stud (*haracium*) and the stock of their men dwelling in the said land. And if it happen that they have not a thousand sheep there I grant that they may have a hundred cattle in lieu thereof. And if they have sheep there under a thousand they shall be entitled to have one ox (*animal*) in place of every ten sheep short of a thousand. And if they shall not have their own stud there they may have an ox in place of each mare (*eque*). And I grant that they or their men may cultivate the said additional lands like their other lands

wherever they are able and willing. I will also and grant that they shall possess and hold the foresaid land, with the additions, and with common pasturage as aforesaid, of me and my heirs, with all their easements, in wood and plain, in waters and meadows and pastures, in free and pure and perpetual alms, free and quit from all assembly for war and expedition, and of all foreign service, aid, work, and secular exaction, so that I and my heirs after me shall discharge for ever and answer for all services and casualties which concern or might concern the said land or cattle thereon, so that the said canons or those dwelling on their lands shall perform nothing to me or my heirs or any other dwelling on the said land, except when they come to my mill they shall give the sixteenth part they grind without any other mill dues. These witnesses: William, lord chancellor of our lord the King; Hugh of Prebend, and others " (*Ib.*, p. 215, No. 11). It is interesting to note that the stipulation for payment of mill dues subsisted for at least six hundred years. The writer of the old Statistical Account (1791) observes that the thirlage dues of certain lands consisted of " the sixteenth of all the oats raised, horse corn and the seed sown on the farm only excepted."

The earliest grant to the monks of Neubotle was recalled, and other lands substituted by the following charter, supposed to have been granted in the reign of King Malcolm (1153-65):—"To all the sons of holy mother church, Philip of Vermer, secundus, greeting. Be it known to all, future as well as present, that I, with consent and assent of Philip, my son and heir, for the souls of

Kings David and Malcolm, and for the souls of my father and mother and of my ancestors, have given and by this my charter have confirmed, in pure and perpetual alms, to God and the church of St Mary of Neubotle and to the monks serving God there, that land in Rumanoch which Hugh of Padnynan and his son Reginald held of my father and of me, and this at my desire and for my advantage, in excambion of that land which my father and I formerly gave and by our charters confirmed to the foresaid monks in perpetual alms. And I will that the foresaid monks shall for ever hold and possess the foresaid land as pure, free, and quit from all secular exaction and custom as any in the whole kingdom is most freely, quietly and honourably held and possessed, by these marches, viz.:—From the Gallowhill as the way which leads by the Harestan to the burn of Cadcalenoch, and as that burn descends into the wood of Derelech, and along the march between the said wood and the moss to the well which is called the head of Peblis,\* and thence by the march between the firm land and the moss towards Lecbernard, and as the said moss turns towards the north and a certain well strype (*vascel*) descends at Sterneduft, and thence across northwards to the marches of Penykoc, and thence westward to the marches of Lynton, and thence southward by the peat moss above the hill, near the land which Ralph the priest held, to the Gallowhill. And so that neither my successors nor any of my men shall

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\* Eddleston Water had at this time borne the name of "Peblis" from the fountain head.

have nor he competent to have any portion or common in wood or plain, in meadows, pasturages, muirs and marshes, nor in any other easements of the foresaid land without the assent and goodwill of the said monks. The foresaid alms I and my heirs shall defend from all services and secular customs for ever. Witnesses: Arnold, abbot of Meilros; Alexander of St Martin; Henry Graham, and others" (*Registrum de Neubottle*, p. 93, No. 125). King William the Lion, who reigned between 1165 and 1214, confirmed the grant in an undated charter:—"William, by the grace of God, King of Scots: To bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justiciars, and all good men of his whole land, clerics and laics, greeting: Know all, present and future, that I have granted and by this my present charter confirmed to God and the church of St Mary of Neubottle and the monks serving God there, that land which Philip of Evermel gave to them in Rumanoch in excambion of that land and pasturage which they formerly had in Rumanoch, viz., that land which Hugh of Paduynan and Reginald, his son, held of the father of the said Philip and of the said Philip himself. To hold to the said monks in free and perpetual alms as freely, quietly, fully, and honourably as in the charter of the said Philip of Evermel is attested and confirmed and by the same marches. Saving to me the service of the said Philip and his heirs which they are to make to me in place of the said monks. Witnesses: Philip of Valoniis, William of Mortimer, Alexander of St Martin, and others" (*Ib.*, p. 94, No. 126). Pope Innocent III. also confirmed the grant in a Bull, dated 1203 (*Ib.*, No. 223), and

there the lands are described as the grange of Romanoch, a designation perpetuated in "Romanno Grange" at the present day.

In the year 1223 the canons of Holyrood and the monks of Neubotle came to an arrangement with regard to some of their respective parts of the country, resulting in the monks becoming sole proprietors of those portions of Romanno which had been gifted to either:—"To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present writing shall come: Alexander of Cuper, William of Dunfermelyn, William of Scone, abbots, everlasting greeting in the Lord: We wish it to come to the knowledge of you all that whereas a cause was discussed between the abbot and monks of Neubotle on the one part, and the abbot and canons of the Holy Cross on the other part, concerning the teinds of Prestoun, of Cars, and of Crauford, and concerning the pasturage of Romanno, the said parties, convened in our presence by apostolic authority, have, through the council of prudent men, agreed upon an amicable settlement, by mutual consent, in this form. . . . ." After dealing with the teinds of Prestoun, &c., the document proceeds thus:—"Moreover, the said canons of the Holy Cross gave and granted to the monks of Neubotle, for ever, all their land of Romanno, with all right and pertinents thereof. And each party resigned to the other party all instruments competent to either which they had of the foresaid lands of Romanoch and of Mundeloven.\* To observe all these things faithfully and firmly, the abbots, as well of Neubotle as of the Holy Cross,

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\* Mount Lothian.

sufficiently instructed, gave their bodily oath and bound their respective monasteries. It was added also in the settlement that if the monks of Neubotle should by any title hereafter obtain any lands in the territory (*parochia*) of the said canons, they should without any contradiction pay teinds from them according to the statutes of the last council of the Lateran.\* And that this settlement may obtain the confirmation of perpetual force, we, at the spontaneous and devout desire of the parties, hold it ratified, approved, and confirmed with the apostolic authority which we exercise. In testimony whereof, William, lord bishop of St Andrews, and William, chancellor of our lord the King, have appended their seals to the present writing, together with the seals of us and of the parties. In the year of grace 1223. Witnesses in abundance" (*Ib.*, p. 95, No. 127). King Alexander II. confirmed the arrangement by a charter granted in the same year:—"Alexander, by the grace of God King of Scots: To all good men of his whole land, clerics and laics, greeting: Know all, present and future, that we have granted and by this our present charter confirmed the amicable settlement made between the abbot and monks of Neubotle on the one part and the monks of the Holy Cross on the other part, in the cause which was discussed between them concerning the teinds of Prestoun and the teinds of the

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\* This appears to have been the council held at Rome in 1215, called to consider as to the recovery of the Holy Land and the amelioration of ecclesiastical discipline. It was attended by the bishops of St Andrews, Glasgow, and Moray, and the abbot of Kelso, while the remaining Scottish Prelates were represented by procurators (*Bellesheim*, i., p. 339). See also Chronicle of Melros.

land of the said monks which they had in Kars and of Crauford, the common pasturage of Romannoch, and the teinds of the salt of Prestoun and Kars. Wherefore we will and by our royal authority command that the foresaid amicable settlement, made between the said monks and canons, and confirmed by authority of the judges delegated thereupon, viz., the abbots of Cuper, Dunfermelyn, and Scone, and in our presence, in our court, presented and read, shall be inviolably observed in all time coming, as in the writings is more fully contained, and to which are appended the seals of the said judges delegate and the seals of William, bishop of St Andrews, and of William of Boscho (Boys), chancellor, Archdeacon of Lothian. Saving our service therefor by those who are owing the same. Witnesses: William of Boscho, our chancellor; master Mathew Scot; Ingeram of Balliol; Henry of Balliol, our chamberlain. At Scelecirk, the 29th day of May, in the ninth year of our reign" (*Ib.*, p. 96, No. 129). Confirmations were also obtained from Ralph of Vermel, son of the second Philip, and from another Philip, styling himself "lord of Romanoch." Both documents are believed to have been granted between the years 1223 and 1227:—(1) From Ralph: "To all the sons of holy mother church who shall see or hear the present writing, Ralph of Vermel son of Philip *secundus* of Vermel, greeting in the Lord everlasting: Be it known to you all that, for the soul of Philip my father and the souls of my ancestors, and for the weal of my own and the souls of all my successors, I have granted and by the present charter confirmed to God and the

Holy Cross of Edinburgh, and to the canons serving God there, the donation which my grandfather and father made to them of the land of Romanoch, with the addition which I made to them and all the pertinents belonging thereto, as attested by the charter and confirmation charters which they have thereanent. Moreover, I have granted, and hold ratified and accepted, and by the present charter have confirmed an agreement made between the said canons of the Holy Cross and the monks of Neuhotle concerning the excambion of the said land of Romanoch for the land of Munclouen (Munt Loudyan); and by appointment of the said canons I have admitted the said monks of Neuhotle to actual and full possession of all land and all right which the canons had in the land of Romanoch according to the tenour of charters and confirmations which they had and resigned to the said monks, and I and my heirs shall warrant to the said monks of Neubotle and their successors against all men and women the said land of Romanoch, with all its pertinents, as the free, pure, and perpetual alms of us and our ancestors, and defend them from all service for ever. In testimony of which grant, confirmation, warrant, and defence, I have authenticated the present writing with the authority of my seal. These witnesses: William, lord hishop of St Andrews; Hugh, lord bishop of Dunkeld, and others" (*Liber Sancte Crucis*, p. 217, No. 12). (2) From Philip: "To all the sons of holy mother church who shall see or hear this writing: Philip of Vermel, lord of Romanoch, everlasting greeting in the Lord: Be it known to you all that I have granted

and by this my present charter confirmed to God and the church of St Mary of Neubotle, and monks serving and to serve God there for ever, all gifts and lands which they hold in the fief of Romanoch, by gift of my ancestors, in free, pure, and perpetual alms. I confirm also to the said monks the land which they hold in the said fief of Romanoch under the settlement made between them and the canons of the Holy Cross; which land the said canons held by the gift of my ancestors. And I and my heirs shall maintain warrant and defend these lands given to the monks as well as to the canons against all men and women from all service, foreign and private. These witnesses: Sir John of Vaux (Vallibus), Alexander of Stanton, and others" (*Registrum de Neubotle*, p. 99, No. 132).

In a rental made up about the time of the Reformation, the "Charge of the Temporalities of Kirklands—Abbey of Neubotil," includes the following entry:—"Landis of Romanno Grange and Plewlandis, extending in money to £100. Pultre, xxvj dozen ix (312). Augmentation 7s 1d" (*Ib.*, p. 334). In the "Book of Assumption of Thirds of Benefices," *i.e.*, the third part of the income of beneficed clergy which they had to give for the use of the crown and for support of the ministry, the following are set down as yearly contributions from the Romanno district:—"Romannograng and Plewlandis, with the myln, £27 3s; Coitcoit, £3 6s 8d; Eister Denshoussis, £6 13s 4d; Wester Denshoussis, £6 13s 4d" (*Ib.*, p. 329).

It will have been observed that the right to services are carefully reserved in the charters from the kings. By the tenure of "Ward" a

superior was entitled to call upon his vassal for the performance of military service when required. Sometimes it happened that an heir succeeded when in minority and was unfit to take the field, and during the period of non-age the superior received the rents of the lands as compensation. In the year 1266 the heir who had succeeded to the Romanno estates appears to have been a minor, as the Sheriff of Traquair, who was then collecting the crown revenues of the shire, accounted for 43s. 4d., received "through ward of the land of Rumanoch (*Exchequer Rolls*, i., p. 33.)

Whether the Evermeles ceased to be connected with the Romanno estates by these being transferred to others, or whether the line was continued through females and their identity lost by change of name, has not been ascertained. Romanno again appears in record in the year 1335, when King Edward of England, acting as superior of the crown lands ceded to him by Edward Balliol, confirmed a charter, granted by William de Coucy to his son, of extensive lands, including Romannock in the county of Pebles. These possessions were stated to have fallen to the crown in consequence of the death of Crestiene de Lynesseye, William's mother, whose heir he was (Bain's *Calendar*, iii., No. 1159). Nothing farther is known about the Lindsays' connection with Romanno, and it is possible that their estates in Newlands parish consisted not of lands, the *dominium utile*, as lawyers phrase it, hut of superiorities, perhaps the lordship of those lands which were then in the actual possession of the monks of Newhottle. By this time other owners of the soil had appeared in the district. The

Grahams, lords of Dalkeith, are found in possession of new lands—whether new as regards the date at which they had come into the family or new because of recent cultivation are points left open to conjecture—but the latter process is the more likely of the two. The rentallers and dependents of Newbottle abbey had long ago brought Romanno lands into cultivation.\* These were the *old* lands, and when the Grahams began to till their adjoining estates the natives would term them the *new* lands by way of comparison. As a place name, Newlands is to be met with everywhere in the Scottish lowlands. That so undistinctive a designation should have been fastened on a parish indicates that the founding of the church was contemporaneous with the opening up of the lands. The name of the lands would naturally be applied to the church, the corner stone of

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\* The terraces, which can still be traced on many of the hill-sides, and which are supposed to have been constructed for agricultural and horticultural purposes, perhaps owed their origin to the industry of the monks and their subordinates.

Interesting particulars regarding these terraces are given in a sketch of the parish of Newlands (one of a series embracing, besides Newlands, Lyne, Meggat, and Drumelzier), written in his student days by the Rev. Alexander Williamson, now D.D., and minister of West St Giles', Edinburgh. An opinion had been expressed in *Origines* (i., p. 196), to the effect that the terraces were the work of nature, but as the result of communication with Mr Williamson and farther consideration, Professor Cosmo Innes saw that such a view was untenable, and remarked that "no account can be satisfactory which is not based on an induction of many (if possible, of all), the terraced hills of southern Scotland and the north of England." Mr Williamson also cites the opinion of Dr Robert Chambers, who considered that the terraces were formed for horticultural purposes. This view of the subject is also presented by Dr William Chambers in his history of the county.

parochial organisation, and Newlands would thus come to be the designation of the whole district within the vicar's jurisdiction.

On the feast of the Seven Brothers (10th July) in the year 1317, John of Graham happened to be the guest of the monks of Dunfermline, and he there and then gifted his rural church to the brethren of that distant monastery:—"To all the sons of holy mother church who shall see or hear the present charter. John of Grahame, the father, greeting in the Lord everlasting. Know ye that I, for the weal of my soul and of the souls of all my ancestors, have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed, to God and the church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline, and to the monks serving and to serve God there for ever, the right of patronage of the church of New-landis in Tweddale in the diocese of Glasgow, belonging of right to my presentation; together with its lands and other pertinents, and all right which I or my heirs have or might have therein for ever. Given at Dunfermlyn on the feast of the Seven Brothers, in the year 1317" (*Registrum de Dunfermlyn*, p. 236, No. 350.) The chapter of Glasgow, during a vacancy in the bishopric, homologated this cession of the church of Newlands in these terms:—"To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present letters shall come: The chapter of Glasgow (the see being vacant), greeting in the Lord everlasting. We make it known to you all that we, on the last day of the month of December, at Glasgow, saw and inspected a charter of a noble man, Sir John of Grame, the father, lord of New-landis, presented to us by religious men, the abbot and convent of the

monastery of Dunfermline, not cancelled nor abolished, nor in any part vitiated, containing in form as follows:—(Charter inserted here.) In testimony whereof the common seal of our chapter is appended to these presents in our chapter at Glasgow, 1321 " (*Ib.*, p. 245, No. 359). Notwithstanding the formal transfer thus recorded, it would seem that the arrangement was either not carried into effect or was speedily cancelled. About the year 1342, John of Graham of Dalkeith granted to William of Douglas of Kyncavyll all his lands in Newlands, with the patronage of its church, and this grant was confirmed by King David (*Morton Charters*, pp. 41-2, Nos. 55, 56). Subsequent charters to the Douglasses have already been referred to in the notes on Kilbucko, as these include lands in both parishes. In the Rental of 1376 the following appear in the "Newlandis" division:—"Bordlande, set to John, son of Laurence, for £5 6s 8d; cautioner, James Swayne. Brewland, set to Michael, son of John, for 26s 8d and 6 gallons; cautioner, Andrew, son of John. Quhitsyde, in the hands of the lord.\* Glenmoth, set to Andrew, son of John, for £6 13s 4d; cautioner, John, son of Alexander. Flemyngtoun, set to James Swayne and William, his son, for £12; cautioners, each for the other. Fremanislande, set to Adam tailor (*cissori*) for 20s; surety, Andrew, son of John. Colthrop,† set to John Water, John son of John, and William

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\* There are the remains of a tower at Whiteside. This entry in the rental shows that in 1376 the place was used as the residence of the proprietor.

† Apparently Courhope, now in Eddleston parish.

son of William, for £5 and two sheep (*multonibus*). Drouchilde, set to Allan, son of Henry, for £4; cautioner, Andrew, son of John. Mill of Newlandis, set to Andrew, son of John, for 40s, and the feeding of one porker for the lord if sent by him; cautioner, John, son of Alexander. Total amount in the year, £37 6s 8d, and thus £18 13s 4d each term."

By his will, dated 30th September 1390—the oldest will, Mr Cosmo Innes remarks, of any Scotchman known to be extant—Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith bequeathed to the parish church of Newlands a vestment with a "feterlok,"\* which John Gibson had bought in Flanders, and also the sum of £10 for the upholding and roofing of the church.

In the year 1475, Pope Sextus IV., on the petition of James, earl of Morton, then the patron, erected the benefice of the parish church into a prebend of the collegiate church of St Nicholas at Dalkeith, appointing the cure of souls to be served by a perpetual vicar, who was to have a suitable share of the fruits of the living, and was to be presented, together with the canon or prebendary, by the earl and his successors (*Origines*, i., p. 192). This arrangement subsisted till the Reformation.

On 28th August 1296, a number of dwellers in the county made their appearance at Berwick-on-Tweed and made allegiance to the English King; and the list includes Alisaundre de Droghkil, Jacob Freman (perhaps he who gave his name to

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\* A fetterlock was part of the armorial insignia of the Douglasses.

“ Fremanislande ”), Stevene of Stevenestone, and Thomas de Ledyorde (*Bain's Calendar*, ii., p. 207).

After the execution of the earl of Morton in 1581 and the forfeiture of his estates, the lands and barony of Newlands, with patronage of the church, were, along with other possessions of the earldom, granted to John, lord Maxwell, in 1581 (*G.S.R.*, v., Nos. 203, 269). Subsequently the forfeiture was reversed, and the lands and patronage restored to the Douglasses as earls of Morton, by whom they were transferred to the earl of Traquair, all as already detailed in the notes on Kilbucko.

Shortly before the Reformation the possessions of Newbottill Abbey had been under the care of Mark Ker as commendator, and they were subsequently erected into a temporal lordship and confirmed to him and his successors, the earls of Lothian. By a crown charter, dated 28th July 1587, King James VI. confirmed to Mark Ker, son of Mark Ker, the first commendator, a long array of abbey properties, including “ the lands of Romanno-Grange and Plewlandis, with the towns (*villis*) of Romanno and Plewlands, the lands of Cowthcoit, with the manor, Eister and Westir Denishousis, with feu farms, tenants, &c., in the shire of Peiblis ” (*G.S.R.*, v., No. 1307). On 24th May 1609, Robert, earl of Lothian, lord Newbottill, was served heir of Mark, his father, in several lands which had belonged to the monastery, including Romanno-Grange and Plewlands, with the towns (*villis*) of Romanno-Grange and Plewlands, the lands of Southcoitt, and the lands of Eister and Wester Deanshousis (*Peebles Retours*, No. 40). Robert, earl of Lothian, got a confirmation from the crown on 3rd February 1620 (*G.S.R.*,

vii., 2126); and there are similar charters to his successors.

In the time of the abbots, feuing of the lands was commenced, and this was continued by the secular lords till nothing remained of the abbey possessions except superiorities. One of the earliest feu charters shows that during the minority of James V. the dwellers about Romanno were not exempt from the inroads of turbulent borderers. By a charter, dated 8th January 1532, the abbot and convent of Newbottill, in return for good service rendered to them, granted, in feu farm, to their familiar servitor and friend, Alexander Adamsoun, burgess of Edinburgh, and Jonet Cant, hls spouse, "the lands of Wester Denyshousis, in the lordship of Newbottill, near the abbey's lands of Romanno-Grange, in the shire of Peblis." In this charter it is narrated that the lands "were sterile for grain and crops, and as regards herds stood as it were waste and useless for many years past, because of the incursions of Border thieves." The feu-duty payable was £5 6s 8d of old rental, with 26s 8d of augmentation; and the vassals were to attend in the three head courts of the monastery when required. The charter was confirmed by the crown on 19th October 1542 (*G.S.R.*, iii., No. 2807).

There are farther references to these and other properties in the records. On 28th May 1646, Wilkin Johnstoun of Halmyre was served heir of Andrew Johnstoune, his son, in the lands of Halmyr, and also the lands of Westerdeanes with the mill, for principal, and the dominical lands of Drummelzier in warranty (*Peebles Retours*, No. 119). A previous reference to Halmyre occurs on

6th March 1588, when James Tueddie was served heir of William Tueddie of Drummelzier, his father, in the lands of Halmyre (*Peebles Retours*, No. 14); and on 2ud November 1615 a similar service is recorded (*Ib.*, No. 48). On 14th February 1682, James Inglis, burgess of Edinburgh, was served heir of Robert Inglis, portioner of Wester-deanhouses, his grandfather, in the shady half of the lands of Wester Deanhouses, in the lordship of Newbotle and parish of Newlands (*Ib.*, No. 181). On 9th April 1629, William Ramsay was served heir of John Ramsay of Quhythill, his father, in the lands of Eist Deanishouse, in the lordship of Newboittill (*Ib.*, No. 80). On 11th March 1647, John Ramsay of Quhythill was served heir of Mr Symon Ramsay of Quhythill, his father, in the lands of Eister Deanhous (*Ib.*, No. 120). On 9th July 1697, Sir John Ramsay of Whythill was served heir of John Ramsay of Whythill, his uncle, in the lands of Easterdeans-houses, in the lordship of Newbottle (*Ib.*, No. 203.)

Dr Chambers mentions that John Romanno was in possession of the estate of that name in 1492, holding of the crown for delivery of a pound of pepper yearly. These lands came to the Murrays of Romanno through marriage. On 18th November 1532, Jonet Romannos of that ilk, with consent of William Murray, her spouse, granted to William Murray, their son, the lands of Romannos and the fourth part of Culrop,\* in

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\* A fourth of the lands of Culrop, now in Eddleston parish, had been conveyed by Jonet Romannos to John Murray of Blakbarony in 1513 (*G.S.R.*, ii., No. 3871).

the shire of Peblis; and this was confirmed by crown charter, dated 8th December following (*G.S.R.*, iii., No. 1242). By a charter, dated 13th May 1587, William Murray of Rowmannos granted to John Murray (his eldest son and apparent heir), and Margaret Twedy, his spouse, three "liggis" of the town and lands of Rowmannos occupied by them; to William Murray, his grandson, eldest son of John, the lands of Rowmannos, with manor, mill, mill lands, &c., and a quarter of the lands of Cowrop; and to Agnes Neisbit, daughter of George Neisbit, in conjunct infeftment with William, the grandson, her future spouse, a quarter of the town and lands of Rowmannos, called Wille-Moffettis-quarter, the mill of Rowmanno, with pasturage of 8 oxen in the commoun hauch, and with a quarter of Cowrop (wadset to John Murray of Blakbaronie). The grant was confirmed by crown charter dated 10th June 1587 (*G.S.R.*, v., No. 1273). On 16th July 1612, King James VI. confirmed to William Murray of Romannois the lands of Romannois, with manor place, mill, mill lands, &c., to be held by him and his heirs bearing the name and insignia of Murray (*G.S.R.*, vii., No. 700). William Murray disposed of the property in the manner described in a crown charter of confirmation, dated 2nd February 1613, viz., to Susanna Hammiltoun, eldest daughter of John Hamilton of Coitquot, in liferent, the lands of Commounhauch of Rommannois (occupied by Bessie Dowglas, relict of George Dowglas of Spittlehauch), the half the town of Romannois and lands thereof (occupied,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by William Murray and formerly by James Allane and Thomas

Richartstone,  $\frac{1}{8}$  by James Porteous, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  by Walter Purdie), with commons, pastures, half of mill, soumes, &c.; to William Murray and Agnes Nesbit, his spouse, in liferent, the other lands of Romannois, with manor place, mill, &c.; and to James Murray, eldest son and apparent heir of William, the whole of the lands in fee (*G.S.R.*, vii., No. 810). A descendant, Margaret Murray of Romanno, married Dr Alexander Pennicuik, author of the *Description of Tweeddale*, who thereupon became the laird of Romanno.

About the year 1600 the rental of the barony of Newlands, belonging to the Earl of Morton, amounted to £2700 Scots, or £225 sterling. The lands included Quhytsyde, Mekilhope, Over and Nether Drochhollis, Cowthroppill,\* Boirland, the Kirklands, and Fingland; and the earl, who was the patron of the parish, also drew teinds from the lands of Scottistoun, Boigend, Plewland, Cotquot,† Grainge, Easter and Wester Deanshouses, Halmyre Deinis, Boighous, Rolmanno, Commonhauch, Flemingtoun, and Stevens-toun (*Origines*, i., p. 518).

At the weaponshawing on Peebles Boroughmuir in 1627 Newlands parish was represented by (1) "the laird of Romanno, present, weil horsit, with ane sword; with four horsemen having lances and swords. (2) David Murray of Halmyre, weil

\* Now part of the estate of Callands.

† Subsequently called Coldcoat and owned by the macer Hamiltons. In 1712 the property was purchased by William Montgomery, advocate, who changed the name to Macbiehill, "in consequence," says Dr Chambers, "of his having some claim of relationship with the Montgomeries of Macbie (or Macbeth) Hill, in Ayrshire."

horsit, accompanied with 39 horsemen, and ane buff coat, collet; all the rest with lances and swords; within the parishes of Stobo, Newlands, and Drumelzier. (3) Roland Scott, for his pairt of Deins-houses, present, horsit, with jack, steil bonet, sword, and lance. (4) A laird not named,\* for his pairt of Deins-houses, similarly armed. Earl Morton was not present or represented. (*Chambers' History*, pp. 149-51).

The subsequent history of Newlands and its proprietors is given by Dr Chambers with considerable fulness (*History*, pp. 473-513) and need not be repeated here. According to the Valuation Roll of 1894 the principal landowners were:—(1) Mrs Beresford of Macbiehill: Noblehouse, Bogend, Whitmuir, Macbiehill, Dodhead, Righead, Sunnyside, Bents Lime Quarry; (2) Sir Thomas D. Gibson Carmichael: Scotston, Scotstonbank, Scotstonrig, Blythbank, Blythbridge, Callands; (3) Sir James R. Fergusson: Spitalhaugh, Noblehall, Bordlands, Paulswell, Hamilton Hall, Romanno Bridge, Goldiesmill; (4) Charles F. Gordon: Halmyre, Halmyredeans, Kaimhouse; (5) Major Kennedy: Romanno, Romanno Mains, Dovecot; (6) James Mackintosh: Lamancha, Grange, Roodenlees, Cowdenburn; (7) John Y. Scott: Easter and Wester Deanshouses, Blinkbonny; (8) John Maitland Thomson:† Whim,‡ Blaircochrane, Guller-

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\* In 1657 Walter Scott possessed Wester and James Ramsay Easter Deanshouses. Latterly both properties were merged in the Portmore estates, but in 1859 Mr Mackenzie sold them to Peter Redford Scott.

† Mr Thomson has edited several volumes of *Registrum Magni Sigilli*—the Great Seal Register to which so frequent reference is made throughout these notes.

‡ Whim at one time formed part of Romanno Grange

park; (9) Earl of Wemyss and March: Drochil, Fingland, Whiteside, Flemington, Stevenston.

It is stated in *Origines* (i., p. 195), that in the beginning of last century there were to be seen beside the churchyard at Newlands, the ditches and foundations of a castle, from the stones of which, according to tradition, both the church of Newlands and the neighbouring tower of Whiteside\* were built. The ruins bore the name of "Grahame's Walls,"† and were supposed to mark the site of a fortress of the old lords of Dalkeith and Newlands. Reference is then made to the great ruin of Drochil, standing on the brow of the hill where the Tarth joins the Lyne, built by the Douglasses and left as "a memorial of their power and splendour as well as of their crime and misfortune." An excellent description of Drochil Castle has been given by Messrs MacGibbon and Ross in their "Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland" (vol. ii., pp. 221-6), where it is classified among the castles on the Z plan, having two towers at diagonally opposite angles, introduced for defence with fire-arms and addi-

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and belonged to the Hamiltons of Coldcoat, and afterwards to the earl of Dundonald or his family. In 1730 the property, then named Blairbog, was acquired by Archibald, earl of Islay, afterwards third earl of Argyle, by whom it was improved and re-named Whim. Subsequently the place belonged to Lord Chief Baron Montgomery, who enlarged the mansion and used it as a country residence.

\* Whiteside was at one time the residence of the lords of the manor, and was perhaps not deserted till Drochil was occupied.

† Graham's or Grimes Dike is a well known name applied to the Roman Wall in Scotland and to other earthworks in England. Its true meaning cannot be said to have been as yet demonstrated.

tional accommodation:—"This edifice is believed to have been huilt by the Regent Morton shortly before his execution in 1581, but never to have been finished. It is descrihed as heing intended for a palace rather than a castle, and its arrangements justify this view—the defences consisting almost exclusively of shot-holes in the round towers at the north-east and south-west angles, so placed as to command the various sides of the building. These towers are round, and are placed in the usual position at two of the diagonally opposite angles, but they are very diminutive in proportion to the size of the castle as compared with most other similar buildings. The plan of the main building is quite unique. Castles and houses in the 16th century, and for long after, were almost invariably huilt as single tenements, the rooms having windows on both sides, and entering through one another. But Drochil Castle is designed as a double tenement, with a great corridor or gallery 12 feet 6 inches wide on each storey running through the building from east to west and dividing it completely into two blocks, each containing rooms entering from the gallery, and lighted hy windows on one side only. The entrance was on the ground floor, and there was an outer door at each end of the gallery. The principal entrance door was at the west end, immediately adjoining which was the principal staircase leading to the upper floors, but now entirely destroyed. A passage sloping downwards from this point leads to the south-west tower, which seems to have been the guard-room. At the east end of the corridor, on the north side, is the kitchen, with its great fireplace, drain, and



DROCHIL, CASTLE.



service window. The remainder of the basement is occupied with vaulted cellars, having small windows set high in the wall. The whole of this floor, including the towers, is vaulted. On the first floor, the great hall and private room are situated on the south side of the gallery, and four bedrooms (each with a garde-robe) on the north side. The hall is 50 feet long by 22 feet wide, and was lighted with three windows to the south and one to the west. . . . The withdrawing-room was no doubt situated over the hall, where it would have an extensive view and a fine southern exposure. There was a storey containing bedrooms above it, but the upper floors of this division of the castle do not now exist. The walls of the upper floors of the north division, however, remain, and show that the building was four storeys high, with an attic in the roof. The corridor on each floor is lighted by large windows at the east end. The rooms have all separate entrances from these corridors or galleries. . . .”

The authors of this valuable work note farther particulars on various points, and give illustrations showing the plans of the first and second floors, view along the corridor, with fragment of fire place, view of exterior from the south-west, and a sketch of corbels at the south-west tower.

Though Drochil Castle was never entirely finished it appears to have been occupied as a stronghold. When, in February 1584-5, Lord Maxwell (then earl of Morton) was denounced a rebel, he and the keepers of his castles and houses were commanded by the privy council to deliver them up to the King's officers; and “Drochellis” is included in the list (*Privy Council Register*, iii.,

p. 725). On 10th April thereafter the gift to Lord Maxwell of the earldom possessions, including the lands of Newlands and patronage of its kirk, was declared void (*Ib.*, p. 734). In an act of the Privy Council on 28th July 1600, by which time the Douglasses had been restored to the earldom, certain lords and lairds were ordered to reside in their houses adjacent to the Borders, for repression and pursuit of Border thieves; and among others William, earl of Mortoun, his sons or bailies, were appointed to reside in the "castle of Drochellis" (*Ib.*, vi., p. 138). The Regent himself seems to have resided or kept up an establishment at Drochil and to have personally negotiated the sale of the produce of his flocks.\* Within a day or two after he was warded in Holyrood, on the charge which brought about his execution, a hurgess of Edinburgh, named John Provan, made a deposition before the privy council regarding certain communications which had passed between them. Provan declared that when he came "down and spak the earl of Mortoun in his ludging in the abbey, upon Settir-day at even, the last of Decemher" (1580), and on other occasions, he had "na uther erand first and last bot to procure a precept for causing him to be answerit of sum woll (wool) that this deponaris wyff hocht fra the said erll;" and that eventually "he gat ane precept to the tennentis of Lyntoun to carry the same woll fra the Drochallis to Edinburgh" (*Privy Council Register*, iii., p. 769).

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\* Perhaps there was here a tower or other building suitable for the occupation of the proprietor previous to the erection of the new mansion,

The Rev. Charles Findlater wrote both the old and the new *Statistical Accounts* of the parish. From the former (vol. i., pp. 148-52), the following passages are taken:—“*Situation, Soil, &c.*—Newlands is situated in the shire of Tweeddale and presbytery of Peebles. It is bounded by the parishes of Linton, Lyne, Kirkhurd, Stobo, Eddlestone, and Penicuik. The face of the parish is diversified with hills and valleys. The hills are in general clayey, more or less mixed with stones. The arable land is in general a clay loam, upon a close impervious tilly bottom. It is liable to poach in winter, and therefore not fit for turnip sheep feeding. There is scarcely any heath in the parish. The pastures are all green; and white clover abounds where the land has been limed. Trees thrive everywhere, and thorn hedges grow very well. In high exposed situations, on spouty clay soil, the oak seems to thrive better than any other white wood usually planted among evergreens, as on a hill top above Romanno. From the Wheam to Moothill bridge, the land is all enclosed and well wooded. *Larix* and other firs of a large size are to be seen at Lamancha and Wheam: At the latter, silver fir was lately cut which afforded planks of 27 inches. *Springs, Mines, and Minerals.*—Chalybeate springs abound everywhere. There is red freestone in Broomyleas; and from Romanno down the Lyne whinstone abounds. From Noblehouse to Wheam the hills abound in iron ore and ironstone, on which trials have been made, but hitherto without success. At Wheam, Lamancha, and Magbiehill, there is lime and coal. About that end of the parish there are also ochres, red and yellow, veins

of manganese, and Stourbridge clay. A manufactory for converting ochre into paints is carried on by the Honourable Captain Cochrane at Lamancha. *Farming*.—The whole land in tillage may be 1300 Scots acres, of which the outfield may probably be only one-half or three-fifths. Ploughing is mostly performed by four horses; in the lighter soil by two. At Scotstown, two stout oxen are trained to plough, yoked like horses, and seem to answer very well. There may be 230 horses, young and old, in the parish; 600 cows, consisting of dairy cows and young ones coming up to replace the old; besides about 100 more fed on fattening grass, or reared on coarse breeding ground; and 3000 sheep. Young horses are bred for sale from the plough mares. Almost the first dairy farming in Tweeddale was begun in Wester Deanshouses, by Thomas Stevenson, the present tenant. The farm lies on the opposite side of the hill from Wheam. The farmer had the advantage of a house fitted up for himself by the Lord Chief-Baron, when Sheriff of Peebles, with more conveniences than usual for farm houses. Tempted by those advantages, and the vicinity to Edinburgh, the farmer turned his attention to cows, and found the scheme profitable. His example was soon followed; and except in the sheep farms, all the farmers pay either the whole, or a considerable part of their rent, by their milch cows. The produce of a cow may be, at a medium, £3 10s 0d, or, where any particular attention is paid, £4 10s 0d. The cows are, at an average, from 26 to 30 stones weight. The cows being generally housed, their dung is carried to crofts in the vicinity, which occasions the proportion of outfield to croft-

land to be less here than in the neighbouring parish of Linton. The sheep are all sold fat; lambs at about 6s a-piece; old breeding ewes at Martinmas, about 11s; the wool about 1s per stone dearer than at Linton. Scarcely any ewe milk cheese is made for sale in the parish. *Population*, 891; inhabited houses, 182; gross rent of parish, £2500, coal and lime realising about £100. *Church, &c.*—The value of the glebe and stipend is £115. The present minister, Charles Findlater, bachelor, succeeded Dr James Moffat in June 1790. The manse was built 30 or 40 years ago, and the Church was then repaired. The manse has received several additions and repairs within the last 10 years. *Poor.*—The poor are supported from a stock of £80 at 5 p.c., and from voluntary contributions, and dues for proclamations and funerals, without poors rates. Some heritors maintained all the poor on their own lands. *Miscellaneous.*—In some parts of this parish the lands are thirled to mills to the extent of the sixteenth of all the oats raised; horse corn and the seed sown on the farm only excepted. So heavy a thirlage leads the farmer sometimes to sow other grain, when, if it were not for the thirlage, oats would be the more profitable crop."

Mr Findlater also wrote an *Agricultural Survey* of the county, published in 1802, from which one or two extracts may be taken. On the subject of the depopulating tendencies then in operation in rural districts, Mr Findlater dissociates himself from those who hold "notions of ideal distresses so graphically depicted, and so pathetically deplored, in Goldsmith's fanciful poem of the 'Deserted Village.' The notion," he says, "of

whining over the desertion and depopulation of the country, is now abandoned to idle and ignorant sentimentalists, who are left to lament, at pleasure, the loss of those enchanting fancied scenes of rural content, and cottage innocence and felicity, which no man of sense believes ever to have had an existence but in the imagination of the poet" (p. 48). Notwithstanding these depreciatory allusions to the poetic temperament, the minister drops into a rather picturesque vein when describing a "Farmer's Ingle":—"The roundabout fireside (still by much preferred where there are a number of farm servants, and certainly by far most preferable but for the difficulty of keeping them clear of smoke), was universally in use in the kitchen; that is, a circular grate placed upon the floor about the middle, with a frame of lath and plaster, or spars and mats, suspended over it, and reaching within about five feet of the floor, like an inverted funnel, for conveying the smoke; the whole family sitting round the fire within the circumference of the inverted funnel. Here was placed the *gudeman's* resting chair, or wooden sopha, upon which he sat or reclined after the fatigues of the day, listening, in those times so dearthful of intelligence, to the news collected by the wandering heggar, or feasting his imagination upon the wonders of the lame soldier or sailor who had visited foreign countries." Contrasting the horse with the ox, and comparing their relative utility for draught and tillage, Mr Findlater had a decided preference for the steed. But, he says, "the substitution of oxen for horses in labour is, nevertheless, the theme of popular declamation; and it would not be at all

surprising if some of the wise city committees, sitting in profound investigation of the causes of the high prices of provisions, should bethink themselves of applying to the legislature to enforce this substitution by compulsion. We would rather recommend it to them to get over their prejudice against the use of horses flesh as food. No description of pasturing animal will take on flesh more speedily than the horse; and, if his flesh should become palatable, he would be in this respect also much more economically kept than the ox. We have heard of dogs having been served up at table in this country, after the manner of Otaheite. It would be much more patriotic to introduce the Tartar fashion of eating old horses well fattened."

In the second *Statistical Account*, published in 1834, Mr Findlater stated that about 3341 acres of land were then under tillage, 7659 acres had not been cultivated, and 337 acres were under wood. The number of families in the parish was 205, and the population was given as 950 in 1801; 1163 in 1811; 1041 in 1821; and 1078 in 1831. According to the census of 1891 the population was 715.

List of ministers of Newlands (*Fasti*, i., pp. 251-4), so far as ascertained:—

1585—Robert Allan, translated from Salton, having Lyneton also in charge; continued 1588 (but was probably suspended); returned 1590, and continued in 1591.

1589-95—Adam Dickesoun, formerly of Peebles, who seems to have left same year; returned in 1592; presented by James VI., June 1593; died in 1595.

John Colden, formerly of Borthwick, was present-

ed, but collation was refused to him, 9th May 1592; demitted in 1594, and was admitted to Kinross.

1596—John Syde or Fawsyde, formerly of Eddleston, presented by William, earl of Morton, May 1592; admitted in 1596; removed to Henderland before 1614, but returned 1615, and had £100 allowed him by city of Edinburgh for his service at Kirkurd, 16th Aug. same year; continued in 1631.

1628—Archibald Syd, A.M., St Andrews University, probably a son of preceding, to whom he appears to have been assistant or colleague.

1634-81—Patrick Purdie, A.M., Edinburgh University. Before erection of a school, he supplied the want of a teacher for 44 years; officiated as Presbytery Clerk in the trying year of 1638; demitted in favour of his son, Patrick, March 1681, and died in 1688.

1681-90—Patrick Purdie, younger, A.M., Edinburgh University; in 1670 presented by John, earl of Tweeddale, as assistant to his father; deposed, 7th October 1690.

1694-1706—Archibald Torrie.

1709-55—Stephen Paton, A.M., Edinburgh University.

1755-67—David Dickson (son of William Dickson of Kilbucko), A.M., Edinburgh University; presented by William, earl of March; deposed, 1767.

1768-89—James Moffat, presented by William, earl of March; had D.D. conferred by St Andrews University, 1779; died in the

pulpit at Linton, when going to preach on day of thanksgiving for the communion, 11th August 1789.

1790-1838—Charles Findlater, A.M.; translated from Linton; presented by William, duke of Queensberry; wrote General View of the Agriculture of the County of Peebles, 1802; Statistical Accounts of Newlands, old and new, as well as the old of Linton; Sermons, Essays, &c. Died, father of the Synod, at Glasgow, 28th May 1838, in his eighty-fifth year and sixty-second of his ministry.

1834-69—James Charteris, presented by Francis, Earl of Wemyss and March, and ordained assistant and successor in 1834. Died in 1869.

1870-83—William Kelly. Died, 27th Aug. 1883.

1884—John Milne, M.A., translated from Green-side Church, Edinburgh.





XXI.

*Lynton-Rothyrrik—West Linton.*



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*Lynton-Rothyrrik—West Linton.*

AN outline has already been given of the early history of Linton, the connection of its church with the abbey of Kelso, the incorporation of its principal lands into a barony and regality, and the erection of the town into a burgh.\* The earliest owners appearing on record were the Cumyns, one of whom, about the year 1160, bestowed the church on Kelso abbey. Between the year 1165 and 1190, Richard Cumin made another pious donation, having conveyed the lands of Slipperfield to the canons of Holyrood by a charter in these terms:—"Richard Cumin to all sons of holy mother church, greeting. Be it known to all, present as well as future, that I, with assent and advice of Hestilda,† my wife, and of my heirs, and by this my charter have confirmed to God and the church of the Holy Cross of Edenesburc, and to the canons serving God there, in free and perpetual alms, for the soul of King David and of

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\* *Antea*, pp. 15-22. See also pp. 3-11.

† Hestilda, or Hexilda, was the great-granddaughter of King Duncan II. A descendant, John, known as the "Black Comyn," was one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland after the death of the Maiden of Norway.

Henry, earl, and of King Malcolm, and for the souls of King William and David, his brother, and for the weal of the souls of me and my wife and my heirs and all my ancestors and successors, the whole land from the head of Kingeseteburne as it descends into the Line, and as the Line descends to Biggeresford; and so by the great road to the next burn beside the Cross, and as the burn descends into Pollentarf, and as the Pollentarf descends to the great moss, and so by the great moss to the Alreburne, and as the Alreburne ascends to the west of Menedict,\* and so to the steads of the old shielings, and so to the Catstane (*Lapidem Catti*), and so to the head of Pollentarf and so to Kingeseteburne. I will also that the said canons shall have and possess the foresaid land by the foresaid marches, with liberty to erect a mill, and with all other liberties which any holding in alms possesses in the kingdom of Scotland; and so that I and my heirs quitclaim the foresaid land and the foresaid canons from all service and custom as regards us, and acquit them as regards the King and his bailies of all service and secular exaction pertaining to the said land. Witnesses: Robert, son of Seulf of Perth; B., priest of Linlithgow;† Robert, chaplain; Odinel and Simon, my sons; and Henry Reul, Laurence, cleric; Roger, parson of Rule; Helzie, steward of Linton, and many other men of good repute" (*Liber Sancte Crucis*, p. 210, No. 5). The Lindsays appear to have succeeded the Cumins in the lordship of this territory, as

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\* Mendick Hill.

† Linlithgow.

David of Lyndesey subsequently confirmed Cummin's grant by a charter, with description and conditions similar to the one just quoted. The latter charter is also undated, but it is supposed to belong to the 13th century. The witnesses are Walter of Kungeltun, John and Roland, knights, Ralph and Robert, chaplains, John White (*Albo*). Ralph of Ribester, Oliver, steward, "and many others" (*Ib.*, pp. 211-12, No. 6). The Canons of Holyrood, before the year 1300, compounded with the monks of Kelso for the great tithes of Slipperfield by a yearly payment of one merk (*Origines*, p. 190). The property continued as a possession of the abbey till the Reformation, and subsequently formed part of the secular lordship vested in Lord Bothwell. Early in the 16th century, and after the death of John lord Bothwell, without heirs-male, part of the abbey lauds came into the hands of the earl of Roxburgh. On 15th August 1630, Robert, earl of Roxburgh, in implementation of a contract between the King and him, got a crown charter of several lands and possessions which were incorporated into the barony of Brochtoun (Edinburgh), and these included "the lands of Slipperfield, Middilthrid, and Lochthrid, in the shire of Peblis" (*G.S.R.*, viii., No. 1651). On 7th May 1634, a crown charter of confirmation in the same lands was granted to the earl (*Ib.*, ix., No. 114). Pennecuik in his Description of Tueddale (pp. 164-5), says—"The West Water, in the old charters called Polentarff, riseth from the black mountain Craingingar, and runs south-east the matter of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Upon this burn stand the three Slipperfields, viz., the Ewe-third, Middle-third, and Loch-third. These belonged

of old to Pennecuik of that Ilk. Now they belong heritably to Mr William Russel, present minister of Stobo. The other Slipperfield, called the Loch-third, is the heritage of Robert Graham, descended from the ancient Grahams of West-hall."

In the beginning of the 13th century William Cumyn, then earl of Buchan, granted a charter in these terms:—"William Cumyn, earl of Buchane, to all his friends and men, greeting: Be it known to all present and future that I have given and granted, and by my present charter confirmed to Adam, son of Gilbert, with Ydonia, my sister, in free marriage, Blith and Ingolneston and the Halch, viz., by these marches, as Polintarfe falls into Lyne, from the marches of the canons of Holyrood, as the Lyne descends as far as the boundaries of the new land\* downward, and thence as the road goes from the Lyne to the Tarfe, and along the Tarfe upwards to its source, and from the source of the Tarfe as far as the Mayduane, and from the Mayduane as far as Qwhitilaw, and from Qwhitilaw as far as the source of the Garvalde, and from the Garvalde southward as far as Mynidicht, as the marches of the canons descend beyond Mynedicht as far as the source of the Alirburn, and from the Alirburn downward as far as the Blacfurde. To hold to him and his heirs which he may have of the said Ydonia, of me and my heirs, free and quit from all service which belongs to me and my heirs; making therefor forinsic service effeiring to four plough-gates of land. And I grant to the said Adam

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\* Newlands.

that his stud shall have common pasturage with my own, and that his men of Blith and of the Halch shall have common pasturage between Lynton and Blith with my men of Lynton. Witnesses: William Cumyn of Sutfenfeld, Richard Reveyle, William son of Orme, Robert of Seyncler, Robert of Hastings, Ralph, chaplain of Lynton; Arkill, steward of Machen, Richard Trac., John, son of Ralph, chaplain, Robert, my chaplain, and many others" (*Morton Charters*, ii., No. 5). A daughter of Ydonea gave part of these lands as an endowment to a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The charter embodying the gift is undated, but from internal evidence is judged to have been granted between the years 1233 and 1249:—"To all the faithful in Christ who shall see or hear this writing: Cristiana, daughter of Adam, son of Gilbert, everlasting greeting in the Lord: Be it known to yon all that I, in the *liege pouslie* of my widowhood, for the weal of my soul and of the souls of Sir Adam, son of Gilbert, my father, and of Ydonea, my mother, and for the soul of Sir Henry, my son and heir, and of his wife and their children, and for the soul of lord Alexander, King of Scotland, and for the souls of Sir Walter Cumyn and of Sir Alexander, earl of Bochan, and of Sir John Comyn, and for the souls of Gamelin, parson of Kelbechoc, and of Marion, his sister, and for the soul of Gilbert, parson of Kelbochoc, and for the souls of my ancestors, have given and granted, and hy this my present charter confirmed, all my land of Ingolstun, without any reservation, to God and the blessed Mary, and to all saints, and to the chaplains celebrating and for ever to celebrate

divine service in the said land; with all liberties and easements belonging or that ought to belong to the said land, in wood and plain, in ways and passages, in stanks and waters and mills, in fishings, meadows, and pastures, muirs and mosses, and all other easements by their right marches. To hold and have, in free, pure, and perpetual alms to the said chaplains and their successors; that is to say the said chaplains and their successors shall be answerable to the jurisdiction of me and my heirs; and as often as any of the said chaplains shall happen to die another fit chaplain shall be provided in his place by me or my heirs, with the advice of the other chaplains. And it shall be so arranged among the said chaplains that daily one shall celebrate for the Holy Ghost; another for the faithful dead; and the third for the day; and when one shall be absent that the others shall take his place. I will also and grant that the said chaplains shall hold and possess the said land, with all its pertinents, liberties, and easements as freely and quietly, fully and honourably, as any alms in the kingdom of Scotland is most freely, quietly, fully and honourably held and possessed. But the men of Blyth shall have easement with their cattle (*averijs*) next the marches near the water, as they were wont to have in the time of Adam the Scot and William the Bald, of good memory. Moreover, I, Cristiana, and my heirs shall warrant and defend the said land with all pertinents, liberties, and easements foresaid, to the said chaplains and their successors, against all men and women for ever; and shall free the same from all services, forinsic (foreign) and at home, and from all aids, customs, exactions, and de-

mands. In testimony whereof my seal is appended to this writing. Witnesses: Sir Gilbert Freser, sheriff of Trequaire; Sir David of Graham, Sir Alexander Hunyot, knights; William of Malvil, John the Hunter, Philip of Vermel, Roger of Rosclyn, Stephen of Malvil, and others" (*Registrum Glasguense*, p 127, No. 150). What became of the chapel is not known, as no farther notice of it has been traced in the records.\* Ingraston is the modern name of the place, and for a long period it formed part of the barony lands belonging to the earls of Morton.

There is another early charter granted by a Comyn (before the year 1210) containing among other curious matter a reference to the mill of Linton:—"To all who shall see or hear the present writing William Cumyne of Kylbride, everlasting greeting in the Lord. Be it known to you all that I have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to William Gourlay, for his homage and service, eight merks sterling of annual rent, viz.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  merks furth of my mill of Lyntonrothrik and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  merks furth of my lands of the said town; which lands Stephen of Glames and William Long held of me in ferm. . . . Saving to me and my heirs full power to come to the said mill and laud, at our pleasure, for uplifting the ferm; nevertheless the said William and his heirs shall yearly

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\* It was not unusual in ancient times to have a hospital connected with a chapel. If there were such here the origin of the name Spittlehaugh, which means the haugh of the hospital (spital-haugh), may be satisfactorily accounted for. The lands of Halch (*i.e.*, Haugh), as is shown by the charter from Cumyn to Adam, were then combined with those of Ingoliston.

receive 8 merks sterling of annualrent furth of the said mill and lands. And if it happen, which God forhid, that the said mill and land by any chance shall be of less yearly value than 8 merks, I grant and for me and my heirs give to the said William and his heirs, reasonahly and according to law, power to distrain all my lands of Lyntonrothrik till they shall be fully paid the said annualrent. And if it so happen that I, William Cumyne, or my heirs shall cause the said William Gourlay or his heirs to be heritably vested in 8 merks of land, free from service, in any other competent place, according to the valuation of legal men, the said William Gourlay and his heirs shall be bound to renounce and reconvey the said 8 merks of annualrent furth of the said mill and lands of Lyntonrothrik to me and my heirs without any gain-saying, together with the present charter. Moreover, I, William Cumyne, and my heirs shall warrant, acquit, and defend the foresaid 8 merks of annualrent to the said William Gourlay and his heirs against all men forever. In testimony whereof I have appended my seal to the present writing. Witnesses: Sir Henry of Graham, Simon Freshell, Laurence Fraser, knights; Thomas Hunter, Ralph of Clarchal, Stephen of Glenyn, Robert of Hastingis, and others" (*Morton Charters*, vol. ii., p. 3, No. 4).

The Douglasses acquired portions of Linton territory through different channels. By a charter, dated 23rd September 1313, King Robert I. confirmed an agreement between John of Kyrkintollauch and William of Douglas, son and heir of the deceased James of Douglas of Lothian, knight, concerning the pledging (*impignoracione*) of his

land of Quytfeld, with the pertinents, for the term of nine years; saving the king's service (*Morton Charters*, ii., No. 15). At the expiry of the period specified, John of Kirkentolow, in consideration of a sum of money paid to him, again granted the lands to William of Douglas for another term of nine years, on condition that in the event of William's death or departure from the realm within that period the land should revert to the granter. This charter is dated at Lochleven, on the vigils of St Matthew (20th September) 1323 (*Ib.*, No. 31). Not long afterwards John of Kyrkyntollauch, by a charter, in which King Robert is referred to as lately deceased, granted the land to William Douglas to be held of the crown (*Ib.*, No. 43). In the year 1378 Sir James of Douglas granted to Thomas Pacok the third part of the land of Quhitefeilde in the barony of Lyntonrothrike, which his father, Adam Pacok, formerly held, but had resigned to Sir James in his court at Lintonrothrike on 16th December 1378 (*Ib.*, No. 156.)

By a charter, dated 8th March 1315, King Robert granted to "our beloved and faithful John, called Logan, for his homage and service, eighteen oxgangs of land, with a malkiln and four cottarlands (*bracina et quatuor cotariis*), in the vill of Lyntounrothryk extending to a £10 land," to be held of the king in the same manner as William of Conyon and Edmund Conyon, knights, held the same; making three suits yearly at the king's three head courts of the shire of Peblis (*Ib.*, No. 18). Shortly afterwards John of Logau, by an undated charter, conveyed to William of Douglas, lord of Kinkavile, "for his faithful service rendered to me, all my lands of Lintonrothirrikis, in the

shire of Peblis, with the pertinents. . . . .  
 Paying therefor yearly, to me and my heirs, a silver penny in the parish church of Linton Rothirrikis, at the feast of the nativity of our Lord if asked, and making to the king three suits yearly at the three head courts of the shire" (*Ib.*, No. 19). The charter was confirmed by King David II. on 8th May 1340 (*Ib.*, No. 48).

About the year 1370, Sir James of Douglas granted to Sir David of Graham his land called Linton Shiels:—"To all who shall see or here this writing, James of Douglas, knight, lord of Lynton, greeting in the Lord everlasting: Be it known to you all that I have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to Sir David of Grahame, knight, and his heirs, for his homage and service, all my land which is called Lynton Schelis, in the Carnmore, in the fief of Lyntoune Rotheryk, by these marches: As the Flahope descends into the water of Lyne, and so ascending the water of Lyne as far as the mouth of the Hollharschawburne, and so ascending from the Hollharschawburne as far as the high road of the Carnes, and so ascending along that road on the north side to the Cauldstane on the east as far as the Kippithill of Estir Carnie; and so by the *bra* on the south as far as the White Cragg, as the water descends to the upper Cragg of the Blak Loch; with the common between Lyne's hevedes (the sources of the Lyne); and so from the common between Lyne's hevedes as far as the est hevyd of Dryhope-minich; and so from the common between Lyne's hevedes as far as the est hevyd of Dryhope-minich; and so from Dryhop hevyd on the south along the boundary of the

water descending to Minitiuallach; and so descending as far as the Alhecluch hevyd; descending on the west as far as the Westircluch-hevyd; and so from the Westircluch-hevyd as far as the Stanelaw above the high road; and so from the Stanelaw as far as the Flahope on the west: Which land the said David of Graham lost to me by a judgment in my court, in a case of purpersion by an assize of trustworthy men chosen in his presence." The lands were to be held of Sir James as superior, and Sir David was to make common suit in his (the superior's) court of Lynton Rotheryk, with forinsic service, and service to the king so far as due (*Ib.*, No. 111).

In 1374-5, King Robert II. granted to Sir James Douglas and his son James the whole barony of Lyntonrotheryk,\* and in 1383 the same king erected the barony of Linton and others into a free regality in favour of Sir James. This erection was also confirmed by another crown charter in 1387. (*Origines*, i., p. 517).

Portions of Linton lands were from time to time disposed of by the lords of the barony. By a charter, dated 10th July 1411, Sir James of Douglas, lord of Dalkeith, granted to his son, James of Douglas of Robertson, knight, for his homage and service, the lands of Staneypeth and Baldewynysgill, sometime lying in the barony of Lynton and then in the barony of Dalketh. The charter was confirmed by Robert, duke of Albany, governor of the kingdom, on 26th July (*G.S.R.*, i., p. 248, No. 11.) On 28th March 1536, James of Douglas, lord of Dalkeith, in return for homage

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\* See charter, *antea*, p. 259.

and service, granted to James Forester of Medo-field, the land of Fairliehope, in the barony of Lintounrotherike, which land Alexander Forestar of Corstorphin had resigned. The charter was confirmed by James V. on 14th May (*G.S.R.*, iii., No. 1581).

The church of Linton continued in possession of Kelso abbey till the Reformation. "The rectory, about the year 1300, yielded to the monks of Kelso 20 merks yearly. In the year 1567 it is entered in their rental as let for £36. Walter Balfour, the vicar, in the year 1561, reported that it was valued in the old rental of Kelso at £36 13s 4d, that it was leased to him for £100, but that he estimated it as worth no more than £80, and had let it for that sum to the parishioners for the year 1560. The vicarage is rated in Baia-mund's Roll at £26 13s 4d, and was let in the year 1561 for £43 10s"\* (*Origines*, i., p. 190) By charter, dated 20th December 1607, King James VI. granted to Robert, lord Roxburgh, the various possessions which formerly belonged to the abbey of Kelso, including the church lands of Lyntounne and the teinds of the parish (*G.S.R.*, vi., No. 2003); and a similar charter was granted to William Ker, son and apparent heir of the lord of Roxburgh, on 12th June 1614 (*Ib.*, vii., No. 1055). The church lands which the vicars had possessed are noticed in the *Retours* in

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\* In 1506-7 the vicarages of Linton, Stobo, and other parishes, were proposed to be annexed to the College of Glasgow, for the advantage of the clergy and promotion of learning (*Glasgow Diocesan Registers*, Protocols, Nos. 172, 247). How long the college authorities retained Linton vicarage, or, indeed, whether or not they actually entered into possession, has not been ascertained.

1628. On 19th June of that year, John Twedy in Lintoun, was served heir of Symon Twedy in Lintoun, his father, in the church lands of the vicarage of Lintoun on the east side of the water of Lintoun called Lyne, with the pasturage of 12 souns of cattle and the teind sheaves; with piece of land near the manse of the vicarage on the east side of the water of Lyne for building a house, in the harony of Lintoun (*Peebles Retours*, No. 78); and on 30th June 1642 James Tuedie was similarly served heir of his father John Tuedie (*Ib.*, No. 114).

About the year 1600 the whole rental of the harony of Lintoun, including the lands of Ingzerstoun, Garrelfute, Maidenheid, Spittelhaugh, Lochurde, Kirkurde, Blyth, Walkfield, Baldonisgill, Harlawmuir, and Lintoun, amounted to £2018 Scots, or £168 3s 4d sterling. The teinds of the parish of Lintoun, "quhair of my lord of Mortoun is kyndlie takisman," amounted to three chalderis of victual yearly, "by and attour the ministeris stipend" (*Origines*, i., p. 517).

The principal landowners as appearing in the Valuation Roll of 1894 were (1) Mrs Beresford of Macbiehill: Deepsykhead, Whitfield, Macbiehill, Dodhead, and Righead, including a coal mine and limestone and freestone quarries; (2) Horatio R. F. Brown of Newhall and Carlops: Carpet, South Mains, West Mains, Kitleyknowe, Rogersrigg, Lanely Bield, Carlop Hill, and Mains; (3) Sir Thomas D. Gibson Carmichael: Blyth, Blythbank, Blythbridge, Knocknowes; (4) John J. Cowan of Loganhouse: Fairleyhope; (5) Mrs Dobbie's representatives: Deanfoot; (6) Mrs Douglas: Tarfhaugh, Castlelaw, Greens, and

Temple Lands; (7) Sir James R. Fergusson of Spitalhaugh, Bart., Broomlee Mains, Paulswell, Hamilton Hall, Kaimhouse, Spitalhaugh, Bogsbank; (8) Trustees of the late William Forbes of Medwyn: Hyndfordwell, Medwyn Mains, Lintonbank, Felton, South Slipperfield, Mendick, Bridgehouse, Gradenholm; (9) C. F. Gordon of Halmyre: Stoneypath, Hareshaw, Cairnmuir, Baddingsgill; (10) James M'Douall of Logan: North Slipperfield; (11) John O. Mackenzie of Dolphinton: Kippet, Haughhead, Ingraston, Loanend; (12) The Penicuik Trust Estate: Harlawmuir; (13) Mrs Philip: Fairsacks, Rutherford Mains; (14) Mrs Tweeddale: Howieson Hall; (15) Rev. John Watkins: Medwynhead; (16) Rev. John Weir: Robinsland; (17) Earl of Wemyss and March: Wakefield; (18) William A. Woddrop of Dalmarnock: Ingraston, Garvald, Ferniehaugh. In the villages of Linton and Carlops\* individual proprietors are numerous.

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\* "On the lands of Carlops is a deep and narrow glen, which seems to have been fortified of old and to have been a pass of importance. It would appear to be the 'Karlynglippis' spoken of by Andrew of Wynton and John of Fordun, as one of the marches of the territory conceded to the English sovereign by King Edward Balliol in the year 1346. In the parliament which was held at Perth on 11th March 1425-6, it was complained to the Lords Auditors of Causes, by David Menyhes of Bogry, that Sir James of Douglas, lord of Dalkeith, the overlord of the lands of Karlinlippis, which Menyhes had possessed in peace for twelve years and more, had, in the vassal's absence, made them be 'recognosced,' and had thereupon given them in possession to a certain Alan of Erskyne in right of his wife, against law, and to the no small hurt of the complainer. The Lords Auditors having fully heard the cause, gave for sentence that the lands of Karlinglippis should, without any delay, be 'recognosced' in the hands of the lord of Dalkeith, and should then be delivered in pledge to

Notices of visits made to Linton by King James IV. are contained in the Lord High Treasurer's accounts. On 21st October 1490, the King was in Edinburgh, and twenty unicorns (gold coins of the value of 18s each) were given, "the saim nycht efter super, quhen the King raid furth of Edinburgh to Lynton, til him or he raid." On 30th October the same amount was "send with Jame Dog to the King to Bygar" (*Accounts*, p. 170), shewing that the royal visitor was still in the district. James was in Linlithgow on 25th November, and on that day a sum of £5 6s 8d was paid "for a horss boycht in Lythgow to the King, quhilk he raid on furth of Lythgow to Lynton before day" (*Ib.*, p. 173).

The *Old Statistical Account* of Linton (vol. i., pp. 126 47), published in 1791, was written by the Rev. Mr Findlater, formerly minister of Linton but then placed at Newlands. The following are extracts:—"Name, Situation, and Extent.—The origin of the name is uncertain. The river of Lyne, which rises at the Cauldstane Slaup (a pass over the Pentlands from Tweeddale to West Lothian) runs through this parish, and probably Linton is so called from being the town on the Lyne. Linton is situated in the county of Tweeddale, and Presbytery of Peebles. Its contents may be about 25 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Mid-Calder and Kirknewton; on the east by the parish of Pennicuik; on the west by the parish of Dunsyre; and the

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Menyhies as their lawful possessor. They belonged in the 17th century to Menzies of Weems in Athol, by whom they were sold to a family of the name of Burnet" (*Origines*, i., p. 191).

remaining part by Dolphington, Kirkurd, and Newlands. *Soil*.—The soil of the hills is clayey, and they are covered with grass, which feeds sheep for the butcher; the sheep, however, are subject to the rot. The low ground near the North Esk is a clay soil on a limestone, but the land being high, is unfavourable to cropping. The remaining part of the hill ground is all covered with heath, with a small mixture of grass, and is fitter for breeding than feeding, which, in general, is the case with almost all the pasture land in the parish. Except on the North Esk, the cultivated land is either a mossy soil, or a sandy loam upon a gravelly bottom, and remarkably adapted for the culture of turnip and potatoe. There are some lochs in the lands of Slipperfield, belonging to Mr John Carmichael of Skirling, the largest about a mile and a half English in circumference. They have no outlet; the springs seeming to equipoise the evaporation. The water is moss water. They abound in pike and perch, but contain no eels. In a loch in Eddlestone parish, called the Water Loch, there is an outlet with a stream which drives a mill; at certain seasons eels are caught in abundance in creels at the outlet. The stream falls into one of the Esk waters. Query—Do eels migrate for spawning to running water only, or do they go to the sea? *Mines, Minerals, Springs, &c.*—There is white freestone at Deep-sykehead and at Spittlehaugh. The former quarry supplies all Tweeddale. There is red freestone in the ridge of Broomieles, supplying all Tweeddale with pavement flags. There is limestone at Carlops and Whitefield and Spittlehaugh, afforded in proportion to their relative

situation to the market at 10d, 1s, and 1s 1d per holl of shells at the hill. Two bolls of shells is a good loading for a one-horse cart. A holl of shells, when slacked, yields from two to three bolls of lime. There is coal at Carlops and Coalyhurn, sold, according to situation, at 6d and 7d per 200 weight at the pit. The seams are about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, including a division stone of 18 inches. Fuller's earth is found in a small seam below Bridgehouse bridge over the Lyne, on the east side of the water. Marle is found in beds, formed seemingly by oozing springs from limestone, which incrust or petrify moss by depositions of limestone. . . . No whinstone has been discovered except detached stones in the bed of the river. There is a spring lying north of Linton village, about a mile in Mr Chatto's land, called *Heaven-aqua Well*, somewhat resembling Tuubridge. . . . *Grazing.*—There may, by a rough computation, be about 10,000 sheep grazed in the parish, 130 horses, and 460 cows. Swine are coming more and more into fashion, both among farmers and householders, for family use. . . . The breed of horses is much improved of late, particularly since the introduction of two-horse ploughs, which are generally adopted. English ploughs, with the curved mouldboard and corresponding sock, are coming into more general use, except for breaking up moor and bent. Small's plough is also coming into use. . . . The staple animal kept by the farmers is the sheep,\*

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\* Mr Findlater makes the following curious remark regarding the shepherds of his day:—"An intelligent herd knows all his sheep from personal acquaintance, called *head mark*, and can swear to the identity of a sheep as he could

excepting a very few farms where the hills are green and where lambs are fed for the butcher. . . . The land under the plough in Linton parish may amount to 700 or 800 acres, of which two-thirds may be outfield, that is, the open or unenclosed fields. The outfield is teathed by folding the black cattle in summer overnight, to keep them from the corns, and by folding the ewes when they are milked." *Population*, taken in 1777 at a visitation, 1003. In 1791 there were in Linton village 351; Blyth, 54; and in counrty, 523; total, 928. Inhabited houses in parish, 178. "The depopulation seems to be owing to sheep farms being rented to people who live at a distance; the houses of these farms being inhabited only by the herds instead of the farmer's family. Another circumstance must be attended to, viz., that in 1777, Sir William Montgomery was making large improvements on his estate, but at present there are fewer labourers in the neighbourhood. Lord Hyndford also carried on may improvements, but at his death those improvements ceased. The people are either farmers or mechanics and shopkeepers; generally one, and sometimes two surgeons; formerly an exciseman; lead carters and carriers; no lawyers. Two or three looms work cotton cloth independently, or linen for the manufacturers in Edinburgh, or even Glasgow. There are about two dozen of looms in the village. . . . *Rent, Church, &c.*—The heritors of the parish, excepting trifling feuars, are 12 in num-

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to that of a fellow servant. The artificial mark made with a hot iron on the nose, or with a knife on the ears, he considers as a very equivocal mark of identity, like the cut or colour of a coat in the human species."

her, of which only one has a domicile where he occasionally resides. The land rent may be £2350. The rent from coal and lime, £150. The glebe and stipend may be worth £85. The manse was rebuilt in 1779, the church in 1782.

*Poor.*—There are no poor's rates in the parish. They are supported by collections at the church doors, by dues at proclamations, and dues for mort-cloths kept by the kirk-session. In 1773 a legacy of £100 was left to the poor; before that they had one of £25. This stock is at interest at 5 p.c. The average annual expenses of supporting the poor from 1785 to 1790 was £18 17s 10d.

*School.*—The schoolmaster's salary is £10, with house and garden valued at £2. The scholars seldom exceed 40, summer and winter. The prices for teaching are 1s 2d per quarter for English; 1s 6d for arithmetic, writing, and Latin. On account of the vacation in harvest the schoolmaster's year is only three quarters. *Antiquities.*

—When the old church was taken down in 1781 or 1782, it appeared to have been built of the stones of an older one. Carved freestones were found in the middle of the wall, representing in basso relievo a crucifix erect, supported by a pair of wool shears lying across beneath, but no motto. In a deep sequestered glen in the lands of Carlops, at the junction of two deep glens which communicate with the first one, stands a projecting rock of freestone, forming a natural nich, with a projecting canopy. It is called Harbour Craig. This, it is said, was a retreat of conventiclers under Charles II. A great number of initials are carved rudely in the rock, and dates corresponding to the tradition. Near it is the moor called

Harlamuir, probably from some skirmish, of which there is no tradition. Near Spittlehaugh is a park called Chapelhill;\* there are no remains nor tradition of a building; but stone coffins have been found in the park and in several parts of the parish. A Roman urn was found in a cairn at Garvald foot by the late General John Douglas. *Miscellaneous*.—The village of Linton seems adapted for a woollen manufacture of coarse goods. The Lyne would drive considerable weighty machinery. Lime is abundant; coal is not dear; and every house in the village has a privilege of cutting peat *ad libitum* from the common mosses which, all expenses included, may be put into the winter stack at 8d the single horse cart.’

The second *Statistical Account* was written in 1834 by the Rev. Alexander Forrester, minister of the parish. The population is there given as 1090 in 1801, 1100 in 1811, 1194 in 1821, 1577 in 1831 (the increase being attributed to an additional number of hands being employed in forming a new turnpike road), and 1350 in 1832. In the villages of Linton and Carlops there were 572 inhabitants. Mr Forrester says—“The usual variety of tradesmen is to be found in this parish. The collieries and quarries employ about fifty hands. At the time of the last Statistical Account two or three looms are stated to have been employed in making cotton cloth for Edinburgh and Glasgow. There are now at present in the parish 83 looms employed in that manufacture. Two dozen looms are also stated to be employed in customary or

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\* This seems to be another memorial of the old Ingoliston chapel and perhaps hospital.

household manufacture. There are at present only two looms in Linton and three in Carlops employed in that trade. There are 5 tailors, 4 dressmakers, 2 butchers, 5 carriers, 9 retailers of meal, groceries, and spirits, 2 surgeons, 4 inn-keepers." According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish was 1005.

List of ministers, compiled principally from *Fasti Ecclesiae*, vol. i., pp. 245-8.

1576—Archibald Douglas, removed from Kirkurd; Kirkurd and Newlands being also in the charge; continued in 1578, but returned again to Kirkurd.

1589-1622—David Nerne or Narne; appointed to be admitted after 4th November 1589; presented to the vicarage by James VI., 10th November 1597;\* died, 1622.

1622-34—John Hammiltoun, A.M., Edinburgh University; presented by James VI.;† translated to Westerkirk in 1634.

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\* A glebe of small extent having been designed to him, a second designation was made, but this being challenged by an heritor and brought before the Supreme Court, the lords on 25th May 1605 "ordained the parties to agree upon a common metster to measure the glebe rightly, that the minister may possess conform thereto." Mr Narne further charged the heritor for feal, fuel, and divot, conform to the quantity and proportion of his glebe to the hail kirk-land. The lords of same date "found that the minister may get pasturage and fuel in any commonty where the feuar has pasturage, but not within the feuar's pasturage."

† Hammiltoun also had a dispute with the heritors, claiming pasturage on vicar-lands, seeing the said lands were 26 acres and the minister had only 4 thereof designed for a glebe. The lords on 2nd February 1630 found "that albeit the minister bruicked four complete acres for his glebe, yet he ought to have a part of the privilege of pasturage, which was due to the vicar-lands; and therefore they found

- 1634-9—George Johnstoune, translated from West-  
erkirk; presented by Charles I.; trans-  
lated to Sanquhar, 7th March 1639.
- 1640-6—John Hog, A.M., Edinburgh University;  
translated to Canongate, 6th May 1646.
- 1647-82—Robert Eliot, A.M.; translated from  
Kilbuck. Though refusing to conform  
he was allowed to remain, and died in  
1682, in 61st year of ministry.
- 1672-84—Robert Eliot, formerly of Broughton,  
indulged in conjunction with the preced-  
ing, 3rd September 1672, but withdrawn  
by Privy Council, 30th January 1684,  
for breach of his confinement and not  
keeping 29th May, the anniversary of  
the Restoration.
- 1684-9—William Hay; deprived by Privy Council,  
25th August 1689, for not reading the  
proclamation of the Estates, and not  
praying for their Majesties, William and  
Mary, but for James, the late King, and  
drinking his health.
- 1687-91—Robert Eliot, A.M., above mentioned,  
returned in July 1687 to the meeting-  
house at Slipperfield, but got possession  
of the parish church, 28th April 1689;  
translated to Kinglassie 1691.
- 1691-4—Patrick Esone, A.M., Glasgow Universi-  
ty; translated to Wiston.
- 1696-1707—James Anderson, translated from  
Kirknewton; died 1707.

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due to him the privilege of one horse grass for his travelling  
to presbyteries and other lawful business; and of two cows'  
grass for his house and family, and no more."

- 1709-28—Daniel Gilchrist; died 28th August 1728.
- 1731—Thomas Findlater, A.M., Glasgow University; presented by William, earl of March, 1729, but delay in settlement occasioned by opposition of the parishioners;\* died 8th June 1778 in his 81st year.
- 1777-90—Charles Findlater, A.M., Edinburgh University; son of the preceding; to whom he was assistant and successor, got a new church built 1782; translated to Newlands.
- 1790-1836—Alexander Forrester, presented by William, Duke of Queensberry; died 28th May 1836.
- 1836—Alexander M'Caul Forrester, son of preceding; presented by Francis, earl of Wemyss and March; wrote second Statistical Account of the parish; died 9th April 1883.
- Assistants—George Marjoribanks, 1867-68; George Gibson Gunn, 1869-72; John M. Johnstone, 1873-77.
- 1877—Samuel M'Lintock, the present minister, ordained assistant and successor on 27th September 1877.

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\* Several of the parishioners were carried prisoners to Edinburgh for a riot when the edict was served, and though not called out, yet a party of the military were quartered in the parish to be in readiness if necessary.





XXII.

*Inverlethan—Ennerlethanc—  
Innerleithen.*



## XXII.

*Inverlethan—Ennerlethane—  
Innerleithen.\**

PREVIOUS to the reign of David I. circumstances were not favourable for the Scottish Kings adopting Tweedside as a residence, and it is almost certain that David was the first member of royalty who placed his court in the locality. The Britons of Strathclyde, whose territory embraced at least the western parts of Tweeddale and Teviotdale, had their chief citadel at Dumbarton, anciently named Alclwyd, while the Angles of Bernicia, who bounded with the Britons on the east, had at first their capital at Bamborough on the east coast. In later times, when the kingdom of the Angles extended to the Forth, Edwinesburg was occupied as their northern stronghold. After the cession to the Scots in 945 of the Cumbrian territory embracing Strathclyde, the line of provincial kings was not discontinued. Eugenius or

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\* "The village derived its Celtic appellation from its site near the influx of the Leithen with the Tweed. Innerleithen is compounded of the Scoto-Irish *Inbher*, which is pronounced *Inver*, signifying the influx or junction of two riverets, which is prefixed to the more ancient British name of this mountain torrent" (Chalmers' *Caledonia*, ii., p. 946).

Owen, supposed to be the last of the sub-kings of Cumhria, accompanied Malcolm II. in his invasion of Northumberland in 1018. Though this expedition resulted in the Scots acquiring Lothian, that section of Bernicia north of the Tweed, the border counties were not for a long time in the settled condition fitted for the transaction of state affairs. Between 1040 and the accession of Malcolm Canmore in 1057 the country was subjected to divided rule, Macheth reigning in the north while the successors of Malcolm remained paramount in the southern districts, and with the help of the Earl of Northumberland were eventually reinstated in the whole kingdom. Malcolm III. resided mostly north of the Forth, and his visits to the borders are principally heard of in connection with Northumbrian invasions, in one of which he was slain in the year 1093. Three succeeding reigns—those of Duncan, son of Malcolm, Donald Bane, and Eadgar, another son of Malcolm—occupied a period of fourteen years, and then followed the era of David's rule. At Eadgar's desire the sovereignty was apportioned between his two brothers, Alexander reigning as king over the territory north of the Forth and Clyde, while David ruled as earl over the southern districts. On the death of Alexander I., David succeeded to the whole kingdom, over which he reigned as its first feudal monarch till his death in 1153. David is known to have passed much of his time at the English Court, but a considerable portion of it was also spent in the monasteries which he founded and the castles he built on the Tweed and in its vicinity. Shortly after his installation as prince of Cumhria, David founded

a monastery at his town of Selkirk (subsequently removed to Kelso), while at Peebles he possessed a castle with a chapel attached to it. Charters by David and his immediate successors, dated from Peebles and Traquair, indicate by their number the extent to which these localities were used as residences. One result of this occupancy was that extensive tracts of land in the vicinity of Peebles and Traquair, instead of being alienated to Norman and Saxon settlers, as were estates situated in other parts of the shire, were for a long time retained in royal demesne. In Peebles, members of the community, engaged not only in rural pursuits but also in trade, as is evidenced by the fact of David having made a grant from the burgh customs for support of his chapel there, were probably numerous enough to use all available lands for cultivation and pasturage. The valleys of the Quair and the Leithen were not exhausted by the requirements of the King's retinue and dependents, and eventually the possession of one came to be shared with the monks of Melrose and the other with the monks of Neubottle. Previous to the transfer of Leithenhopes, however, there took place a notable transaction with regard to Innerleithen church, particulars of which are given in the Kelso Register.

King David was succeeded in the throne by his grandson, Malcolm IV., otherwise designated Malcolm the Maiden, then a youth in his twelfth year. In a reign of twelve years, during nine of which he was still a minor, Malcolm showed that he had inherited his grandfather's predilections as a patron and benefactor of religious houses. The church of Innerleithen was bestowed by him

on the abbey of Kelso, and was besides invested with special privileges:—"Malcolm, King of Scots. To bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justiciars, sheriffs, provosts, ministers, and all other good men of his whole land, greeting: Be it known to clerics and laics, present and future, that I have given, in full and perpetual alms, and by this my present charter confirmed to God and the church of St Mary of Kelso and monks serving God there, the Church of Inverleithan, with all its rights and pertinents. To be held as freely and quietly as any church in my kingdom is most freely held and possessed. I command also that the said church of Inverleithan, in which the body of my son rested on the first night after his death, shall have such sanctuary in all its territory as either Wedale\* or Tynningham has, and that no one shall be so rash as to dare to violate the peace of the said church and my peace, under penalty of his life and limb" (*Liber de Calchou*, p. 22, No. 21). Fordun and other chroniclers were not aware of the facts disclosed by this grant, and in consequence committed themselves to erroneous statements regarding Malcolm, which were corrected and commented upon by Lord Hailes in his *Annals*.† How long or to what

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\* The ancient name of Stow.

† "An early notion prevailed that this young Prince had devoted himself to pure celibacy; an artificial virtue, which, for many ages, was extolled beyond every real one. Agreeably to this notion, historians have delineated the character of Malcolm. They represent him as chaste even to monastic perfection, mild and inoffensive, careless of all temporal concerns, and too much involved in divine contemplation to discharge the duties of a King. . . . It is now known that the pure celibacy of Malcolm IV. must be placed among

extent the privilege of sanctuary subsisted in consequence of Malcolm's charter has not been ascertained, nor is there any authentic information regarding his son, who must have died in early childhood, beyond what the charter contains. Confirmations were given by Malcolm himself, by William the Lion, the Bishops of Glasgow, and Pope Innocent IV. "William, the parson of Inverleithan, is witness to a charter by William of Morville between 1189 and 1196. The monks of Kelso, besides the rectorial tithes, enjoyed a yearly pension from the vicarage, and an acre of land beside the church, which, in the 13th century, was wont to yield them twelve pennies yearly. The benefice remained with the abbey until the Reformation. The church stood, with its village, on the bank of the Leithan, near its junction with the Tweed.\* A yearly fair held beside it, on 14th October, may perhaps denote

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the fables of history. From a grant which he made to the abbey of Kelso, it appears that he had a natural son" (Hailes' *Annals*, i., pp. 128-9).

\* Smail's *Guide to Innerleithen and Traquair* (1867), a valuable repertory of historical and topographical information, thus refers to the old village and church:—"The old original village of Innerleithen, the little thatched haulet, stood, where all such places were generally to be found, beside the church, about three quarters of a mile farther up the Leithen [than Hornehuntersland, which was absorbed in the site of the later village]. The earliest ecclesiastical building connected with the parish was that in which the body of King Malcolm's son was laid, and it stood in a field on the hillside, a few hundred yards to the north-west of the manse. Till a few years ago, vestiges of the building and the cemetery that surrounded it were still to be seen" (pp. 33, 34). The guide book referred to gives interesting particulars regarding the development of Innerleithen, the faued St Ronan's of the Waverley Novels.

that the church was dedicated to Saint Calixtus,\* pope and martyr, whose feast was kept by the Scottish Church on this day. In the rental of Kelso, about the year 1300, the rectory is valued at £26 13s 4d yearly. In the rental of the year 1567 it is set down as let for £20. The vicarage is taxed in Baia muud at £66 13s 4d" (*Origines*, i., p. 217). Subsequent to the Reformation the Church lands came into the possession of the Earls of Roxburgh, along with other abbey property, but appear to have been afterwards acquired by the Earls of Traquair, as they are included in a Crown charter to the earl on 6th February 1638.

The abbey of Neuhotle (or Newhattle), situated on the South Esk, was founded by King David about the year 1140, and had endowments from him and his successors down to Alexander II.,† who was a frequent visitor of the abbey. Alexander's Queen, Mary de Couci, had chosen Neubotle for her sepulture; and the King, still owner of Leithenhopes, in conjunction with this arrangement conferred these lands on the monks. "Alexander, by the grace of God, King of Scots: To all good men of his whole land, greeting: Know all, present and future, that we, for the

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\* It is stated in *Fasti Ecclesie* that the church was dedicated to St Mungo.

† The way from Traquair to Newbattle Abbey would lead along Leithenhopes. "Among the traditions of Innerleithen there is one which bears that when the monarchs of Scotland visited Traquair, their road from Edinburgh lay through the wild glen of Leithen, and there is still a bridle path along the banks of the stream at Craighope and Huthope, known by the name of the King's Road" (*Smail's Guide*, pp. 111-12).

honour of God and of the blessed Virgin Mary and of St Andrew, the apostle, and all saints, for the souls of our ancestors, Kings David, Malcolm, and William, and also of Earl Henry, and for the weal of us and of Queen Mary, our spouse, who bequeathed her body to be sepultured at Neubotle, have given, granted, and by this our charter confirmed to God and the Church of St Mary of Neubotle, and monks serving and to serve God there for ever, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, the vale of Lethan, with its pertinents, hy these marches, viz., from the head of the river of Lethan downwards, as the streams descend in the flow of Lethan, on to the marches of the common pasture of the vill of Inverlethan.\* To hold and have to the said church and monks, . . . so that they shall be free of any forinsic service exigible from the same, except prayers only. We will also and grant that the abbot and monks of the said church of Neubotle shall keep the said vale of Lethan by their own servants, so that no one shall presume to hunt or chase therein, upon our full forfeiture, without special license of the said abbot and monks. This grant of the said vale of Lethan we assign to the said abbot and monks for making a pittance to them and the convent of the church of Neubotle twice in the year, viz , on

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\* Innerleithen Common, possessed by the villagers for the pasturage of their cattle, was thus the southern boundary of the abbey lands. On 23rd July 1527, license and dispensation was granted by King James V., under his privy seal, to Alexander Tait of Pirne, William Stewart of Traquair, and others, " to devyid and pairt equalle amangis thame the Common of Innerlethen and the Pirne, with the pertinents " (Decree of Improbation, 1624, in favour of Burgh of Peebles).

the day of St Bartholomew, the apostle (24th August), our birthday, and the day of the nativity of the glorious Virgin. At Roxburgh, 31st August, in the 27th year of our reign, 1241" (*Registrum de Neubottle*, p. 89, No. 120). There is no year specified in the following mandate, but it is supposed to have been granted by Alexander about the same time as the charter:—"Alexander, by the grace of God, King of Scots: J. de Vaux, Sheriff of Edinburgh, G. Fraser, sheriff of Traquer, N. de Heris, forester, and W. de Penycook, our heloved and faithful, greeting: We command and firmly charge that you take with you good and faithful men of the country, and on this very Thursday, the day of the beheading of John the Baptist, repair to Lethan, and there cause the pasture of Lethanhop with its pertinents (saving the common pasture helonging to our town of Inverlethan) to be stented, on the oaths of the good and faithful men of the country; which extent faithfully made, ye shall by sealed letters yearly certify as regards the extent and value of the said pasture. At Schelechrik, on the 28th day of August" (*Ib.*, p. 90, No. 121). By a charter, dated 28th September 1367, King David II. granted to the abbot and convent of the monastery authority to hold and possess their lands of the vale of Lethane in free forest, with all customs and rights pertaining to a free forest, and firmly prohibited, under a penalty of £10, that any one should chase, hawk, or hunt thereon, or dare to fish in its lakes, ponds, stanks, or streams without leave of the monks (*Ib.*, p. 235, No. 277). By another charter, dated 25th February 1368, the same King conveyed to

the abbey the right of enclosure or emparking, and forbade any one to usurp pasture within the marches (*Ib.*, p. 235, No. 278). The territory remained with the abbey until the eve of the Reformation, when it was feued. By a charter, dated at the monastery of Newbotill, 19th April 1559, Mark, commendator or abbot of the monastery of Newbotill, and the convent thereof, "in return for faithful service rendered when the concerns of the said monastery were in great peril, and for money received, for its now slender furnishing, which was applied in rebuilding the abbey,\* and for relief of the taxes imposed by the queen on the said monastery in the time of the late war, granted in feu farm to Alexander Hume, son of John Hume of Coldinknowis, knight, the lands of the vale of Lethen, then called Lethenehoippis, with tower, fortalice, and woods thereof, extending in rental to £110; paying therefor yearly to the said monastery £132, with a duplicand on the entry of heirs and assignees; and making three suits at the three courts of the barony of Newbotill, at the place thereof." The charter was confirmed by the crown on 26th June 1559 (*G.S.R.*, iv., No. 1351). Leithenhopes estate, however, seems to have reverted to the lords of Newbottill,† as there is a

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\* The abbey was burned in the course of Hertford's atrocious raid in 1544—"Upon the 15th day of May the horsemen raid to Newbottill and brynt it" (Innes' *Early Scottish History*, p. 141).

† Peebles records show there were complaints against Lord Newbottill for alleged encroachments on the com-monty of Glentress, with which Leithenhopes bounded. See *Gleanings from Burgh Records*, p. 27.

crown charter, dated 15th October 1591, in favour of Mark Ker, who then possessed the temporal lordship, in which there are confirmed to him the "lands of Leithinhoipis, viz., the lands and meadow of Conquhair, with fortalice, the lands of Houlehoip, with the *peilhous* thereof, the lands and meadow of Ley, with fortalice, the lands of Dunslair, with *peilhous*, the lands of Hutehoip, Craighoip, Caulwelneis, Qwhitehope, Kittiscleuche, Blakhoipbyre, and Glentres; with the teinds of the lands of Lethinhoipis." These lands, with those of Prestongrange, also included in the charter, were erected into the free barony of Prestongrange. Alexander Morrison, who was a lord of session, under the title of Lord Prestongrange, from 1626 to 1631, became possessed of the lands of Leithenhope, and Alexander Morison of Prestongrange, his son, was served heir therein on 3rd January 1632 (*Peebles Retours*, No. 92). William Morison of Prestongrange was served heir in the lands on 31st December 1684 (*Ib.*, No. 190). Dr Chambers mentions that they subsequently belonged to the Earl of Hyndford, and that they were purchased by Mr John Miller in 1852.\*

King David II., by a charter, dated 20th September 1367, still preserved in the town's repositories, endowed the chapel of St Mary, then

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\* "The old castle of Lee was the residence of the earls of Hyndford. From them the estate passed to the family of Suttie of Balgone, from whom it was purchased by Mr Miller" (*Smail's Guide*, p. 6). John, fourth earl of Hyndford (1767-87), appears to have acquired an interest in the estate of Leithenhopes, through marriage with Janet, eldest daughter and heiress of William Grant of Prestongrange. In 1818, Sir James Suttie of Balgone succeeded his aunt, Janet Grant, countess of Hyndford, as heir of line in the barony of Prestongrange, which included Leithenhopes.

newly founded in the burgh of Peebles, with the mill of Innerlethane and astricted multures.\* It is probable that the following narrative of an inquisition held at Peebles in 1434 had reference to these multures:—"In the name of God, amen. Let it be clearly known to all by this present public instrument that on the 29th day of January, in the year of the Incarnation, 1434, in the 12th indiction, in the fourth year of the pontificate of the most holy father in Christ, and our lord Eugenius IV., by divine providence, Pope. In presence of prudent and discreet men, Alexander Somerville and James of Parkle, deputies of a noble and potent lord, Thomas Somervile, lord of Carnwith, and justiciary of our lord the King, sitting in judgment in a full court of justiciary held at the burgh of Peblis, and of me and the witnesses underwritten, personally appeared a discreet man Sir John Smale, chaplain, asking from the said deputies that certain letters of our lord the King, direct under his privy seal, concerning the multure of the mill of Lethanhope should be implemented and determined by condign inquisition, according to the tenour thereof; and the foresaid letters being read and considered, compeared Thomas Dekyson, George Tayte, and James of Twedy, with his forspeaker John of Borthwik, alleging by the said forspeaker and asserting that they would not at that time consent, viz., that the said inquisition should proceed upon the foresaid cause, for the reason that sundry persons contain-

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\* A translation of the charter, and also particulars of other property at Innerleithen belonging to the chapel, will be found in *Gleanings from the Burgh Records*, pp. 105-10.

ed in the foresaid letters of our lord the King were not summoned nor present, according to what in the foresaid letters is contained for the determination and declaration of the foresaid inquisition. Whereupon, all and sundry, the said Sir John asked from me, notary public underwritten, a public instrument to be made to him. These things were done in the court of the burgh of Peblis in the year, day, month, indiction, and pontificate above written. Present, prudent men: Walter Twedy, lord of Drummeliore; Barnabas Vache, lord of Dawik; Thomas Fresal, lord of Frude; Gilbert Hay, depute sheriff; William Fresel, and James of Sandilandis, with many other witnesses to the premises specially called and required. And I, James of Foulis, clerk of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public by imperial authority, was personally present, together with the before named witnesses, while all and sundry the foresaid things were transacted and done as is before written; and I have therefore taken a note of the same, so done, said, seen, and heard, in this present public instrument, written with my own hand and authenticated with my sign and subscription, asked and required in testimony of the truth of all the premises." (Translation from original in Peebles repositories). Though nothing definite was decided by this inquisition, the document is interesting as illustrating early court procedure, and giving the names of some local magnates.

The church and hospital of Soltre owned a property at Innerleithen, as appears from sundry notices in the printed register. Among "the annuellis pertenyng to Soltre" (*Registrum Domus*

*de Soltre*, p. 54), specified in an old rental without date, there occurs the entry:—"Item, in Innerlethane, set yheirly for male, ii s. ii dosane of foullis." On 6th June 1511, the provost of Trinity Collegiate Church, then in right of the Soltre foundation, confirmed to John Fyldar, chaplain of a chaplainry newly founded within the parish church of Soltray, various revenues for his sustenance, including "ii s., xxiii capones in Innerlethane" (p. 82, No. 10), and these were also confirmed to Edward Reid, priest, the successor of Fyldar, on 1st May 1531 (p. 101, No. 32). On 5th July 1554, Thomas Cairns, the chaplain, with consent of the provost of Trinity Church, granted to "Ninian Walkar, in Innerlethane, and Marion Furd, his spouse, the acre of land belonging to the chaplainry, and which Ninian then occupied, "lying in the vill and territory of Innerlethane, between the land called *Our Lady Land*, belonging to the altar of the holy Virgin Mary within the parish church of Peblis,\* on the south, and the lands belonging to John Stewart of Traquair on the north, east, and west, and within the shire of Peblis; which acre was wont to be let for five shillings yearly only," but it was now stipulated that 6s. 2d. should be paid (p. 117, No. 55).

In the year 1358, Laurence of Govan, Sheriff of Peblys, accounted to the King's exchequer for 13s 4d as the rent of Hormehunterysland;† and for £6 6s 8d as the rent of Horsebrok; and it was reported that nothing was received for the lands of

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\* Apparently part of the endowments granted by King David II. to St Mary's Chapel at Peebles.

† Apparently Horn-hunters-land.

Ormystoun, which in time of peace were valued at £10; nor from the king's bondages of Traqueyr and Innerlethan, which were in the hands of William Mantalent, by what title the sheriff knew not, of which inquiry should be made and the king consulted (*Exchequer Rolls*, i., pp. 566-7). There is notice in Robertson's Index (p. 37, No. 4), of a charter granted "to William Maitland of the bondage lands of Traquair, and sundry others, Innerleithen, Ormshuchstane, by resignation of Edward Keith." A charter was also granted "to John Murray of the lands of Innerlethan"\* (*Ib.*, p. 52, No. 51). These charters are not recorded in any extant record; but in the *Great Seal Register* (vol. i., p. 206, No. 31), there is a charter wherehy King Robert III. confirmed a grant made by Thomas Mantalent of Halsynton to his son, William Mantalent, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William called Watson, of the lands of Schelynlaw, Troucquair, and Inverlethane. Dr Chambers traces the estate of Ormiston from Thomas Maitland (Mantalent) to Robert Dickson in 1407; to the Earl of Traquair in 1633; to John Scott in 1789; to William Hunter in 1805; to William Steuart in 1824; and to himself in 1849.

The "lands of Pren," now called Pirn, an ancient possession of the Tait family, were granted or confirmed to John Tait by King Robert III. (*Robertson's Index*, p. 144, No. 31), and these were long possessed by Tait's descendants. By a charter, dated at "Galwschelis," 1st February 1463-4, William of Douglas of Cluny,

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\* The earls of Traquair acquired lands under the name of Innerleithen, the charter relating to which will be noticed when treating of Traquair parish.

and lord of Trakware, granted to George Taite of Pryn, in return for his counsel and help, the lands called the Smethiland, Serjandland, Fewelland and Chapel-Akir, in the vill of Innerlethane, lordship of Trakware and shire of Peblis; giving therefor a red rose in name of blench farm. The charter was confirmed by James III. on 21st February, "saving the King's ward" (*G.S.R.*, ii., No. 781). In the year 1550 Sir John Bullo, chaplain of the altar of St Martin, in the parish church of St Andrew of Peblis, granted a charter whereby he, with consent of Sir John Twedy, perpetual chaplain of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the west end of the burgh of Peblis, superior of the lands, disposed in feu farm to James Tayit, son of Alexander Tayit of Pirne, "the lands called Scottes-landis in the town and territory of Innerlethane, and county of Peblis. To hold to the said James and his heirs . . . of the said chaplain of St Martin: Paying to the said chaplain of the Blessed Virgin Mary one penny at the feast of St Kentigern, at the church of Innerlethane, in name of blench farm; also bringing to his mill of Innerlethane the grain grown on the said lands and paying the multures as before; with service in the courts held on the said lands; also paying to the chaplain of St Martin six merks of old ferm and 13s 4d of augmentation, and double on the entry of heirs. Witnesses: Archibald Robsoun, Edward Pont, Sir William Newbye, notary public. At Peblis, 27th October 1550." This charter was confirmed by King James VI. on 26th December 1581 (*G.S.R.*, v., No. 311). There are also other charters

and retours in favour of the Tait<sup>s</sup>.\* Dr Chambers describes how, by a marriage in 1634, Pirn came into the possession of the Horsbrugh family, with whom it has since remained.

On 30th April 1511, King James IV. granted to John Twedy of Drummelzeare the lands called Horne-Hunteris-lands in the lordship of Innerlethane and shire of Peblys, which were formerly held by him of the King in property and tenandry, but had fallen into the King's hands through forfeiture, in consequence of the greater part having been alienated without the royal consent; but which land the King, for special favours, now united to the barony of Drummelzeare. The lands were to be held of the Crown, in blench farm, for two blasts of a horn to rouse the king and his hunters when they happened to come to hunt in the Kingis-hall-wallis (*G.S.R.*, ii., No. 3568). Hornhuntersland long remained with the Tweedies. It appears in the Earl of Traquair's charter in 1638,† and can be subsequently traced to other proprietors. On 20th March 1677, Thomas Scott of Whitsland was served heir of his father in the £5 land of Innerleithen called Hornehunterland and also in the Kirkland of Innerleithen (*Peebles Retours*

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\* On 22nd July 1441 the bailies and community of Peebles, as tutors to St Mary's Chapel, granted to George Tait of Pirne a charter of the lands called Thomashaugh (sometimes called Kirnehauch), for the yearly payment of 26s. 8d. furth of his lands of Pirne (*Gleanings*, p. 110).

† It appears from the decree of improbation obtained by the burgh of Peebles in 1624, that James Twedie, "air be progres to the said Jhone Twedie," resigned the property to Sir John Stewart of Traquair on 22nd November 1621, and that the latter got a crown charter on 29th January 1622.

No. 170); and on 25th February 1696, the son of Thomas, bearing the same name, was served heir in the “£5 land in Innerleithen called Horne-hunterland, and the lands called Over and Mid Tounes of Innerleithen” (*Ib.*, No. 199). Part of the village, according to Dr Chambers, was built on Horne-hunter-land, so that the hunter’s-horn, rousing king and courtiers to the chase, may be said to have been superseded by the mill-horn, calling industrious subjects to their daily avocations.

The principal landowners in the parish, according to the Valuation Roll of 1894, were—(1) Major James Llewellyn Evans of Holylee: Nether Horsburgh, Gatehopeknowe; (2) Alexander Horsbrugh: Horsbrugh Castle, Caberston, Purveshill, Pirn; (3) Trustees of John Miller of Leithen: Colquhar, Williamslee, Huthope, Craighope, Whitehope, Blackhopebyres, The Lee, Leithenbope; (4) Herbert C. Maxwell-Stuart of Traquair and Arthur Maxwell-Stuart: Kirklands, Innerleithen Mains, Innerleithen Common; (5) Michael G. Thorburn: Glenormiston.

The parish of Innerleithen was formerly situated partly in the county of Peebles and partly in the county of Selkirk; but the Boundary Commissioners, acting under the Local Government Act of 1889, by an order which took effect on 15th May 1891, placed the parish wholly in the county of Peebles. In consequence of this transfer the mansion-house and farm of Holylee, belonging to Major Evans; the farm of Thornielee, belonging to the Baroness Reay; and Thornielee Station and part of the North British Railway line, now form part of Peeblesshire.

The old Statistical Account of the parish was written by the Rev. John Walker, minister of the parish of Traquair, and was published in 1796 (vol. xii., pp. 592 606). The following are extracts:—"The parish bears a nearer resemblance to an equilateral triangle than any other regular figure; each side of which amounts to about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The course of the Tweed, from the boundary of the parish of Peebles on the west to the boundary of Stow on the east, forms the southern side; from Tweedbank at Spittlehope, Burnfoot to Blakehope Scarr, the north-west; and thence to Tweedbank below Thornylee, the north-east. It contains, according to Armstrong, who made a map of the county about 20 years ago, 22,270 acres, Scots measure. The land in tillage, *communibus arvis*, is considerably under 1000 acres of all kinds of crops. The general appearance of the parish is broken, rugged, and precipitous, rising from the bank of the Tweed, and the course of the Leithen, to near 1000 feet, without in some places leaving space sufficient for the breadth of a road, unless assisted by art, which has been but sparingly bestowed to that purpose. Though to a stranger passing along the highway from Peebles to Kelso, nothing seems to strike his eye but stones or rock, yet there the indefatigable sheep find a variety of succulent plants. The parish gradually rises from Tweed to its northern point, where it meets with the contiguous parishes of Eddleston and Temple, which bound it on the north; Eddleston and Peebles on the west; Heriot and Stow on the north-east. Tweed forms the southern boundary and separates Innerleithen from Traquair. Windlestraw Law is the highest

ground in the parish, and is in the direction of the north-east side. Near this mountain the counties of Edinburgh, Peebles, and Selkirk meet. The whole exposure of the parish, being chiefly southward, is productive of fine grass. *Soil, &c.*—In the course of ages, the decomposing power of the atmosphere, and the decay of vegetable substances, have formed the greater part of the soil. The common whinstone, and other schistic rocks, have formed the basis of the greater part of the superstratum, which contains a considerable proportion of clay, as may be supposed, because formed from that class of rocks. *Climate, &c.*—The climate in such an extensive hilly district must be various; the air, however, is dry and healthy. The banks of the Tweed have an early harvest, both from the sharpness of the soil and the genial exposure. *Fish, &c.*—Tweed formerly produced a great quantity of salmon; now they are seldom to be caught except after close-time. Trout are to be met with in great quantity, both in Tweed and Leithen. Pike are found in the old run of the Leithen. Birds are of the same kinds all over the country. Quadrupeds the same also. *Mineral Spring.*—The water which issues out of this spring is of the same nature with that of Harrowgate. In many disorders it has been productive of much relief to the afflicted. To fill this account of cures performed, or to lengthen it by giving an imperfect analysis of the water, would be improper. Two strong facts [are given as illustrations]. The first is of a girl of 10 years of age, almost blind, from the neighbourhood of Hawick, who, by continuing to use the mineral for about a month, for two seasons, returned home

the last season perfectly recovered. The other is of a young woman from Galashiels with a similar complaint, who, by staying five weeks, returned home with the full use of her eyes. These cures, with many others, can be very well attested. The want of accommodation prevents a greater concourse of people from being benefited by this salutary spring. So far as that is afforded, it is at one season of the year fully occupied. The short distance from Edinburgh should make it a desirable watering place. *Population* in 1755, by Dr Webster's account, was 559. At the date of the Statistical Account it was 560. It may not be improper to remark that the whole of this extensive parish is in the hands of fourteen occupants, and that of these two only are fulfilling the first commandment with promise. . . . Though the farmers in general seem to have an aversion to matrimony, it must be mentioned to their credit that they liberally assist those under them who engage in it. The greatest number of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and the care of their numerous flocks; a few mechanics and tradesmen are all that can be excepted; and these no more than what the supply of articles of the first necessity require. The village of Innerleithen from its situation boasts of many advantages. Pleasantly situated on Leithen Water, near its junction with Tweed, in the heart of a country whose staple is wool, in which provisions of all kinds are plentiful, it seemed formed by nature for a site of woollen manufacture. What must have occurred to every one since the value of manufactures were known in this country, was left to be accomplished by

Alexander Brodie, Esq., of Carey Street, London. Some few years ago he erected a large workhouse, at considerable expense, from the patriotic purpose of promoting a spirit of industry in the vicinity of the place which gave him birth. Upwards of £3000 sterling were expended on the works and machinery, which is of the best construction; but from causes which the author does not choose to dwell on, the manufacture has not gone on with that success, to the advantage of the gentleman who erected it, that its first beginning promised. The fault neither lay with him nor the conductor of the work. Such as it is, it returns, on the whole, very well. An infant manufacture, in a country truly pastoral, has many disadvantages. The whole operations of teasing and carding are performed by water. The house consists of five floors. . . . From 27 to 80 hauds are employed within doors, and as many at least without the manufactory. Children from seven years of age are employed in the operations of teasing and carding, and earn 2s 6d per week. The best spinners can make 18s per week. The best weavers as much. In the course of the first year after the work was begun, cloth was manufactured to the amount of £1200 sterling, and has gradually increased. *Stipend; Church.*—The stipend is, *communibus annis*, about £110. The Duke of Queensberry is patron. The Glebe contains, for the site of manse and garden ground, and crop and pasture, about ten and a half acres. *School.*—The average number of scholars may be betwixt 30 and 35. *Antiquities.*—Tower houses are met with in a ruinous condition at the mouth of every defile through this extensive parish.

Tradition is silent, except in two or three instances at most, by whom they were occupied. If the same scenes of iniquity were practised in them all that the records of the presbytery of Peebles attaches to one of them, they have deservedly become the habitation of owls. A strong fortification was erected, in times of hostility, on a rising ground immediately adjoining to the village of Innerleithen. Vestiges of the fossum are still discernible on the outside of the third line of circumvallation. Within the third of these lines there is a space of rather more than an English acre. An immense quantity of stones have been collected to form these lines. No cement seems to have been employed. The loose stones were, however, built with considerable care. By whom constructed, at what time, against whom, are queries to be answered by conjecture only. *Road up Leithen.*—In summer 1794, this road, formed by subscription, and at present kept in repair by the same means, with the addition of the money for the commutation for statute labour, was begun to be used for the purposes of driving lime and coal. During the course of that summer upwards of 3000 bolls of lime and a considerable quantity of coal were driven on it. This line of communications shortens the distance from coal and lime from 12 to 14 miles."

The second *Statistical Account* was written in 1834 by the Rev. James Pate, minister of the parish, and the Rev. Patrick Booth, his assistant. The population is there given as 609 in 1801, 677 in 1811, 705 in 1821, 810 in 1831. The number of persons residing in the village, not including summer lodgers, was 447; in the country, 363. "The

number of lodgers in the village for the benefit of the waters in the course of the summer 1832 was no less than 1438." According to the census 1891, the population of Innerleithen parish was 4161. In 1861 it was only 1823.

List of ministers, compiled principally from *Fasti Ecclesiae*, i., pp. 242-3, 261:—

- 1585-1607—William Sanderson. Hopcalzo and Traquair were also under his care. Presented to the vicarage by James VI., 24th May 1599; died, 1607.
- 1607-45—Patrick Sanderson, son of the preceding. Exhorter at Henderlethane, Beltyn, 1571, and Reader at Innerleithen and Hopcalzo, 1574, and at the former only 1576-80; presented to the vicarage by James VI., 5th February 1607.
- 1641-65—James Smyth, A.M., Edinburgh University; ordained colleague, 1641; presented by John, earl of Traquair, 1644; translated to Eddleston, 1665.
- 1666-74—George Forbes, translated from Portpatrick; presented by John, earl of Traquair; translated to Traquair in 1674.
- 1674-81—Hew Gray, A.M., translated from Kailzie.
- 1682-95—Alexander Gray, probably son of the preceding; demitted, 1695.
- 1697-1703—Thomas Lowes, A.M., formerly of Galashiels; died in 1703, aged about 82.
- 1706-26—James Gray; died 1726.
- 1727-54—George Hutchison, translated from Lyne; died, 1754.
- 1755-76—Stephen Oliver, presented by William, earl of March; translated to Maxton.

- 1777-96—Robert Scott; presented by William, earl of March and Ruglen; got a new church built in 1786; died, 1796.
- 1797-1808—Joseph Johnston,\* presented by William, Duke of Queensberry; died, 1808.
- 1809-31—James Pate, presented by Richard A. Oswald of Auchencruive; joint-writer of second *Statistical Account*; died, 1831.
- 1833-59—Patrick Booth, A.M., Aberdeen University; author of *Sermons and Essays*, and joint-writer of new *Statistical Account*.
- 1859-75—Alexander Williamson; translated to West St Giles', Edinburgh; degree of D.D. conferred by Edinburgh University, 1896.
- 1875-78—William Menzies; translated from Glads-muir, and translated to Duns.
- 1878—James Boyd, the present minister; ordained 29th August 1878.

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\* Johnston was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and was for three years a missionary in Zetland. "He joined the Relief presbytery, and was settled at Kinghorn before 24th February 1779. On professing his sorrow, he was again received into communion by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, 30th April 1788, his moral character being unimpeachable, and admonished to be more steady and uniform in his future conduct" (*Pastor*).



XXIII.

*Trevequyrd—Travequayr—Traquair.*

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## XXIII.

*Trevequyrd—Travequayr—Traquair.*

WHEN David, Prince of Cumbria, caused inquiry to be made regarding the possessions of the see of Glasgow, it was found that there were “in Trevequyrd unum carucata et ecclesia”<sup>\*</sup>—a ploughgate of land and the church. How or when the church originated there is no chronicle to tell. The dedication was to St Bridget, or, in the more common form, St Bride, an Irish saint of the sixth century, who was popular both in England and Scotland as a patron of churches. Successive Popes confirmed the church to successive Bishops, who kept it in their own possession as a *mensal*† church, that is to say, in place of the fruits and revenues being assigned to a monastery, as in the case of Innerleithen, or being drawn by a canon of the Cathedral Church, designated rector or parson of the parish, as in the case of Eddlestone, they were held by the bishops and applied towards their own maintenance. These prelates probably farmed out the tithes and other revenues, getting a fixed rent from the tacksman and

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\* The Inquest of David, printed in *Scots Lore*, p. 5.

† Derived from the Latin *mensa*, a table, a meal.

leaving to him the trouble of collection. At the Reformation the benefice of "the kirk of Traquhair" appears in the rental of the see of Glasgow as let in lease to Patrick Murray of Hangitschaw for the yearly rent of £5. The parish was in pre-Reformation times served by a vicar. In the year 1571, when the rentals of benefices were given in to the crown authorities for the purpose of one-third being laid aside as a provision for the ministry and other purposes, the third of Traquair vicarage was reported to be worth £6 13s 4d yearly. The church lands, both parsonage and vicarage, came into the possession of Patrick Murray of Fallowhill; and on 19th May 1601, John Murray, his son, was served heir in the property, described in the retour as the church lands of Traquair, called Kirkhous, with the pendicle thereof called Glenlude, in the parish of Traquair and regality of Glasgow. Murray was also served heir in the "two husband-lands of Bold, within the vill and territory of Bold"\* (*Peebles Retours*, 18, 19). On 20th March 1604, King James VI. granted in feu farm to John Murray of Fawleyhill, and his heirs male bearing the arms and surname of Murray, the church lands, as well parsonage as vicarage, of the parish church of Traquare, called the

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\* "About two miles below Traquair, on the banks of the Tweed, stands the farm of Bold, which, though now consisting only of the dwelling-house and other buildings connected with the steading, was—even as late as 1775—a populous village, containing a number of weavers and other craftsmen. With the exception of those already mentioned, not a single house now remains; but traces of the gardens attached to the cottages are still visible" (*Guide to Innerleithen and Traquair* (R. Smail, 1867), p. 91).

Kirkhous, with the pendicle called Glenlude, which sometime belonged to the bishops of Glasgow (reserving to the ministers of the church four acres with a manse). Paying yearly 3s., with 3s. 4d. of augmentation and the accustomed services (*G.S.R.*, vi., No. 1526). Pennecuik, in his *Description of Tweeddale*, published in 1715 (p. 229), mentions that Mr Cassie then owned Kirkhouse, but when the edition of 1815 was issued the Duke of Buccleuch had become proprietor. The church, from the earliest times of which there is any trace, has stood near the middle of the parish, where the Quair and Kirkhouse burns meet.

Traquair parish, with the exception of the church land, was royal demesne, and a frequent residence of the early Kings. "Saint David, Earl Henry, his son, King Malcolm the Maiden, King William the Lion, King Alexander II., and King Alexander III. all date charters from Traquair. King William the Lion made his abode here during a tedious illness in the year 1203. He is again spoken of in the chronicles as holding his court at Tresquere in the year 1209. It was visited by King Edward I. in the year 1304; and by King Edward II. in the year 1310" (*Origines*, i., pp. 219-20). At Traquair, sometime between the years 1175 and 1178, King William the Lion, in presence of his nobles and state officials, authorised Bishop Joceline of Glasgow to have a burgh at Glasgow with a weekly market, and ordered that all its burgesses should have the King's peace throughout his whole land. Such was the beginning of municipal organisation in Glasgow, till that time a town overshadowed by its powerful neighbour the royal burgh of Ruther-

glen. Assembled on the occasion, and witnessing the charter, were Earl David, brother of the King, Walter Bidun, chancellor, Earl Duncan, Earl Gilbert, Earl Gillecrist of Meneteth, Richard of Morville, constable, Robert of Quinci, Richard Cumin, Walter of Berkeley, chamberlain, William of Vipont, Philip of Valoines, Robert of Berkeley, Adam of Stanford (*Glasgow Charters*, pt. ii., pp. 3-4).

Melrose Abbey, one of David's foundations, was endowed by that King with pasturage and pannage, wood and timber in his forests of Seleschirce and Travequair (*Liber de Melros*, p. 3, No. 1). The grant was confirmed by Prince Henry, King Malcolm, and King William; but the privileges conferred upon the monks did not extend to proprietorship in the same way as the monks of Newbotle acquired Leithenhopes.\* In the year 1291-2, King Edward of England, styling himself overlord of Scotland, gave the keeping of the forest to William Comyn, in these terms:—"The king and lord superior of the kingdom of Scotland, to all to whom, &c., greeting. Know ye that we have committed to our beloved and faithful

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\* Among the possessions of Melrose abbey confirmed by James VI. to the viscount of Hadingtoun on 28th August 1609, were the "lands of Hairhope, Hopecarten, Kingildoris, Wolfelyd, and Troquair, called the lands of Tweddall, in the shire of Peblis" (*G.S.R.*, vii., No. 139). These lands are included in charters and retours relating to the lordship of Melrose till at least the year 1670, when there is a service in favour of Charles, earl of Haddington, in "Hairhope and Traquhair, called the lands of Tuedaill" (*Peebles Retours*, No. 161). Perhaps this reference to Traquair was connected with King David's grant, alluded to in the text, though what was the precise interest possessed by the earls of Haddington has not been ascertained.

William, son of John Comyn, the keeping (*custodiam*) of the forest of Trequer and Selechirche with the pertinents: To be held, so long as it shall please us, in the same manner as Simon Fraser, lately deceased, had that keeping in his lifetime; so that he well and faithfully conduct himself therein. Witness the King at Westminster on the 15th day of January. And command is given to the guardians of the said kingdom that they deliver the said keepership to be held by the said William in the said manner" (*Rotuli Scotiæ*, i., p. 7). In an account of the forfeitures south of the Forth, for the years 1302-4, Edward's collector reported that he had received "20s of the farm of the vill of Tresquayr, which used to do the King's carriages; 2 marks of the farm of the vill of Inrelethan, which used to do said carriages; and 40s from the vill of Quilt, the King's demesne" (Bain's *Calendar*, ii., p. 425). Similar accounts for 1303-4 include "2 marks from the farm of the vill of Traquair; 2 marks from that of a land called Inverlethan; 2 marks from the farm of the mill of Traquair; and 40s from the farm of the vill of Quilt" (*Ib*, p. 428). The vengeance meted out to Wallace, Sir Simon Fraser, and other Scottish patriots, the advent of Bruce as a crowned king, and the energetic measures of Edward for suppression of the so-called "rebellion," crowd the annals of 1305-6 with exciting incidents, while the more formal records show the distribution of forfeited estates among the English intruders. One of the most active of Edward's officers, Aymer de Valance, who was appointed "guardian" of Scotland, obtained for himself and his heirs "the castle of Selkirk, the manors and de-

mesne lands of Selkirk and Tresquayr, the burgh and mills of Peebles, and the forest of Selkirk, with power to disforest and impark the same or lease to tenants at his pleasure, all to be held of the King as a knight's fee and for payment of £130 annually." There was a provision to the effect that from the revenues so bestowed there should annually be paid the following alms conferred by former Kings of Scotland, viz :—113s from Traquayr, 65s from Selkirk, 50s from Peebles, and 19s 4d from the mills of Selkirk.\* Aymer and his heirs were also made heritable sheriffs of the counties of Peebles and Selkirk (*Ib.*, No. 1839); but with the eventual success of Bruce, English predominance was checked, and it is not probable that either the estates or the offices descended to the heirs. Sir James of Douglas, the "good Sir James," got a charter from King Robert of the forests of Selkirk, Ettrick, and Traquair (Robertson's *Index*, p. 10, No. 24).

In the 12th and 13th centuries the sheriffs of Tweeddale usually took their designation from Traquair. At first, sheriffs were collectors of the crown revenues in shires, just as bailies, or *prepositi*, were the king's officers and collectors in burghs. In the year 1184, "Symon, the son of Malbeth," appears as sheriff of Trauequeyr.† In

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\* Unfortunately, details of these "alms" are not given. — Grants by the Scottish Kings for churches, chapels, and hospitals, were usually made in this manner, as the Exchequer Rolls of a subsequent date testify; but with the exception of small fragments the rolls are not extant earlier than 1326.

† *Reg. de Neubotle*, cited in *Origines*, i., p. 220. Since *Origines* was published the Newbotle Register has been printed, and the document containing the reference to the

1242, King Alexander II. issued the following order:—"Alexander, by the grace of God, King of Scots: To his sheriff and bailies of Trauequair, greeting: We command and firmly charge you that, on sight of the present letters, ye cause to be taken and cast into prison all those in your bailliary who shall be presented to you by the venerable father, the bishop of Glasgow, his arch-deacon, official, or dean, as having for forty days lain under sentence of excommunication in contempt of the keys of the church, until they make competent satisfaction to God and the church concerning that for which sentence of excommunication was pronounced. . . . At Schon (Scone) on the 15th day of July, in the 28th year of our reign" (*Registrum Glasguense*, p. 147, No. 181). A few years afterwards "G. Fraser, sheriff of Travequair," appears settling the marches of the monks' lands in the vale of Leithan. In the year 1259, "G. Fraser" appears with the style of sheriff of Peebles.\* In 1265, "Symon Fraser, sheriff of Treuequer," rendered his account of

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sheriff of Traquair is also given in *facsimile*. The name written in the body of the writ is Simon son of "Malbet" (or "Malbec," because the "c" and "t" are at that time undistinguishable), and in the list of witnesses Simon son of "Melbij." Simon Fraser was also a witness (*Printed Register*, p. 15, No. 29).

\* Aets of Parliament, vol. i., p. 88, cited in *Origines*, i., p. 220. Bain's *Calendar*, i., No. 2162. Sir Gilbert Fraser is also designated sheriff of Traquair in 1233 (*antea*, p. 105). "Symon Fraser, sheriff of Trevequair," is mentioned in 1268 (*Calendar*, No. 2679). "Sir Symon Fraser, sheriff of Peblis" is the designation contained in a writ granted between the years 1260 and 1268 (*antea*, p. 35). When the regular series of Exchequer Rolls commence in 1329, the designation is sheriff of Peebles, and it is so continued in subsequent years.

intromissions with crown revenues received from "many severall lands in the shirefdome of Pebles." The mills of Traquair and Peebles are mentioned in the account, and a sum of 33s 8d is debited for "repair of all the houses at Treuequer and the walls" (*Exchequer Rolls*, i., p. 32). In 1288, "William Perel, sherif of Trequer," rendered his account, charging himself with 12s as the price of twelve live hogs fed on the pannage; for 40s of fine or grassum received from the tenant of the land of Quylte; and for 26s 8d of grassum taken from free tenants who took certain bondagers' lands that had been waste for five years (*Ib.*, p. 35). The same sheriff in the following year accounted for 6s received for pannage hogs; and for 4s for the land of the gardener who fled for the slaughter of his wife, as was said (*Ib.*, p. 46).

During the English usurpation King Edward is found collecting the Scottish crown revenues through his officers and giving directions as to their application. On 13<sup>th</sup> December 1292, he, as "overlord of the kingdom of Scotland," charged Thomas of Haliwell, farmer of the mills of Trakeweir, to pay £20 which he owed of his account for the ferm of these mills, which £20 Edward had assigned to the executors of William of Dunfres, his chancellor of Scotland, in part payment of the arrears of his wages for the time when he was chancellor (*Rotuli Scotiæ*, i., p. 13). Another document requires William Perel to account for the arrears on his intromissions with the sheriffship. "The King (Edward) and lord superior of the kingdom of Scotland, to his beloved William Perel, lately sheriff of Trevqueir, greeting: Whereas we have assigned to our beloved Nicholas

of Colle, our merchant of Lucania, of the society of Rici of Lucca, for the collecting and receiving the arrears owing to us from the accounts of the sheriffs, farmers, and other bailies in the kingdom of Scotland; we charge you that you pay the said merchant £62 6s 8d, which you are owing us of the arrears of your account, and that at Berewik upon Twed on the octaves of the purification of the blessed Virgin Mary; and this, as you wish to keep yourself scaithless, you shall in no wise omit. We will, also, the foresaid sum of £62 6s 8d to be allowed to you in your arrears when the same is paid. Witness the King at Newcastle upon-Tyne, 7th January 1292-3" (*Ib.*, p. 17). There appear to have been individual proprietors in the township, as there is record of an "Inquisition made at Traqueyr on Tuesday next after the Feast of St Martin, 1274, whether Agatha Spick has right to a house and pertinents in the vill of Traqueyr. The jurors, William the Smith, Thomas . . . , Andrew Suerwyn, Gilbert Mandewel, Richard Ruffus, Thomas of le Schele . . . . Thomas Buntiug, Gilbert of Ormestun, William, son of Gilmor . . . . the Miller, Roger of the Mount, say that Agatha had this right, that Robert Spick, her brother, bought said house and pertinents from Lady Ada, wife of the late Sir Henry de Brade, by charter, and died seized therein" (*Bain's Calendar*, ii., No. 34). This was in the reign of Alexander III., a King who resided frequently at Traquair. Two of his letters, thence dated, and addressed to Edward I. of England, are noticed in the *Calendar* just cited. In one (3rd September 1278), Alexander "asks credence for Richard Fraser, knight, and Reginald

the clerk, the bearers, in the matters which they will relate *viva voce* on his behalf to Edward, and to inform him how he is, by the same" (*Ib.*, No. 125). In the other letter (29th March 1279), Alexander begs Edward "to shew favour to Ingram de Umfraville, the bearer, who is petitioning to have the lands of his late father, Robert de Umfraville" (*Ib.*, No. 155).

One of the earliest proprietors in Traquair parish, after the King's demesne in that quarter got distributed among subjects, was named Maitland or Mautalent. The first of the name heard of in Scotland was Thomas de Matulent, ancestor of the lords of Lauderdale. He flourished in the reign of King William the Lion, and he and his family, as benefactors to religious houses and witnesses to charters, can be traced in subsequent reigns. In the year 1358 the sheriff of Peebles reported to the exchequer that he had got nothing of the rent of 3s from the hostilage of Traquair; nor had he received anything from the King's bondages of Traquayr and Innerlethan, because they were in William Mautalent's hands, by what title he knew not, but desired that it might be looked to and the King advised of it. From the mills of Traquair he had 13s 4d (*Origines*, i., p. 221; *Exchequer Rolls*, i., pp. 567-9). It is ascertained from Robertson's *Index* (p. 37, No. 4), that there was a charter granted by King David II. to "William Maitland, of the hondage lands of Traquair, Inverlethane, Ormhuchstane, and sundry others, by resignation of Edward Keith."\*

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\* Sir Robert Maitland of Thirlestane, who fell at the battle of Durham in 1346, was married to a sister of Sir Robert Keith, great marischal of Scotland, who was killed in the

Before noticing farther transmissions of Maitland's property, it may be mentioned that the Index (p. 44, No. 11, and p. 57, No. 26), cites a charter granted by King David to Thomas (or Richard) Halywall "of the hostillarie of Traquair, quhilk John Craig tint by forfaultrie." The date is said to be 15th January in the 15th year of the King's reign (*i.e.*, 1343-4). It was probably the same property which, on 25th June 1382, King Robert II. granted to Adam Forrester—"all our hostilage of Traquare, with the pertinents and the annualrents thereof owing to us"—to be held of the King for payment of a silver penny if asked (*G.S.R.*, i., p. 164, No. 17).

Mautalent's properties are again traced in the reign of King Robert III. By a charter, the date of which is not mentioned in the Register but is supposed to have been granted about the year 1392, the King confirmed the grants and joint-infestments which Thomas Mautalent, of Halsynton, made to William Mautalent, his son and heir, and to Elizabeth, his spouse (daughter of William called Watson) of his lands of Schelynlaw, Troucqwaire, and Inverlethane, with the pertinents (*G.S.R.*, i., p. 206, No. 31). On 7th September 1407, Robert, Duke of Albany, then governor of the kingdom, confirmed a conveyance and sale made by Thomas Mautalent of Halsynton, with consent of William, his son and heir, to William Watson of Cranyston, of the lands of Trakeware and Scheringlaw, with the pertinents,

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same battle. Maitland had three sons of that marriage, John, William, and Robert (*Scottish Nation*, iii., p. 73); and it is probable that the middle son was the recipient of David's charter.

lying in the vill of Trakware, within the shire of Peblis (*G.S.R.*, i., p. 233, No. 28). These lands William Watson resigned in favour of his son William, and Jonet (daughter of John of Caverhill), his spouse; and Robert, duke of Albany, confirmed the grant by a charter dated 14th March 1409-10. Failing heirs of the marriage, the property was destined to John of Murray of Blakbarony and his heirs; whom also failing, to the substitutes there specified (*G.S.R.*, i., p. 247, No. 9). "It was probably through this grant that the lands of Trakware descended to William de Moravia, the 'Outlaw Murray' of Border ballad,\* on whose forfeiture, in the year 1464, they were given by the crown to William Douglas of Cluny" (*Origines*, i., p. 221, and Chalmers' *Caledonia*, there cited). On 16th January 1463-4, King James III. granted to William Douglas of Cluny various lands and annualrents, including the "lands of Trakware and Lethanehope in the shire of Peblis, which had fallen into the King's hands on account of the forfeiture of William of Murray (Moravia)." The lands were incorporated with the barony of Sunderlandhall (*G.S.R.*, ii., No. 775). On 3rd February 1478-9 King James III. granted to his uncle, James, earl of Buchan,†

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\* This, as is pointed out in Smal's *Guide*, is a mistake. "That personage (the Outlaw Murray), so renowned in border song and story, belonged to another, though not very distant, branch of the Murrays, and never had any interest whatever in this locality beyond that of relationship to the proprietor" (*Guide to Innerleithen and Traquair* (1867), pp. 60-61.)

† The earl of Buchan was second son of Sir James Stewart, called the "Black Knight of Lorn," by his wife, Joanna Beaufort, widow of King James I. From the earl's son,

lord of Uchterhous, warden of the middle marches of the kingdom, the lands of Trakwair, to be held in free barony, with tenants and tenandries thereof; and annualrents of 13s 4d furth of the lands of Quilt and 6s 8d from the lands of Grevistoun. The charter sets forth that the lands and annualrents at first fell into the hands of the King by reason of the forfeiture of William of Murray, and were forthwith granted to the late guardiau of the King, William of Douglas, who sold the same to Robert, lord Boyd. After the forfeiture of Lord Boyd, the King had granted the property to his

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James, the family of Traquair is descended. "According to a MS. genealogy of the family, drawn up in 1810, James Stewart of Traquair married Katherine Rutherford, and she being related to him in the third degree a dispensation for their marriage was obtained in 1503. . . . Sir John Stewart (grandson of Sir James) took an active part in promoting the Reformation. He was Captain of the Guard to Queen Mary and King Henry. . . . Sir John Stewart died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother William, who died unmarried. James Stewart, their younger brother, succeeded to the estate in August 1605 and died in May 1606. He was succeeded by his grandson, John Stewart, who rose to be the most prominent member of the family. He was created a Peer under the title of Lord Stewart of Traquair on 19th April 1628, and on 7th May 1631 he was appointed Treasurer Depute of Scotland. He was created Earl of Traquair, Lord Lintoun and Caberstoun by patent, dated 23rd June 1633, granted by Charles I. on his visit to Scotland in that year. The Earl was appointed High Treasurer of Scotland on 21st May 1636. . . . In 1641 he was impeached by the Scottish Parliament on a variety of charges. He took part in the "Engagement" in 1648, and marched at the head of a troop of horse to attempt the rescue of King Charles I. He was taken prisoner, and remained in captivity in England until 1652. He died in 1659, owing, it is said, to the want of the necessaries of life" (Sir William Fraser's *Report to Historical MSS. Commission*, ix., Appx., pp. 241-62). In this report, interesting particulars will be found regarding the Traquair family and the public events in which its members took part.

familiar squire, William Roger, and he had resigned the same after the King's general revocation (*G.S.R.*, ii., No. 1418). The earl of Buchan by a charter, dated 18th May 1491, "for the singular favour, love, and affection, which he bore towards his son, James Stewart," granted to him the lands of the barony of Trakware and the annualrents referred to; but reserving the liferent use of the property to Margaret Murray and to the earl after her decease. The charter was confirmed by James IV. on 23rd January 1492-3 (*G.S.R.*, ii., No. 2128).

Between the years 1482 and 1492 the privy council and lords auditors of causes had before them claims by Margaret Murray, widow of William Murray of Traquair, for certain payments, which were compromised by the earl of Buchan, granting her an annualrent of eight merks yearly. Claim was also made in 1492 by Gelis of Cokburne and Alexander Murray, her husband, for ten merks worth of the land of Schelynglaw, of which they had obtained sasine from William Murray of Traquair, deceased. Particulars will be found in *Origines* i., pp. 221-2, and the registers there cited. The following, referring to one stage of the case, is taken from *Acta Dominorum Concilii* (5th February 1488, p. 107):—"Anent the accioun persewit be James erle of Buchane aganes William of Murray, duelland in Boill, and Johne Murray, his brother, for the wrangwis takin and withaldin fra him out of his place and landis of Trakware of xiiii ky and oxin and a hors, baith the said partiis beand personaly present, the said William and Johne allegiit that they tuk the saidis gudis in the name and on the behalf of Margret of Murray

for ane annuale aucht to hir of the said landis as wes allegiit. The lordis of consall decretis and deliveris that the said William sall restore and deliver agane the said gudis to the grond that thai wer takin fra, but prejudice of party. . . . And becaus the said Mergrete claimis the said annuale be a decrett of the lordis of counsale, and the said erle schew a decrett of parliament that he aucht nocht the samyn, the lordis ordanis the said Mergret to tak summondis on the said erle to the nixt parliament to heir the said decrett reformit as law wil, gif it plesis her."

By a charter, dated 11th August 1512, King James granted (1) to William Stewart, son and apparent heir of James Stewart of Traquare, the lands and harony of Trakware and Schelynlaw, with the grain and fulling mills of Trakware, and the lands of Innerlethane in the shire of Pehlis; (2) to James Stewart in liferent and William Stewart in fee a part of the lands of Glen; and (3) to Katrine Rutherford, spouse of James, a reasonable third part of all the lands when it shall fall; "all which lands, except Glen, the said James personally resigned; and which part of Glen Jonet Murray, with couseut of George Kincaid, her spouse, resigned; and all which the King, for service rendered to him, of new incorporated into the free barony of Trakware, and ordained the tower and fortalice of Trakware to be the principal messuage; with power to build and heighten the tower, &c., with "barmekynnis and kyrnalis," and to have iron doors, constables, &c. Paying therefor one penny in name of blench farm. Reserving to the said James the frank tenement (liferent) of the lauds of Trakware, &c. (*G.S.R.*,

ii., No. 3761). The same lands were, by crown charter, dated 29th March 1538, confirmed to William Stewart and Christian Hay, his spouse, in liferent, and Robert Stewart, their son, in fee (*Ib.*, iii., No. 1762). On 2nd May 1549, John Stewart was served heir of his brother Robert in the lands (*Peebles Retours*, No. 2); on 4th July 1605, James Stewart was served heir of his brother Sir William, and on the same date he had a service in the lands of Caberston (*Ib.*, No. 25). John Stewart, as heir of James, had a service on 8th May 1606 (*Ib.*, No. 31). On 20th February 1640, John, earl of Traquair, was served heir of James Steuart of Traquair, his grandfather, in a portion of the lands of Glen (*Ib.*, No. 110).

The lands of the Glen, on the Quair, "are said to have given name to the Le Glens, who appear about the year 1296 as holders of land in the Forest, the Merse, and Clydesdale. In the year 1479, the Glen is found in the possession of Gilbert Cokburn; it seems to have been divided into three parts (East, West, and Nether Glens) before the year 1493" (*Origines*, i., p. 222). On 19th February 1483-4, King James III. confirmed to his familiar domestic attendant, Alexander Cunyngham of Polmais, various lands in different shires, including the third part of the lands of Glen, and the third part of the lands of Eschelis and Spittalhaueh in the shire of Peblis (*G.S.R.*, ii., No. 1576). James Cunynghame (son and apparent heir of Robert Cunynghame of Polmais), and Agnes Bruce, his spouse, got a similar charter from James IV. on 9th July 1512 (*Ib.*, No. 3754). On 31st July 1488, King James IV. granted to Thomas Myddilmaist of Grevistoun the third part

of the third part (a ninth) of the lands and barony of Glen, which Margaret Ogilvy, spouse of Silvester Rattrey of that Ilk, and daughter and one of the heirs of the late Christian Glen, spouse of the late David Stewart, resigned (*G.S.R.*, ii., No. 1762). In 1499 part of the lands of Glen were inherited by George Middlemast, the son and heir of Thomas Middlemast\* (*Origines*, i., p. 520). A portion of Glen belonging to the Middlemasts was latterly included in charters relating to Grieston. In 1596 Elizabeth, *alias* Bessie, Cockhurne was served heiress-portioner of Isabella Murray, her grandmother, of the third part of the third part of the lands of Glen (*Peebles Retours*, No. 212). On 1st June 1620, John Govan was served heir of Patrick Govane, brother of the late John Govan, younger of Cardrona, his father, in 12 merks of the lands of Glen in the parish of Sanct Bryd (*Peebles Retours*, No. 56).

In 1328 King Robert Bruce granted to Colban of the Glen, and Anabilla, his spouse, the whole land of Quilt, with pertinents, for payment of 20s 8d of silver yearly, half the service of a bowman in the King's army, and one suit yearly at his principal court of the shire of Pehlis, after the feast of St Michael the Archangel. The charter is dated at Cardross on 26th February, in the 22nd

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\* Dr Chambers states that in 1488 Wester Glen belonged to Thomas Middlemast of Greviston, that from this family it passed to the Murrys by marriage, and that in 1664 it came into the possession of the family of Veitch. Easter Glen, after successively belonging to the Stewarts of Traquair, the Crawfords, and Cranstouns, came in 1737 into the hands of James Veitch, who united the two properties. David Plenderleith acquired the estate in 1743, Alexander Allan in 1796, and Mr (now Sir Charles) Tennant in 1852 (*History*, p. 388).

year of the King's reign (*Morton Charters*, ii., p. 27, No. 35). By an undated charter, but apparently granted shortly after that of 1328, Symon of Peblis, with consent of Andrew of Moray, then guardian of the kingdom, granted to Henry of Douglas, all his land of Qwylyt, with the pertinents, which he had and possessed as heir to his sister Annabilla, who was infeft therein by the late Robert, of good memory, King of Scotland (*Ib.*, p. 28, No. 36). The charter was confirmed by King David II. on 28th November 1368 (*Ib.*, p. 66, No. 86). The lands appear to have been about this time acquired by Sir James of Douglas, to whom they were confirmed by David II. on 23rd October 1369 (*Ib.*, p. 74, No. 96). On 1st August 1377, Sir James of Douglas, lord of Dalkeith, granted, for the support of a chaplainry which he founded in the chapel of Dalkeith, the two merk lands of Qwylyt and Fethane, until he should infeft the chaplainry in lands of equal or greater value (*Ib.*, p. 124, No. 151). This grant was confirmed by Robert II. in 1378 (*Ib.*, p. 126); and in 1383 and 1387 the same King erected and confirmed the lands of Qwylyt and Fethane and others into a free regality in favour of Sir James of Douglas and his son (*Ib.*, Nos. 174 1777). In the rental of 1376 (*Ib.*, i., No. 16), the lands of Quylte and Fethane are entered as let to Thomas Stulpe, Laurence son of Adam, Adam son of Simon, Thomas Bull, William of Forest, and John son of Patrick, for one year, at £10.

In 1422 Murdo, Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife and Monteith, and Regent of Scotland, granted the lands of Griestoun to Patrick Auchinleck,

In 1463 James Crichton of Cairns granted the lands of Greistoun and Geishaugh\* to his cousin, Robert Scot of Hayning, to whom they were in the same year confirmed by King James III. In 1476 they were granted by Robert Scot to his kinsman, Thomas Middlemast, to whom they were confirmed by the same King. In 1481 they were granted by Patrick Auchinleck to his son John, and by him to Thomas Middlemast. In 1489 James IV., by a charter under his great seal, granted the lands of Griestoun, "fallen in the King's hands," to John Murray, the son of Patrick Murray of Falahill, as last heir to David Boswell, son and heir of Marion Watson, "quba deit in the fee of the lands," and in respect there was no other heir. In 1490 John Auchinleck, as nearest heir to Marion Watson, was seised in the same lands, which he immediately granted to Thomas Middlemast. In 1499 George Middlemast was served heir of Thomas, his father. The lands were still held of the Auchinlecks, and in 1505 John Auchinleck resigned them to George Middlemas, who got a confirmation from James IV. in 1508. Thomas Middlemas, heir of George, was vest in 1517; and in 1566 he conveyed the lands to his son and heir, Thomas, who got a confirmation from Queen Mary (Traquair charters, cited in *Origines*, i., p. 519). The charter included the lands of Grevistoun, with tenandry thereof and Gilishauch extending to an 18 husband land, with tower, fortalice, and mansion, and the five merk land of Glen (*G.S.R.*, iv., No. 1749). Griestoun appears to have been sold by

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\* Perhaps Gelishaugh.

Thomas Middlemast to the Earl of Traquair about 1624 (*Origines*, i., p. 519).

On 14th April 1620, King James VI. confirmed to Sir John Murray of Phillipbauche five husband-lands\* in Boild, in the vill and territory thereof; which lands had belonged to William Sandilands in Boild and had been apprised by Sir John for a debt of £470 (*G.S.R.*, viii., No. 14).

These and other portions of Bold, with the lands of Greiston, were acquired by John Stewart, lord of Traquair, and were confirmed to him by a crown charter, dated 13th March 1630. They are there described as "the lands of Greivstoun, with the tenandry of Gillishauch, extending to 18 husband-lands, with tower and mansion and fishings; which Thomas Middlemast of Greivstoun, with consent of Jonet Ker, his spouse, resigned; also the £5 land of old extent of Boyld, with mill and mill lands, which James Sandelandis of Middlerig, with consent of Elizabeth Horsbrugh, his spouse, resigned; also five husband-lands in Boyld, which were resigned by William Sandilandis, portioner of Boyld, with consent of Margaret Halyburtoun, his spouse, and Catherine Tait, his mother; and by Mr John Sandilandis, advocate, with consent of Sir John Murray of Phillophauch; also two husband vill and lands of Boyld (occupied by John Cranstoun, portioner), which Sir John Murray, his son, resigned (*G.S.R.*, viii., No. 1552).

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\* "The *husbanders*, or cultivator, who kept two oxen for the common plough and possessed two oxgates—an oxgate contained 13 acres—had of course 26 acres, and that amount was called a *husband-land*" (Innes' *Legal Antiquities*, pp. 241-2).

Sir John Stewart was created earl of Traquair on 23rd June 1633 (*Ib.*, No. 2179). A few years afterwards (6th February 1638), he got a crown charter in favour of himself in liferent and of John, lord of Lintoun, his son, in fee, of several lands, "including the lands and barony of Traquair, with towers and mills, comprehending the lands of Scheillinglaw, Innerlethaue, and lands of Glen, with the pendicle called Spittlehoupe, the lands of Caberstoun, with manor place, mill, and fishings and annualrents of 13s. 4d., furth of the lands of Quhyoltoche, and 6s. 8d. furth of the lands of Greirstoun, with the pendicles called Gilshauche, tower, mill, and fishings; the £5 land of old extent of Bold with mill; the 7 husband lands in Bold extending in whole to 13 husband land, with towers and fishings; the £5 land of Innerlethane called Hornehunterland, the lands of Innerlethane, called Over and Mid Communes of Innerlethane, the church lands of Innerlethane, the lands and barony of Horsbrough, with tower, manor place, mill, &c. (which belonged to James Stewart of Horsbrugh and Mr George Lawsons, writer in Edinburgh), the lands of Hoipcailzie-Wester, with the mill (which belonged to the said James Stewart); the lands of Eister Hoipcailzie, with towers (which belonged to John, earl of Wigton, in liferent, and John, lord Fleyming, his son, in fee); the £10 land of old extent of Ormestoun, with tower and manor place (which belonged to Alexander, earl of Galloway); the 26s. 8d. land of old extent of Erils-orchard,\* with

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\* On 23rd November 1677, Sir William Lindsay of Covington, was served heir of John Lindsay of Covington,

tower and manor place; the 6 husband lands of Bold (which belonged to Mr John Lawsone, servitor to the earl of Traquair); the 5 husband lands of Bold (which belonged to John Cranston in Bold); the lands of Pirne, lying on the west of the water of Lethan (which belonged to Alexander Tait, elder, and George Tait, younger of Pirne), and the teinds and patronage of the churches of Innerlethane and Hopcailzie" (*Ib.*, ix., No. 802). By another charter, dated 12th February 1638, King Charles confirmed to the earl the £8 land of old extent of Eister Horsburgh, *alias* Nether Horsburgh, then called the barony of Horsburgh, the lands of Eister Hopkailzie, called Cardrona, with towers; and several of the lands mentioned in the previous charter (*Ib.*, No. 894).

Neither Innerleithen nor Traquair was represented at the weaponshawing on the King's Muir at Peebles in 1627. Among "the names of the barons, gentlemen, and freeholders, who were absent themselves, with their men, frae the said waponshawing," are (1), James Stewart of Easter Horsburgh; (2), Roger Purves, James Tait, the laird of Riddell, and John Bryson, for their respective parts of Purveshill; (3), the laird of Glen; (4), the laird of Covington for his part of Bold; (5), Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh for his part thereof; (6), the laird of Traquair; (7), the Lord of Garlies, for the lands of Ormistoun; (8), the laird of Pirn; (9), the laird of Cardrona (*Chambers' History*, p. 152).

The principal landowners in Traquair parish,

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his grandfather, in the lands of Earles-orchyeard, in the parish of Traquair (*Peebles Retours*, No. 173).

according to the Valuation Roll of 1894, were—(1) William C. Black of Kailzie: Scotsraig, Laverlaw, Kirkburn, Kailzie; (2) Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry: Kirkhouse; (3) Herbert C. Maxwell-Stuart of Traquair: Traquair, Damhead, Juniperbank, Orchardmains, Newhall, Glenlude, West Bold, Howford, Grieston, Fethan Wood; (4) Sir Charles Tennant of The Glen: The Glen; (5) Miss Williamson of Cardrona: Cardrona Mains.

The old *Statistical Account*, published in 1794, was written by the Rev. John Walker, minister of the parish (xii., pp. 369-80). The following are extracts:—"The parish of Traquair consists of the old parish of St Bryde, and the greatest part of the parish of Kailzie, which was suppressed in 1674 and partly joined to this parish and Innerleithen. The water of Quair, which has its whole course in the parish, has given origin to the name, which, until the annexed part of Kailzie was added, lay upon the sloping sides of the hills which supply its current, and as the valley of a stream is called its strath in Scotland it is easy from Strathquair to deduce Traquair.\* *Extent, Situation, &c.*—The greatest length of the parish is along the southern bank of the Tweed, which

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\* Dr W. F. Skene, in *Celtic Scotland* (i., p. 215), derives *Traver* in Traverquair from the Gaelic *Treabhar*, a naked side. Professor Veitch, while coinciding so far with Skene, seems to prefer the Cymric *Tra* a dwelling place, Traquair thus signifying the dwelling on the Quair (*Scottish Border*, i., pp. 97-101). "Quair, originally Quayrd and Quer," the Professor remarks, "is probably from the Cornish root *quirt*, later form *gwer*, Welsh *gwyrdh*, green. The epithet is singularly appropriate, both to the valley of the stream and to the bordering hills. To me it seems that Traquair is simply the dwelling in the green valley of the water. The

lies in the direction from east to west between eight and nine miles. From the Tweed to the source of Quair is from four to five miles, which is its greatest breadth in the direction from north-east to south-west. It contains, according to Armstrong, who made a survey of the county about sixteen years ago, 17,290 acres, about 4000 of which are arable. The figure is very irregular, being frequently intersected by the parish of Yarrow. The general appearance of the parish is hilly, rocky, and mountainous. Minchmoor, over which the old road to Selkirk passes, is more than two thousand feet above the sea, and Gumscleugh, and some other heights in the parish, are at least 200 feet above Minchmoor. The hills, in general, afford excellent pasture for sheep. *Population.*—According to Dr Webster's report, the number of souls in 1755 was 651. From the best information, there is reason to believe that the parish, about forty years ago, was double in population to what it is at present. There were then two considerable villages in it; the one is entirely gone, and a

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eye of the modern poet catches the same feature which the old Cymri embodied in the name, and his fancy interprets it as symbolic of the freshness of primal human feeling."

" Frae mony a but and ben,  
By muirland, holm, and glen,  
They cam yin hour to spen' on the greenwood sward,  
But lang hae lad and lass  
Been lying 'neath the grass,  
The green, green grass o' Traquair kirkyard.  
They were blest beyond compare,  
When they held their trysting there,  
Amang thae greenest hills shone on by the sun,  
And then they wan a rest,  
The lownest and the best,  
I' Traquair kirkyard when a' was dune."

few straggling houses are all that remain of the other. Farms now possessed by one, were then in the hands of two, four, and even six farmers, and the number of cottagers, besides the inhabitants of those villages, greater. The whole souls in the parish at present are 446. The oldest inhabitant is eighty-nine years of age, and he enjoys such health as sometimes to walk to church, though distant above three miles, and to return home again without being greatly fatigued.

*Sheep, &c.*—The staple commodity of the parish is sheep, of which there are supposed to be about 10,000. Large districts are occupied by one farmer, several of whom have part of their sheep walks in the parish of Yarrow, though their houses are all in the parish of Traquair. There are 98 horses and about 200 head of black cattle.

*Agriculture, &c.*—The whole of the ploughs employed by the farmers are the old Scottish ploughs, excepting two, which are of an improved construction; but the old plough is supposed to answer best; they are sometimes drawn by four horses, generally by two. When two horses are employed they are directed by the man who holds, when there are four they are conducted by a boy. The principal crops in the parish are oats and barley. . . . There are five heritors in the parish. By far the greatest proportion of the lands belong to the Earl of Traquair, who formerly resided in it at Traquair House, but the whole family, for several years, has been on the Continent. There is only one resident heritor at present. The greatest part of the parish is possessed by ten farmers, one of whom pays above £300 a-year, three above £200 and five above

£100. There is a number of smaller tenants. The whole inhabitants of the parish are employed in agriculture, except the few following: 6 weavers, 5 joiners, 1 blacksmith and an apprentice, 2 masons, 1 skinner and an apprentice, 1 shoemaker, and 5 tailors. *Stipend, Church, &c.*—The value of the living, including the glebe, is about £78 sterling. The glebe contains about 11 Scots acres. The King, in right of the Archbishop of Glasgow, is patron. The earl of Traquair was patron of the suppressed parish of Kailzie, but that family being Catholic, could claim no right in the settlement of Traquair. The church was rebuilt about 9 years ago. *School.*—At an average there are 30 scholars, who may be taught English, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping. The teacher can also teach mensuration. For a country schoolmaster he has an exceeding good hand of writing, and teaches both arithmetic and book-keeping very well; though few of his scholars are able to attend so long as to feel much benefit by his accomplishments. The emoluments of his office are very scanty and no way adequate to his usefulness. . . . As a precentor he is very well qualified for his office. His whole emoluments can hardly exceed £20, and with that, by great economy, he supports decently a wife and five small children. *Antiquities, &c.*—The bush *aboon* Traquair, which in former times might be a considerable thicket of birch trees, the indigenes of the soil, is now reduced to five lonely trees, which solitarily point out the spot where love and its attendant poetry once probably had their origin. Part of the house of Traquair is of very remote

antiquity, was built on the bank of the Tweed, easily defensible from that side, and might possibly, in the days of hostility, be properly guarded on the other. It was in the form of a tower.\* There have been several other tower houses in the parish, one of which is still almost entire at Cardrona. The tradition of the country is that there was a continued chain of these houses so situated on both sides of the Tweed as by lights placed in them intimation might be given from one to another of the approach of any foe. There are several places denominated Chesters, where there are evident marks still remaining of lines of circumvallation, mostly circular in their form, which seem rather places intended for a security to their cattle against sudden incursions than regular encampments. Tradition dignifies them by the denomination of Roman camps. They are all constructed upon the top of eminences not easily assailable, and every particular district has its own. Their frequency is perhaps the best indication of their use. Glendean's banks are remarkable for their extent and precipitous elevation. They are

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\* "This old world mansion house, situated on the small stream of the Quair, near its junction with the Tweed, and about one mile from the town of Innerleithen, has preserved its antique aspect probably better than any other inhabited house in Scotland. Since the end of the 17th century, when the last additions were made, almost nothing seems to have been done to the building beyond the necessary repairs to keep it wind and water tight. . . . The avenue, which has been shut up for two centuries, has a spacious entrance gateway with great pillars surmounted with bears supporting shields containing the arms of the family, and on either side of the pillars seated alcoves of masonry and quaint gate lodges" (*Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, by MacGibbon and Ross).

more than half a mile in length, and from 200 to 300 feet in height, and are truly a tremendous chasm, as denominated by a certain author.\*

The *New Statistical Account* was written in 1834 by the Rev. James Campbell, minister of the parish. Under the head of *Antiquities*, and referring to what was said about camps in the former Account, Mr Campbell remarks that "the largest of these is above the present mansion house of Cardrona, which word is said to mean 'the camp or castle on the ridge,' and certainly a name more appropriate to its situation could not have been invented. A very handsome Roman pot of bronze was a few years ago found in forming a drain on the lands of Kailzie, and a small battle-axe was picked up on the same estate. Both are now in the possession of its proprietor." Reference is also made to St Bryde's Well in the glebe; the Lady's Well on the estate of Kailzie; and the Cheese Well on Minchmoor, which was supposed to have got its name from the circumstance of passengers dropping into it a bit of cheese for the use of the fairies. A table is given, showing the population at different periods from 1674, at which time it was put at 1000. In 1755 and 1794 Mr Walker's figures are adopted. The population is put at 613 in 1801, 621 in 1811, 643 in 1821, and 629 in 1831. Dr Chambers states the population in 1861 at 687, and according to the census of 1891 it was only two less, viz., 685.

List of ministers, compiled principally from *Fasti Ecclesiae* (i., pp. 256-8, 261):—

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\* "Above Glen is *Gum's-Cleugh*, a frightful chasm," *Armstrong*, quoted in Pennecuik's Works, 1815 edition, p. 229.

- 1599-1601—Joseph Tennant, A.M., Edinburgh University; translated to Bedrule about 1601.
- 1603-32—Gavin Makcall, A.M., translated from Peebles 2<sup>od</sup> charge; died, 1632; he left 1500 merks to the poor of the parish.
- 1640-44—Ninian Douglas.
- 1646-61—William Thomson, A.M., St Andrews University; died, 1661.
- 1662-5—John Carmichael, A.M., St Andrews University; deposed, 18th October 1665 for declining Episcopacy, when he joined the Presbyterians; had his share of suffering, and died at Pitteddie in Fife, aged about 36.
- 1666-72—John Cleland, translated from Middlebie; presented by Alexander, archbishop of Glasgow; died, 1672.
- 1672-4—James Findlay, A.M.; translated from Glasford; presented by Robert, archbishop of Glasgow; translated to Eddleston, 1674.
- 1674-90—George Forbes; translated from Innerleithen; deposed, 1690.
- 1690-96—Robert Tait, A.M., Edinburgh University; translated to Cullen, 1696.
- 1699-1754—Alexander Cooper, A.M., Edinburgh University. Published, in 1722, "An Essay upon the Chronology of the World."
- 1711-38—William Livingston; ordained assistant and successor, 20th February 1711; demitted, 1738.
- 1738-43—Alexander Duncan; ordained assistant

- and successor, 12th September 1738; translated to Smalholm, 1743.
- 1744-59—Alexander Davidson; ordained assistant and successor, 9th May 1744; died, 20th July 1759.
- 1760-89—Alexander Adams; presented by King George III. in 1759; got a new church built in 1778; died, 1789.
- 1789-1802—John Walker; presented by King George III.; died, 1802. Wrote *Old Statistical Accounts of Traquair and Innerleithen* (xii., xix.).
- 1802-19—James Nicol; presented by King George III.; author of "*Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect*," 1805; also of essays and articles; died, 1819.
- 1820-61—James Campbell; presented by Prince Regent; wrote *Second Statistical Account of the Parish*; died, 29th April 1861.
- 1859—Jardine Wallace, B.A.



XXIV.

*Hopekelioch—Hopealzo—Kailzie.*



## XXIV.

*Hopckelioch—Hopcalzeo—Kailzie.*

THE parish of Kailzie,\* intersected by the Tweed, and situated between Peebles on the west and Innerleithen and Traquair on the east, held an independent existence till the year 1674. About that time, however, the division on the right bank of the river was merged in Traquair parish and the remainder (with perhaps the exception of a small part said to have been annexed to Peebles) became part of Innerleithen. For ecclesiastical purposes, in early times, the district seems to have been connected with Innerleithen, and when the church of the latter place was conferred on Kelso abbey, a chapel at Hopcailzie is understood to have also come under the superintendence of the monks (*Origines*, i., p. 224). In

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\* "The parish of Kailzie, Kaillie, or Kellie, as it was anciently written, derived its Celtic name from the woods which once constituted a part of the forest of Traquair. *Celli*, in the British speech, *Kelli*, in the Cornish, signify a grove; and the kindred *Coille*, in the Gaelic, means a wood. In the mixed topography of North Britain this Celtic term has in many instances been converted into Kailzie and Kellie by the Scoto-Saxon pronunciation; the Celtic having the same powers as the English" (Chalmers' *Caledonia*, ii., p. 946). *Hope*, for a valley, is more common as an affix than a prefix in Peeblesshire, but the meaning appears to be identical.

a rental of the abbey, about the year 1300, there is entered "at Hopekeliow, three acres of land which were wont to yield 3s yearly" (*Liber de Calchou*, p. 459). A "rentall of the abbacie of Kelso," made up in 1567, subsequent to the Reformation, shows among "the kirkis and teindis set for silver," Hopkailze producing £10 yearly. "The church stood on the Kirkburn, not far from the Tweed. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and was commonly known as the church of Our Lady of Hopkailzie. A neighbouring spring still keeps the name of Our Lady's Well" (*Origines*, i., p. 224).

The manor of Hopkailzie was probably severed from the adjoining crown lands in the twelfth century. "Patrick of Hopkeliov" was one of the witnesses to the perambulation of Stobo marches about the year 1200.\* In the printed Acts of the Scottish Parliaments (i., p. 88), under date 8th July 1259, it is reported that "Inquisition was made regarding the land of Hopkelchee in presence of Sirs Thomas de Normanvill and Stephen Fleming, justices of Lothian, at Peebles, on Tuesday next after the feast of St Martin 1259, by Sir Nes Fraser, Sir Henry de Candela, William de Malevill, John the Hunter, Roger de Bodevill, Adam de Morton, Robert Cruoc, William de Meldun, Erchebald de Hundewulchopp, Henry Stel, Roger de Kydeston, and John Wyldesmyth, jurors; who said that the former inquisition of said land made by Sir G. Fraser, sheriff of Peebles, was faithfully made by persons above suspicion; but William Malvil and

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\* *Antea*, p. 101.

Robert Cruoc said that one suspected person was thereon, viz., a tenant of the said Robert in Hopkelchoc" (Bain's *Calendar*, i., No. 2162). Archibald of Hopkelioc and Clement of Hopkelioc appear among the jurors who made inquisition at Peebles on the day of St Leonard in the year 1262 regarding the moss of Waltamshope (*Peebles Charters*, p. 5). Erchebald of Hopekelioch is a witness, between the years 1260 and 1268, to a deed regarding the lands of Windilawes in Eddleston parish.\* "William de Hopkelioghe," one of "the tenants of the King in the county of Pebbles," swore fealty to Edward at Berwick-on-Tweed on 28th August 1296. His seal is described as "vesica shape, lion passant to sinister," and lettered "Willelmi de Hopcailhov" (Bain's *Calendar*, ii., pp. 202, 533.) In the "escheats south of the Forth," collected on behalf of Edward in 1202-3, there are credited "30s of the farm of Westerhopkeliou, which William de Hopkeliou held of the King, and 26s 8d of the farm of the vill of Esterhopkeliou, the King's demesne." In 1303-4 the collectors received "15s of the vill of Westhopkeliou which William de Hopkeliou holds of the King, and 20s of the farm of the vill of Esterhopkeliou" (*Ib.*, pp. 424, 428).

There was another inquisition regarding lands at Hopkailzie in 1305, the record of which is thus described in Bain's *Calendar* (ii., No. 1675):—"21st June 1305.—Inquisition (under writ dated Westminster, 1st April previous), taken at Peebles on Monday next before the Nativity of St John Baptist, before John de Segrave, warden south of

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\* *Antea*, p. 36.

the Forth, by William son of Megge, William son of Wimund, Adam of Hethpol, John Hacale, Robert Grei, Hurin son of Mariota, Adam Frere, Robert le Gardiner, Roger son of Cokin, William del Spense, Simon of Escheles, and John son of Wal di, jurors; who find it would not be to the King's (Edward's) damage if William Opkeliok demises his manor of Westropkeliok to Eblo de Montibus, or another, for 13 years, for the usual services. The manor is held of the King *in capite*, paying yearly 9 merks at Martinmas to the King and 4s. to the Hospital of Pebbles for same term; 12 chalders of provender when the King comes to Pebbles, and if not 4s. for each chalder; a suitor at the court of Pebbles, and the third of a knight's service in the King's Scottish army; and finding a man at St James's day for 8 days during Roxburgh fair, to keep the road through Minche Moor from robbers. They say further it would not damage the King if leased *in perpetuum*. It is worth £10 yearly." Some of the jurors whose names seem unfamiliar probably came and departed with the English occupation. The annual payments and services were no doubt a continuation of those exigible by the Scottish Kings. The hospital referred to may have been that of St Leonard, situated on the opposite bank of the Tweed from Hopcailzie.

In the last year of Bruce's reign (1329), a charter was granted by that King to Roger the son of Finlay of the lands of Wester Hopkailzie for payment of 9 merks (*Origines*, i., p. 520). Roger, as mentioned in the notes on Drummelzeir, was the predecessor of the Tweedies

in Drummelzier estate,\* and the family seem to have succeeded him also in Hopkailzie. By a charter, dated 9th March, in the 33rd year of his reign (1362-3), King David II. confirmed a grant made by Margaret of Monfoode, in her widowhood, to a chaplain for the celebration of divine service in the church of Dunmanyne (*i.e.*, Dalmeny in Linlithgowshire), of an annualrent of nine merks of sterling, owing to her by James of Tuedi and his heirs furth of the lands of Hopkelloch (*G.S.R.*, i., p. 26, No. 34). Margaret had apparently got a grant from the King of the yearly rent of 9 merks mentioned in the inquisition of 1305 and the charter of 1329.

On 14th May 1473, King James III. granted to James Tuedy (son and heir apparent of Walter Tuedy), and Margaret Giffard, his spouse, the half of the lands of Hopkelyow, viz., the east part, which James Twedy of Drummelleoure resigned. Failing heirs of the grantees, the property was to revert to the heirs of Twedy of Drummellioure (*G.S.R.*, ii., No. 1124). In the year 1494 the lands of Hopkelyow belonged in liferent to Marioun Crechtounne, widow of James of Tuedy of Drummelyare, and wife of William Bailye of Watstoun (*Origines*, p. 225). In 1533, John Tuedy of Drummelzier, in implement of indenture relating to the marriage between his grandson John Twedy (son of James Twedy), and Agnes Somerville, daughter of Hugh lord Somerville, granted to them the £10 land of old extent of Hopcailze, with the mill thereof; and this grant was confirmed by Crown charter, dated 17th

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\* *Antea*, p. 296.

December 1533 (*G.S.R.*, iii., No. 1328). On 6th March 1588, James Tuedy was served heir of John Tuedy of Drummelyar, his grandfather, in the £10 lands of Hopkelzo-Wester (*Peebles Retours*, No. 15). In the year 1613, James Tuedy of Drummelzer, son and heir of the late James Tuedy of Drummelzer (for implement of a contract between him, with consent of Robert Tuedy, his uncle, on the one part, and Sir Robert Stewart of Schillinglaw, knight, tutor of Trochquhair, on the other part, and in consideration of a payment of 13,000 merks), conveyed to "the said Robert Stewart and Lady Alie Cokhurne, his spouse," the lands of Hopcalzie-Wester, with mill, mill lands, &c., in the parish of Hopcalzie; to be held till redemption." The charter (virtually a mortgage for money advanced), was given at Edinburgh, on 19th November 1613, in presence of "Robert Tuedy, uncle to the said James; Robert Tuedy, brother to the said laird; Patrick Sandersoun, minister at Enderlethane; Mr Johne and William Cunynghames, servitoris to the said James." Confirmed by Crown charter, 18th January 1614 (*G.S.R.*, vii., No. 985). The lands do not seem to have been redeemed by the Tweedies. James Stewart of Nether Horsburgh was in 1633 served heir of Sir Robert Stewart of Scheillinglaw, his father, in the lands of Hopkalzeo-Wester, with mill, in the parish of Hopkalzeo (*Peebles Retours*, No. 95). The "lands of Hoipcalzie-Wester, with the mill, which belonged to James Stewart," are among the possessions confirmed to the earl of Traquair on 6th February 1638 (*G.S.R.*, ix., Nos. 802, 894). They are next traced in the possession of John Balfour, who was

at one time sheriff-depute. On 10th March 1682, John Balfour was served heir of Charles Balfour of Easter Kealzea, his father, in the east half of the lands of Kailzea *alias* Wester Hopekailzea (*Peebles Retours*, No. 183). Dr Chambers says that Kailzie belonged to Mr Blyth in 1740, Captain Kennedy in 1767, Robert Stoddart in 1789, Robert N. Campbell in 1794, and James Giles in 1841. From Mr Giles they passed into the hands of the late Mr William Connel Black.

The lands of Easter Hopkailzie, otherwise called Cardrona, anciently belonged to a family called Govan. In 1358 Laurence of Govane, sheriff of Peebles, accounted in exchequer for £6 13s 4d, the rent of Esterhopkelyach, for two terms. Adam Locard, who was sheriff in the following year, reckoned for £3 6s 8d, being one term's rent of the same land (*Exchequer Rolls*, i., pp. 566, 568). When the Govans got possession of Easter Hopcailzie is not known, but one of the family has that designation in 1463. It is stated in Robertson's *Index* (p. 32, No. 6), that King David II. granted to Laurence Govan "ane annual of Easter Hopkillow." On 20th February 1533, the lands of Cardrono, which were held of the King by William Goven of Cardrono by service of ward and relief, were appraised by Malcolm lord Flemyng for a debt of £500, being the ferm of the lands for fifty years at £10 yearly, fallen in the King's hands, on account of non-entry, and gifted to the said Malcolm. By a charter, dated 8th May 1534, the lands were confirmed to Lord Flemyng on condition that they would revert to William Govan if the debt were paid within seven years (*G.S.R.*, iii., No. 1385). An arrangement

was shortly come to, and embodied in a charter, dated 2nd October 1534, whereby Lord Flemyng, then great chamberlain of Scotland, in return for homage, *alias* "manrent," and for good service rendered to him, granted the lands to William Goven, apparent heir of Cardrono, and his heirs; paying therefor service of ward and relief, and making good, faithful, free, lawful, and honest service when required, and also paying to the "beidmen" (*alias pauperibus oratoribus*) of Dalkeith ten merks yearly in name of blench farm. The charter was confirmed by James V. on 3rd October 1534 (*G.S.R.* iii., No. 1420). In subsequent confirmations to Lord Fleming in 1538 (*Ib.*, No. 1774), and to John Flemyng, his brother, in 1557 (*Ib.*, iv., No. 1237), Cardrono is included. The Flemyngs, by the charter of 1534, became feudal superiors of the Govans, but the Crown charters to their successors apparently embraced property also. The "lands of Eister Hoipcailzie, with towers, which belonged to John, earl of Wigtown, in liferent, and John, lord Flemyng, his son, in fee," were eventually acquired by the earl of Traquair, and included in the Crown charter he got on 6th February 1638 (*G.S.R.*, ix., No. 802). In another charter, granted on 12th February, "the lands of Eister Hopkailzeo, called Cardrono, with towers," are again confirmed to the earl (*Ib.*, No. 894.)

Dr Chambers mentions that the Govans retained possession of their portion of Cardrona until 1685 when the property was disposed of to James Williamson of Hutcheonfield, with whose descendants it has since remained. Laurence of Govan was sheriff of Peebles in 1358 and 1360 (*Exchequer*

*Rolls*, i., p. 566; ii., p. 37), and also, it is believed, at other times. He had a town house in Peebles, which he used at the periodical musters of the shire. On 23rd June 1601, King James VI. granted a charter, proceeding on the narrative that Robert, the Steward of Scotland, had on 20th May 1363 granted to the late Laurence Govan, predecessor of John Govane of Cardrona, his heirs and assignees, a hostilage, house, and inn in the town of Peblis, where the said Robert resided in the time of hosting or muster;\* by virtue of which the said John and his ancestors had always remained in possession. The King now granted and quitclaimed to the said John and his assignees the said premises with others belonging to them from the beginning, viz., the *meadow* between the lands of Greivstoun and Tracquir; an annualrent of 13s 4d furth of the lands of Innerlethane belonging to John Twedie; 12s furth of a tenement of John Peblis in the said burgh; 12s. from each of four tenements there belonging to John Boo, Robert Wilsoun, James Horsburgh, and James Frank, respectively; 8s furth of a tenement of Patrick Govane there; and 2s furth of a tenement of Robert Portuous, Thomas Steddat and Robert Cranstoun there. Paying therefor a pound of lint seed, called linget seid, with the accustomed easements (*G.S.R.*, vi., No. 1199). On 12th December 1463, John of Govan of Ester Hopkelzow assigned to Sir Richard Purdy,

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\* The words are "tempore hostilagii sive exercitus." Perhaps there is here some reference to the insurrection of the Steward and other confederate lords, which had been closed by the submission of the former in the beginning of May 1563.

priest, three annualrents, amounting together to 15s 4d payable from properties in Peebles (Original in town's repositories). On 23rd March 1633, William Govane was served heir of John Govane of Cardrona, his father, in several properties, including "the hostilage house in the burgh of Peibles" (*Peebles Retours*, No. 94). The hostilage, following Cardrona estate, came into possession of the Williamsons. At the end of last and beginning of the present century it was occupied as an inn by Miss Ritchie, the prototype of "Meg Dods,"\* and is now known as the "Cleikum Inn" of Peebles.

Hopcailzie and Cardrona have long been possessed of more than local fame on account of receiving prominent notice in a poetical effusion of very ancient though disputed date. When Dr Percy was collecting his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry* he came upon the poem referred to in a MS. collection of Scottish songs, preserved in the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge. It was believed that the MS. had originally belonged to Sir Richard Maitland, who lived in the reigns of Queen Mary and James VI. Coming into the hands of the Duke of Lauderdale, minister to Charles II., the volume was given by him to Mr Pepys, the founder of the Library. Upon its discovery the poem was claimed as the work of James I., mainly on the strength of statements made by John Major,

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\* There are circumstances which render it not improbable that the hostilage granted by the abbot of Aberbrothock to William called Maceon in 1317, and the hostilage granted by the Steward of Scotland to Laurence of Govan in 1363, are identical, but the chain of evidence is not complete. The abbot's grant is referred to *antea*, pp. 186-8.

author of the History of Greater Britain and "by profession a theologian." Major was born in 1469 and wrote his history in 1518. Dwelling on the literary accomplishments of the King, the historian mentions that he wrote "that pleasant and ingenious poem *At Beltayn*, &c., upon which other writers of Dalkeith and Gargeil laid themselves out to make some change."\* The opening line of the discovered poem—"At Beltane, when ilk bodie bounis"—and the nature of its contents were held sufficient to identify it with Major's description, though his allusion to changes on the original gave rise to dubiety and conjecture. William Tytler of Woodhouselee, who in 1783, edited "Poetical remains of King James I.," doubted the propriety of ascribing the work to James, and suggested to Mr Pinkerton that it might be one of the "parodies" referred to by Major.† In 1783 Pinkerton, having obtained Dr Percy's transcript, printed the poem, under the title of "*Peblis to the Play*," in the second volume of his *Select Scottish Ballads*, and he there expressed the opinion that James I. was "the undoubted author of the production." On the other hand it has been pointed out that the peculiarities of language and other internal evidence indicate a period of composition later than the beginning of the 15th century. So far as local allusion is concerned, there is nothing incon-

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\* Translation, vol. x., *Scottish History Society* (1892), p. 366.

† Interesting letters on the subject of King James's works passed between Dr Percy, Mr Tytler, Lord Hailes, and Mr Pinkerton in 1783-4. See "*Literary Correspondence of John Pinkerton*" (1830), vol. i., pp. 30-42.

sistent with that date. That it was composed in pre-Reformation times is indicated by the allusions to "the halie rud of Pehlis"—that miracle-working fragment of the true cross preserved by the Red Friars. Now-a-days pedestrians from Kailzie reach Peebles by Tweed Bridge and the head of the High Street. A similar route was open from at least the year 1465, but the poet takes his company by a circuitous and less convenient way. From Cardrona and Hopkailzie they pass by "Tuedell syd," ford the river, and enter Peblis by "the townis end" at the East Port. On the way described by the narrator they would pass the hospital of St Leonard, a resort of travellers and pilgrims, which James I. in 1427 bestowed upon his confessor, David Rait, of the Order of Preaching Friars. It is not unlikely that James was an occasional visitor or guest at this hospital, and may from thence have viewed such a procession as that depicted in the poem. "The tavern hous," to which the merry-makers are represented as betaking themselves, may have been no other than the hostilage belonging to the laird of Cardrona. Objections put forward by critics who dispute the King's title to the authorship have been dealt with by Professor Veitch in his *Border History and Poetry* (vol. ii., pp. 52-63). One of the latest and ablest of these critics, Professor Skeat, rested his objection largely on the ground that *Peblis to the Play* is dissimilar to the *King's Quair*. So recent as this year, however, a new criticism on the authorship of the King's Quair has been written by Mr J. T. T. Brown of Glasgow, with the view of proving that the King's

Quair was not the work of King James at all. Though Professor Skeat has noticed this criticism he has not as yet refuted it, so that it may in the meantime be held that Peblis to the Play is set upon its own legs again so far as his latest argument is concerned. Mr Brown, who is as much a sceptic about the one poem as the other, displays in his book a rare combination of learning, critical acumen, and argumentative skill, but like all others who have tackled the subject, he is hampered by want of material. As Professor Veitch justly observes, the authorship cannot be conclusively decided by reference to language, for the reason that we have no manuscripts except such as were transcribed long subsequent to the supposed period of composition. These ancient transcribers had perhaps neither inclination nor inducement to preserve obsolete phraseology. Each had no doubt his circle of readers, however limited, and his aim would be to present the substance of the original in a form intelligible to his own generation. Much the same thing lately happened when Dr Gunn revived interest in "The Three Tales of the Three Priests of Peebles," by reproducing them in modern garb. Applying the same method of criticism to that work as has been adopted towards the Maitland MS., a twenty-second century iconoclast may be conceived at work on the modernised version, and demonstrating that the author of the original belonged to the Victorian era.

The portion of Kailzie parish on the north side of the Tweed embraced the lands of Horsbrugh. "Horsbruk, a £10 land of old extent, on the left bank of the Tweed, appears to have given sur-

name to its possessors in early times. Between the years 1214 and 1249 Symon of Horsbroc is a witness to a charter by William Purveys of Mospennoc. Notice occurs in the year 1283 of William of Horsebrock, clerk of the dean and chapter of Glasgow. Master Michael of Horsbrok appears as a witness to a grant by Sir William of Durem, knight, of certain burgage lands in Peebles, between the years 1306 and 1330.\* In the years 1358 and 1359 the sheriffs of Tweeddale made account to the exchequer for £6 6s 8d, the yearly rent of the lands of Horsbrok. The crown rent of Horsbruk was, in 1366-7, bestowed during the King's will upon James of Douglas, son of Sir John Douglas, deceased. In 1434 Thomas of Cranstoun, receiver-general of our lord the King, on the south side of the water of Forth, made account for £13 6s 8d, being two terms' rent of the lands of Horsbruk. They seem to have been in ward at that date, and so continued until 1438. Alexander Horsbruk of that Ilk appears in the year 1479" (*Origines*, i., pp. 225-6). By a charter dated at "Horsbruk," 31st July 1526, Alexander Horsbruk of that Ilk granted to Laurence Horsbruk (son of himself and Elizabeth Murray, his spouse), the lands of Huchounfeild, extending to a 40s land of old extent. Confirmed by King James V., 16th August 1526 (*G.S.R.*, iii., No. 368). On 20th January 1550, Alexander Horsbruk was served heir of John Horsbruk, his father, in the

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\* *Antea*, p. 191. In 1302-3, King Edward's collector of escheats south of the Forth received 46s. 8d. of the farm of the vill of Horsebrok, which Sir Simon de Horsebrok held of the King, and 73s. 4d. are credited from the same source in 1303-4 (*Bain's Calendar*, ii., pp. 424, 428.)

lands of Horshruik, with the mill (*Peebles Retours*, No. 6). By a charter, dated 3rd November 1581, King James VI. granted to Alexander Horsburgh, son and apparent heir of Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk, the £10 land of Horsburgh, with castle, manor, mill, mill lands, and tenandries; all which the father had resigned, but reserving his liferent, and to Cristina Stewart, his spouse, so much of the lands as belonged to her in conjunct infeftment, or liferent, and also her terce, conform to a contract between Alexander, senior, and Walter Riddaill of that Ilk (*G.S.R.*, v., No. 267). In the year 1609, Alexander Horsburgh had, with consent of Jean Riddell, his spouse, and of Alexander, their son, sold to James Lawsounne of Carnemuir and Elizabeth Scott, his spouse, the lands of Marcus, with tower, in the barony of Ettilstoun, called Quhytharonie; and in warranty of that transaction the sellers, by a charter dated 11th Decemher 1609, assigned to the purchasers an annualrent of 1000 merks furth of the £10 lands of Horsburgh, with fortalice and manor in the parish of Innerlethane. This charter was confirmed by James VI. on 3rd May 1611 (*G.S.R.*, vii., No. 472). In 1614, the younger Horsburgh resigned in favour of the elder the £10 land of Horsburgh, with castle, manors, mill, mill lands, &c., and the 40s land of Hutcheounfeild; all of which King James incorporated into the free barony of Horsburgh, ordaining the fortalice of Horsburgh to be the principal messuage. The taxed ward was fixed at £48 and marriage at 500 merks (*G.S.R.*, vii., No. 1109). In 1617, Sir Robert Stewart of Schillinglaw, knight, obtained

from Alexander Horsburgh, elder, Jean Riddell, his spouse, and Alexander, their son, a charter of the £10 lands of Horsburgh and 40s lands of Huchounfeild, in security of an advance of 1000 merks. Confirmed by Crown charter, 24th July 1617 (*G.S.R.*, vii., No. 1664). On 13th June 1622, Sir Robert Stewart resigned the west dominical lands of Horsbruik called "the Castelmaynis, with castle and manor place, and the 40s land of Huchounfeild, on condition that the remainder of the lands, the right of redemption of which was renounced, should remain in warranty to the heirs of Sir Robert. King James, by a charter, dated 25th March following, confirmed the resigned lands to Alexander Horsbruik, then of that ilk, in liferent, and to his son, Alexander, heritably. "Castelmaynis" and its castle are described as sometime occupied by "the late Jean Riddell, mother of the said Alexander, senior," showing that the father and mother mentioned in the charter of 1617 had died in the interval (*G.S.R.*, viii., No. 441). The castle situated on the lands thus retained by the Horsburgh family, after the other portions had passed to the Stewarts of Traquair, has latterly met an untoward fate. Occupying a prominent site, in full view from Neidpath, and said to be habitable till near the end of last century, the old fortalice long graced a beautiful landscape, but it was at last allowed to fall into ruins; and having been utilised as a quarry for building material only a few fragments of shattered walls now remain. An annual rent of 10s was payable furth of the "lands of Horsburghauch" to the Friars of the Cross Church of

Peebles, but the precise lands so described have not been identified (*G.S.R.*, viii., No. 570).

By a charter, dated 15th November 1633, James Stewart of Horsburgh conveyed the “£10 land of Horsburgh” to Mr George Lawsoune, servitor to Sir Ludovic Stewart, knight, advocate, in security for an advance of 18,000 merks; confirmed by Crown charter, 23rd December (*G.S.R.*, viii., No. 2270). On 12th December 1633, James Stewart of Nether Horsburgh was served heir of Robert Stewart of Scheillinglaw, his father, in the “£8 land of Eister Horsburgh, otherwise called the lands of Nether Horsburgh, in the barony of Horsburgh” (*Peebles Retours*, No. 95.) The lands and barony of Horsburgh, with tower, manor place, mill, &c., which had belonged to Stewart and Lawson, were thereafter acquired by the earl of Traquair, and confirmed to him by crown charter, dated 6th February 1638 (*G.S.R.*, ix., No. 802). Lady Margaret Cunningham, daughter of the earl of Glencairne, and Lady Catherine Stewart, daughter of Sir James Stewart of Strabock, were, on 18th April 1675, served heiresses portioners of Sir William Stewart of Strabock in the £8 lands of Horsburgh and the £10 lands of Ormistoune (*Peebles Retours*, No. 166). The properties appear to have changed hands shortly afterwards, as John Suittie, heir of his father, William Suittie, merchant in Edinburgh, got a service therein on 15th April 1681 (*Peebles Retours*, No. 180). Lady Margaret Cunyngham, daughter of the earl of Glencairne, was, on 23rd February 1683, served heir of Sir James Stewart of Kirkhill, her grandfather, in the lands, in security for 32,000 merks (*Peebles Retours*, No. 186). George

Suittie of Balgon had a service on 28th August 1691 (*Ib.*, No. 195). Dr Chambers mentions that the lands passed by various changes to Robert Nutter Campbell of Kailzie, by whose trustees they were sold in 1841 to James Ballantyne of Holylee.

In Robertson's *Index* (pp. 57, 75), there are notices of a charter or charters granted by King David II. to James of Douglas, son of the late John of Douglas, knight, of an annualrent furth of Esschelis, Horsbruk, Esterhopkeliouch, and Newhy, in the shire of Peblys. The date is there given 27th September, in the 35th year of the King's reign (1364). By a charter, dated 2nd December, 39th year (1368), King David granted to James of Douglas, knight, an annualrent furth of the King's lands of Esschelis, Horsbruk, Estir-hoskelyoch, and Newbi, with the pertinents, within the shire of Peblis (*Morton Charters*, ii., No. 88). The amount of money is not stated, but in subsequent charters and services to the Douglasses and earls of Morton, which are traced down to the year 1606, particulars are thus given:—£6 13s 4d furth of the lands of Horsbruk; £6 13s 4d furth of Estir Hopcalze; and £4 furth of the lands of Newhy.

Subsequent to the Reformation the possessions of Kelso abbey in Kailzie parish followed for a time the general destination. On 20th December 1607, King James VI. granted to Robert, lord Roxburgh, various properties which formerly belonged to the abbey, including the church lands of Hopcailzie and the teinds of the churches of Innerlethane and Hopcalze (*G.S.R.*, vi., No. 2003); and on 12th June 1614 a similar confirmation was

given to his son, William Ker, reserving the father's liferent (*Ib.*, vii., No. 1055). Confirmed to Robert, earl of Roxburgh, on 18th November 1634 (*Ib.*, ix., No. 237), the church lands, teinds, and patronage seem afterwards to have passed to the earl of Traquair, as they are confirmed to the latter by Crown charters, dated 6th and 12th February 1638 (*Ib.*, Nos. 802, 894).

The vicarage lands, which were probably enjoyed by the vicar for a few years subsequent to the Reformation, were eventually feued out by the Crown. On 17th December 1588, King James VI. granted to John Twedy of Drummelzaire, the church lands of Hoipcailzea, extending to a ten shilling land (formerly belonging to the vicarage of Innerleithane as part of the temporality lands of the monastery of Kelso); paying yearly therefor 40s, with 2s of augmentation (*G.S.R.*, v., No. 1605). These lands were also confirmed by the King to Marion Twedie, daughter of John Twedie, on 14th February 1606 (*Ib.*, vi., No. 1706). On 20th September 1653, Peiter Dunlop was served "heir of Marion Tweidye, his *gudame*, in the kirklands of Hopekailzeo within the parochin of Kelzeo" (*Peebles Retours*, No. 130); and on 25th May 1678 Mr Alexander Dunlop, advocate, was served heir of Peter Dunlop, his brother (*Ib.*, No. 174). Subsequent transmissions have not been traced.

From the "Register of Ministers and their Stipends," made up in 1567, (p. 42), it is ascertained that there was then a reader at Hopkailzo, named John Bullo, receiving £13 6s 8d of stipend. The following is the list of ministers given in *Fasti Ecclesiae* (i., p. 259), where it is stated that

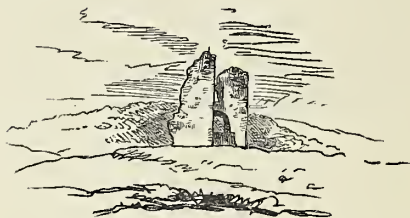
the parish was suppressed by the Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks (between 22nd May and 5th August 1674), and united to Traquair, Peebles, and Innerleithen:—

1613—Alexander Forrest, A.M., St Andrews University; translated to Hassendean in 1613.

1623-39—William Dickeson.

1640-42—Andrew Stewart; translated to Penningham.

1647-74—Hugh Gray, A.M., Glasgow University; translated to Innerleithen.



RUINS OF HORSBRUGH CASTLE.

*Corrections and Additional Notes.*



*Corrections and Additional Notes.*

## LINTON-RODERYCK.

P. 17, l. 25—*For* “Henry” *read* “Herbert.”

P. 18—Dodin, whether he who assigned Linton Church to Kelso or another is uncertain, gifted lands in Berwick to the Abbey. Cosmo Innes mentions that one “Doding” gave name to Dud-dingstone (*Early Scottish History*, p. 107). After all, Dodin’s connection with Linton must be left unexplained. “Dudyn” of Broughton is another form of the name (see pp. 102, 199).

## EDDLESTON.

P. 44, footnote — *For* “Hosbupiland” *read* “Hosbernpiland.”

Pp. 49, 50—The Lauders of Haltoun, or Hatton, in the county of Edinburgh, can be traced as early owners of Kidston, which appears to have formed the nucleus of the Cringletie barony. Among the “antient titles found in the charter chest of Halton,” there is noticed in a report to the Historical MS. Commission (Earl of Lauderdale; Appx. to V. Report, p. 611), a “Ratification by Henry de Sinclair to Gilbert de Hunter of an alienation made to him by William de Byseth, pupil to the said Henry de Sinclair, of his lands of Meldou and Kidston, 1326.” Previous to 1452, the Lauders had got possession of Kidston, as on

12th April of that year charters were granted by King James II. (1) To William of Cranstoun of Cralyne of the "lands of Nethirkidstoun, with mill thereof, and the half of the vill of Overkids-toun, and the lands of that vill commonly called *Flokrayk*;" and (2) To John of Anysle of Dolfyngstoun the "lands of Overwormotstoun and the half of the vill of Overkidstoun;" all of which lands were said to have belonged to the King on account of the forfeiture of the late William of Lauder of Haltoun (*G.S.R.*, ii., Nos. 534, 536). The forfeited lands were subsequently restored, and on 29th August 1472, King James III. granted to William Lauder, son and heir of Alexander Lauder of Haltoun, knight, the £10 lands of Estir-Wormotstoun, the £8 16s lands of Nethir-Kedstoun, the £6 5s lands of Uvir-Kedstoun, and the 33s 4d land of Westir-Wormotstoun" (*Ibid*, No. 1069). On 29th January 1512-13, William Lawdere, son of George Lawdere of Haltoun, knight, got a charter of the lands, there described as "Over Kidstoun, Nether Kidstoun, Estir Wormestoun, Westir Wormestoun, and the hill called Grene-Meldoun" (*Ibid*, No. 3807). The name Cringletie first appears in a charter granted in 1586, when there were confirmed to Alexander Lauder and Mary Maitland (daughter of Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington), his future spouse, "the lands and town of Cringiltie, of old called Wester Wormestoun, with tower, fortalice, and manor, and the lands of Nethir Kidstoun, Wormestoun, and Stewarton" (*Ib.*, v., No. 1031). An account of the later transmissions of Cringletie estate will be found in Dr Chambers' *History*, pp. 358-64.

Pp. 51, 52—Professor Veitch, in his *Border History* (i., p. 35), thus locates the lands described in Elen de Morville's charter:—"The 'old castle' is obviously the fort now known as Harehope Fort or Harehope Upper Fort, situated to the east of Widehope, on the ridge of the Harehope Hill, 1295 feet above the sea. The Carelgihurne is the small hurn which rises in the hope between the Upper Fort and the Lower, situated on the slope of the Crailzie Hill to the east. This and the Harehope Burn meet a little farther down in the valley. The Widehope Burn is that on the west, now known as the Lyne Burn, which falls into the Meldon Burn. The prefixes *car* [a hill fort], and *har* [a boundary stone], are eminently suggestive. The name Carelgiburne has for its first part *Carelgi*, probably the original name of the upper fort. The form *elgi* is a puzzle. Whatever be the origin of *Carelgi*, it is clear that the term is preserved in *Crailzie Hill* and *Crailzie Burn*."

P. 52—Principal landowners in Eddleston parish in 1894:—(1) Lord Elibank: Darnhall, Eddleston, Darnhall Mains, Whitelawburn, Hattonknowe, Milkieston, Burnfoot, Redscaurhead; (2) H. C. Eliot of Chapelhill: Burnhead and Mavisland; (3) Mr Inch's heirs: Harehope, Meldon Toll; (4) Sir G. Graham Montgomery: Whiterigg, Cowieslion, Waterheads; (5) Major J. Wolfe Murray of Cringletie: Courhope, Cloich, Cringletie, Wormiston, Mosshouses, Upper and Nether Stewarton, Nether Kidston; (6) Colin J. Mackenzie of Portmore: West Loch, Shiplaw, Earlyhurn, Craighurn, King-side, Nether Falla, Earlyvale, Earlypier, Boreland, Longcote, Hareus, Portmore, Skiprig, Shiphorns; (7) John Sommerville's Trustees: Windylaws.

P. 55, l. 27—*For* “grandfather” *read* “great-grandfather.”

P. 57—*Add* to footnote—“It was destroyed by fire on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1896.”

P. 75, l. 16—*For* “John Moravia” *read* “John of Moravia (Murray).”

P. 85, l. 2—*For* “form” *read* “farm.”

#### STOBO.

P. 101, l. 13—*For* “be” *read* “have been.”

P. 105—The designations “sheriff of Peebles” and “sheriff of Twedal” occur occasionally in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. See pp. 35, 302, 542-4.

P. 109, l. 23—Perhaps “Dawick” is meant by “Draych.”

P. 132, l. 22—*For* “manses of” *read* “manses, to.”

P. 134—Principal landowners in 1894:—(1) Sir G. Graham Montgomery: Dreva, Easterknowe, Easter Haprew, Altarstone, Stobo and Stobo Mill, Hopehead, Harrow; (2) Sir James Naesmyth: Easter and Wester Dalwick, Dalwick Mill; (3) Earl of Wemyss and March: Wester Haprew.

#### LYNE.

P. 172—The Earl of Wemyss and March is the owner of Lyne and Hamildean, the only farms in the parish.

#### BROUGHTON.

P. 211—Mr J. R. MacQueen of Braxfield owns nearly all the land in the parish, comprising the following farms:—Broughton Place, Burnetland, Stirkfield, Cloverhill, Kirkbank, Langlawhill, Broughton Knowe, Broughton Green, Ratchill and Corstane.

## GLENHOLM.

P. 228—At end of first paragraph *add*—In 1498 the eminent Scottish poet, Gavin Douglas (latterly bishop of Dunkeld), obtained from the King a presentation to the parsonage of Glenquhome when it should become vacant by the resignation of Sir Alexander Symssoun (Small's introduction to *Works of Gavin Douglas*, p. vi.)

## MANOR.

P. 366—*Add* to footnote—An excellent account of "Mr Gladstone's Ancestors: The Gledstanes of Gledstanes and Coklaw," will be found in Professor Veitch's *Border Essays* (1896), pp. 215-46.

## KIRKURD.

Pp. 417, 419—*For* "XIX." *read* "XIXA."

## INNERLEITHEN.

P. 519—*Add* to second footnote—There is among the town's papers a document under the signet of King James VI., dated 21st November 1579, referring to the violent breaking by the community of Peebles, in 1558 and subsequent years, of the lands of Lethinghopes, belonging to the commendator of Newbottle. The letters narrate a "summondis raisit at the instance of ane venerabill father in God, Mark, commendator of Newbottill, and convent thairof, againis Williame, lord Hay of Yester, provest of Peblis, Alexander Govane, and Adam Moffett, baillies thereof, and the counsale and commounitie of the samyn, to heir it be fundin, he decreit of the lordis of counsale that the provest and baillies of the burght for the tyme and commoutie thairof, in the monethis

of Maij, Junij, and August, the yeir of God 1558, and yeirlie and ilk yeir sensyne, be thame selffis, their servandis, complices, and utheris in thair names, of thair causing, command, assistance, and ratihabitoun, did wrang in the violent and masterful breking of the ground of the said compleneris proper landis of Lethinghoppis, with pertinentis, and divers speciall pairtis thair of, specifeit in the said summondis; as alsua in the monethis of Maij and Junij last bipast; lykas at mair lenth is contenit in the said summoudis." The lords of council continued the summons till 12th January 1579-80, at which date the parties were appointed to meet at Edinburgh and lead proof. The result of the proceedings has not been ascertained.

## TRAQUAIR.

P. 556, footnote—*For "husbanders" read "husbandus."*

P. 577, footnote—*For "1563" read "1363."*

## TWEEDSMUIR.

P. 329, l. 14—*For "Mr Tweedie" read "Mr Tweedie Stodart."*



## INDEX.

*Note.*—The Index is almost exclusively confined to the names of Persons and Places. References to subjects will be found in the Table of Contents. Where names recur in the context or in immediately succeeding pages the first page only is given.

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## ERRATA.

P. 534, l. 7—*For* "1809-31" *read* "1809-39;" l. 9—*for* "1831" *read* "1839."

# DEANERY OF PEEBLES AND ADJACENT DISTRICTS

(Photographed for "Peeblesshire Localities" from Ancient Parochial Map of Scotland in "ORIGINES PAROCHIALES" published by the Bannatyne Club 1851.)

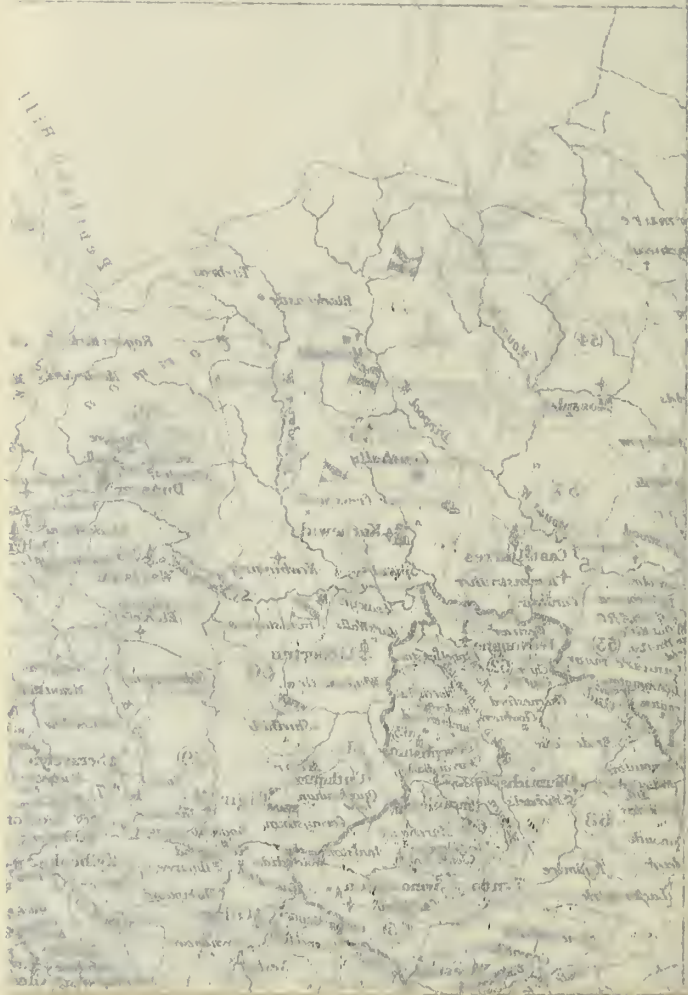


## EXPLANATION.

- Estates
- Manor Houses
- Castles. larger
- Villages. Mills
- Towns
- Fortified Towns
- Chapels
- Hermitages
- Parish Churches
- Collegiate Churches
- Cathedrals
- Hospitals
- Abbeys
- Nunneries
- Wells
- Ruins
- Cairns
- Cemeteries

# DEANERY OF PEEL

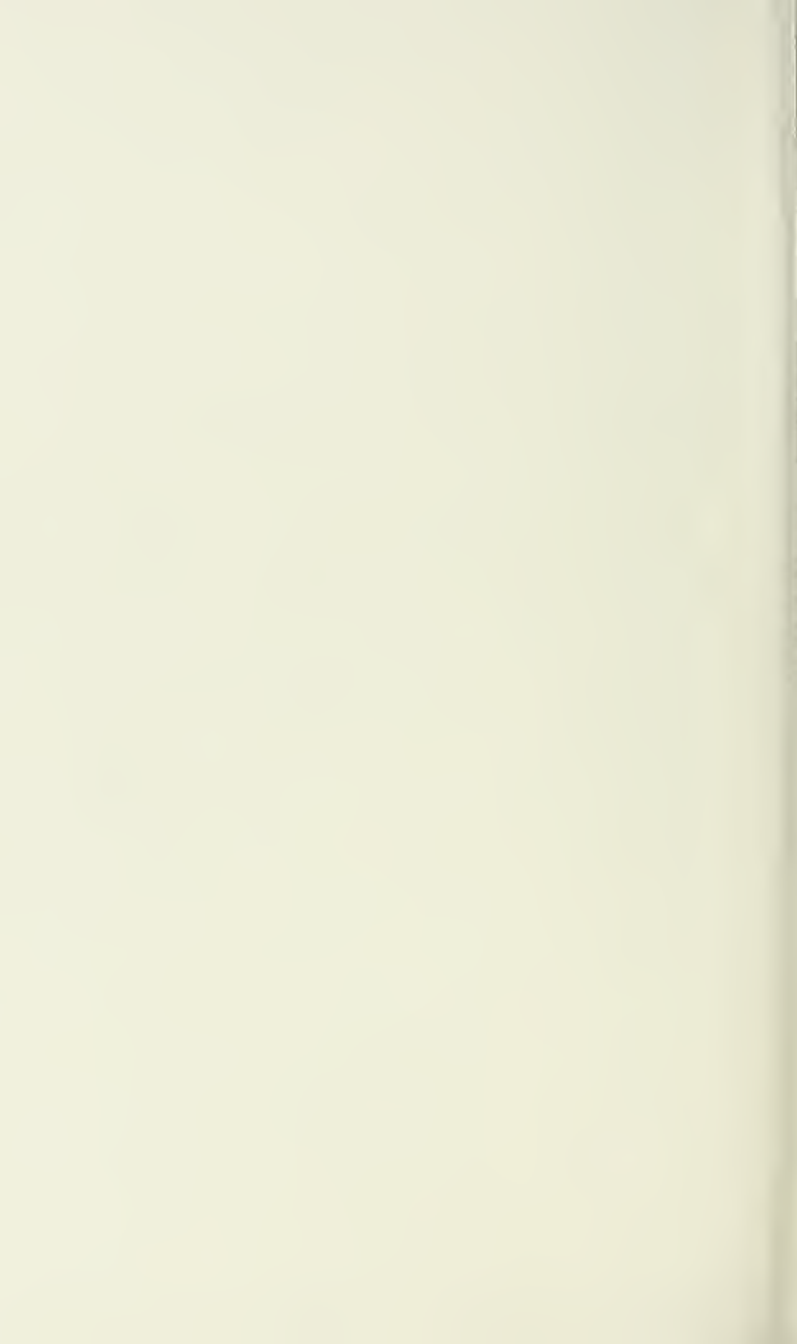
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